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 XIV

(Annexes 1214 - 1333)

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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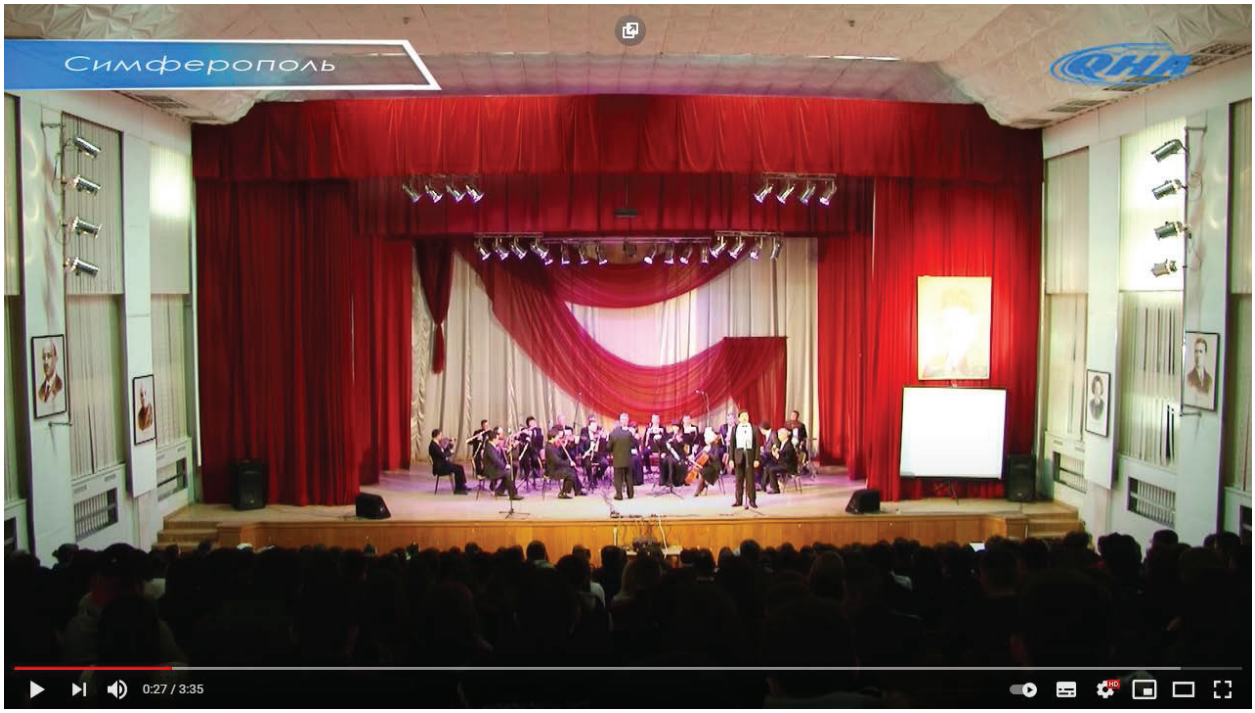

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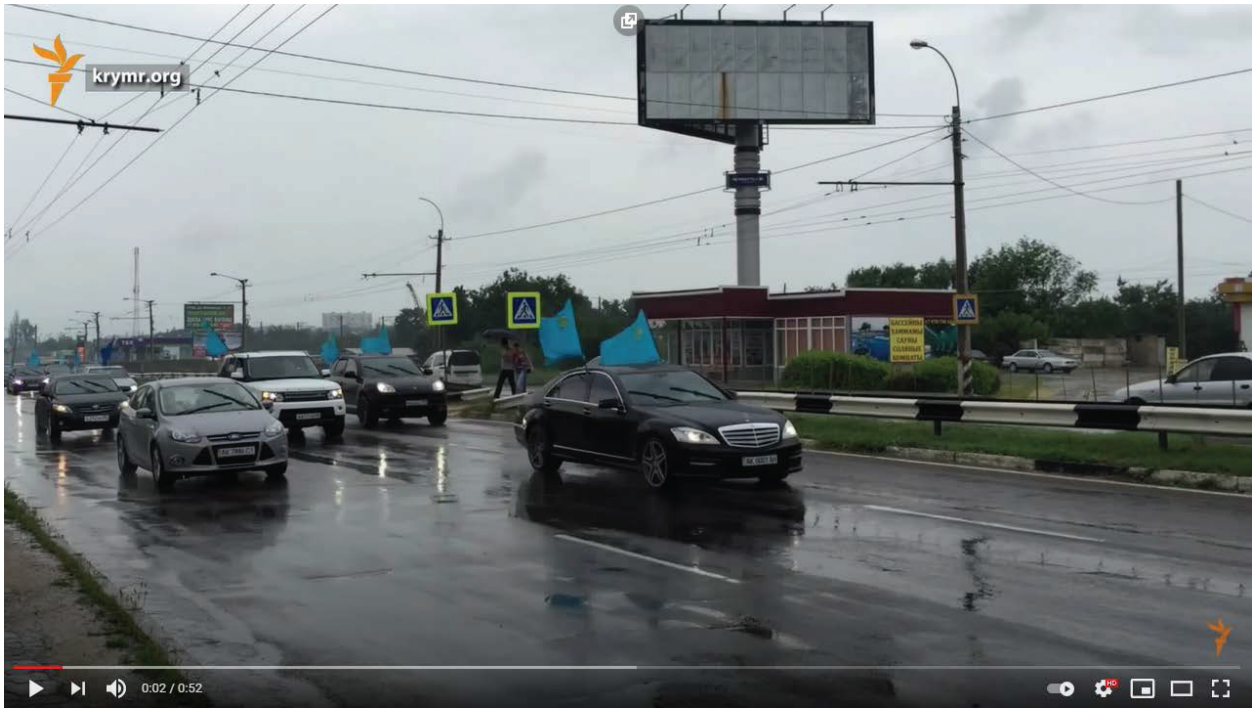

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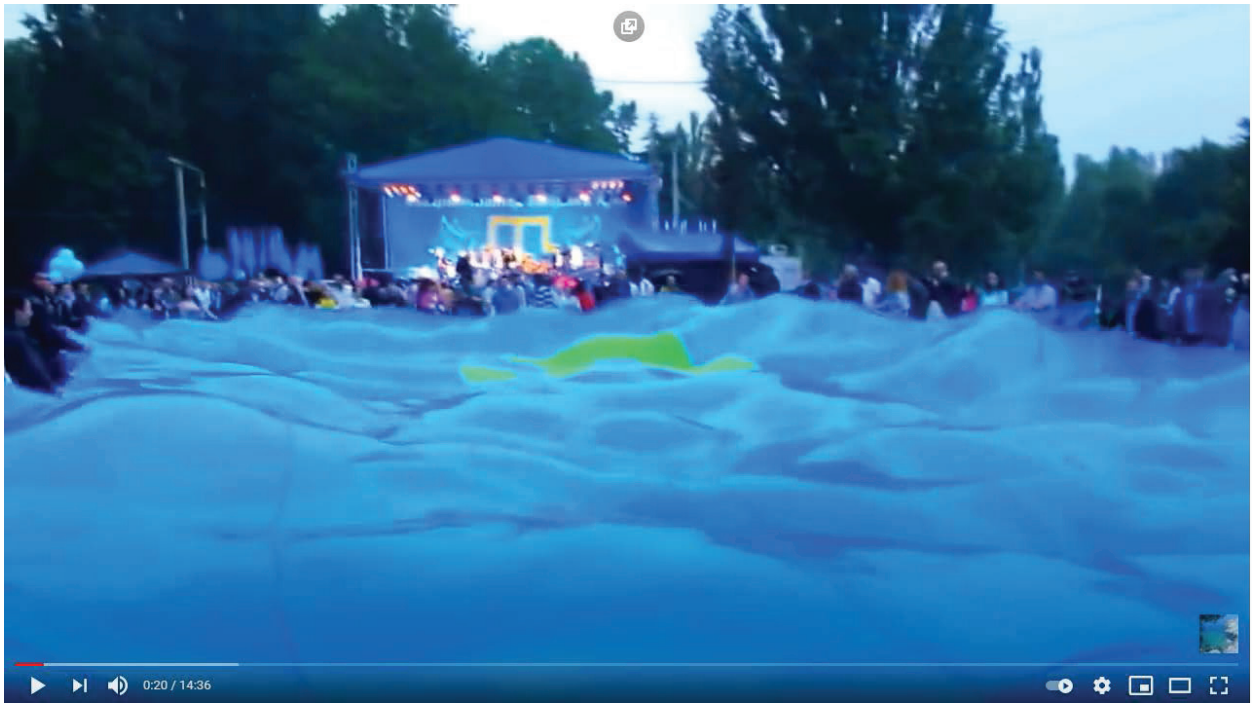

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YouTube, Ukraine Crisis Media Center, "Civil blockade of Crimea: how it will be", 8 September 2015

Translation

Ukraine Crisis Media Center, "Civil blockade of Crimea: how it will be", 8 September 2015, available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBS9FgXCBtg

Partial transcript of the video

(Time period: 18:15 - 19:03)

Mustafa Dzhemilev: So the purpose of this campaign is to draw the public's attention to outrageous things happening at this border and to settle our relations with the occupation authorities somehow. Bandits who despise and mock our compatriots in the occupied territory should not be fed. We will lay down our terms but, of course, we would not want our actions to be contrary to those of our leadership, so we will try to coordinate our actions as much as possible. A meeting with the President is planned today, and we will discuss our steps in detail.

(Time period: 21:09 – 23:08)

Lenur Islyamov: Good afternoon, gentlemen, journalists, colleagues. I've been here for four months already, and all these four months I've been hearing such things from Ukrainians who say, "well, Crimean Tatars, Crimea is annexed, it's a pity, but what can we do? It just turned out that way, we're still weak, Ukraine is still like this" – this is what some Ukrainians are telling themselves, it's a kind of psychoanalysis of this situation. The others say, "Well, what could have we done? Anyway, Crimea is a different territory". Ukrainians – some of them – are already ready to – they got used to the idea of Crimea being lost. And this happens more and more day by day. Besides, there are regions in Ukraine that believe that the return to Crimea will be even disadvantageous to them – you know what regions I'm talking about, I won't name them, they've become border regions now, and you understand what business processes are arising out of this.

Who are we? If we're a state, if society has demand for its statehood, Crimea, gentlemen, should be returned. So I'm glad that I was one of those who made the blockade decision, that Ukraine as a state would join the sanctions in the person of Crimean Tatar leaders, the sanctions, the international sanctions against Crimea. I'm glad about that. I think that the headquarters Refat [Chubarov] has just mentioned that will be situated at that address – it is 22 Sedovtsev Street, am I right, Refat? Yes, 22 Sedovtsev Street – I encourage all patriots – Ukrainians or Crimean Tatars, it doesn't matter – all those who care about the statehood of Ukraine, all those who think that Ukraine should have its statehood, Ukraine will have none without Crimea. So I invite all patriots to the headquarters at 22 Sedovtsev Street, and we'll be planning this campaign in cooperation with all patriots of Ukraine. Thank you very much.

Annex 1221

BBC, "Ukraine crisis: Crimea in the dark in Russia power row", 26 November 2015

BBC, "Ukraine crisis: Crimea in the dark in Russia power row", video confirming the lack of urgent measures of the Ukrainian authorities required to restore power supply to Crimea", 26 November 2015, available at: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34922789

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School Academy of Bakhchisaray official website, “Visit to an exhibition in the Khan’s Palace”, 10 October 2016

Translation

Visit to an Exhibition in the Khan's Palace

2109.krymschool.ru/site/pub

Main page » Photo albums

10 October 2016

Totla viewed: , today:

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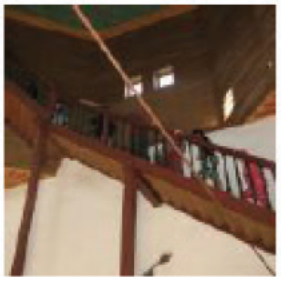
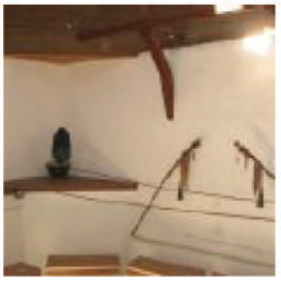
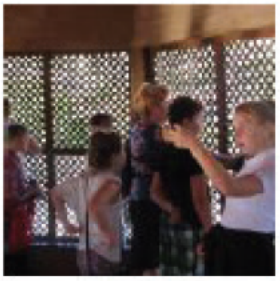
Annex 1222



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Annex 1223

"The wooden elements of the Mosque roofing", photographic materials from the archive of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve", December 2016

Translation

The wooden elements of the Mosque roofing, photographic materials from the archives of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve", December 2016

Photograph 1

Photograph 2

Photograph 3

Photograph 4

Photograph 5

Photograph 6

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"Condition of the load-bearing part of the rafter system of the northern roof pitch of the Mosque", video materials from the archive of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve", 9 February 2017

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“Condition of the load-bearing part of the rafter system of the northern roof pitch of the Mosque”, video materials from the archive of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve”, 9 February 2017:

1. Video “Main Beam”, archive of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve”, transcript, 9 February 2017:

“The central pole of the tent. It rests on two main beams. Now film closer so you can see the condition of the load-bearing part of one of the beams. It is completely decayed. The load-bearing part is rotten through. It does not work.”

2. Video “Filled Load-Bearing Parts of Roof Beams and Rafters”, archive of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve”, transcript, 9 February 2017:

“During the restoration works in around 1968, the ends of the rafter system were filled with rubber to the level of sheathing. As a result, the microclimate changed, there was no ventilation altogether, and all load-bearing parts of the load-bearing rafters started to rot. Tellingly, all load-bearing parts on the northern roof pitch are rotten through.”

3. Video “Condition of the Load-Bearing Part of the Rafter System of the Northern Roof Pitch”, archive of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve”, transcript, 9 February 2017:

“Corporation ATTA Group is performing emergency works on the northern roof pitch. In this fragment, you can see load-bearing parts of the rafter systems that were opened. All the load-bearing parts are subject to rot. Rafter plates on both sides were changed. The old rafters will be replaced during restoration works. They are left here so far.”

4. Video “Coupling of the Eastern and Southern Roof Pitches”, archive of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve”, transcript, 9 February 2017:

“You can see that this beam that couples the eastern and southern roof pitches is closed. The central part of this [inaudible] is also supported by a distributing supporting strut so that this beam will not collapse.”

5. Video “Load-Bearing Parts of Rafters are Damaged by Fungi and Backfilled”, archive of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve”, transcript, 9 February 2017:

“As there is no ventilation, all wooden structures are subject to fungoid disease. You can see white mold on these robust beams and sheathing. It dries up in summer when it is warm and covers extensively all wooden structures in winter.”

Annex 1225

Video footage of the public event in the form of a demonstration using automobiles in Bakhchisaray, 18 May 2017 as attached to the Letter of the Acting Chair of the Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea No. 2020-2/1265 of 20 May 2020

Translation
Excerpts

**BAKHCHISARAY DISTRICT COURT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA**

**1 Kooperativnaya Street, Bakhchisaray. 298400
tel.: (36554) 4-26-91
fax.: (36554) 4-24-54
e-mail: bahchisarai.krm@sudrf.ru**

**To the Vice Chair of the Supreme Court
of the Republic of Crimea**

T.A. Shklyar

20 May 2020 Ref. No. 2020-2/1265

In response to Ref. No. 07-01/2020 of 18 May 2020, the following copies of materials contained in the case files of the Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea in Case No. 5-239/2017 initiated against Server Dilyaverovich Umerov into an administrative offence under Part 5 of Article. 20.2 of the Code on Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation are provided, including the video footage featuring automobiles moving in a column […]

Acting Chair
of the Bakhchisaray District Court
of the Republic of Crimea — */Signed/* — I.A. Yanin

Action by: M.V. Lomantseva
Tel.: […]

Annex 1226

YouTube, "Day of Remembrance for the victims of the deportation from Crimea. Sudak", 18 May 2017

YouTube, "Day of Remembrance for the victims of the deportation from Crimea. Sudak", 18 May 2017, available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A5mBJyUFxn0

Annex 1227

5th Channel, "Time. Daily Round-up", Interview with Mr Refat Chubarov, 8 March 2018

Translation

5th Channel, "Time. Daily Round-up", Interview with Mr Refat Chubarov, 8 March 2018

Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ftyz--I5pTk&ab_channel=5%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB

Partial transcript of the video

20:39–21:32

"I think that this thesis that Crimea-related sanctions should be ramped up, they should be supplemented by additional specific steps that Russia has to be ready to face even now, and it is not the rulers but the people who, in various situations – including, for example, if they just do not think about it – they may face such situations when they will not have a normal way out. In other words, all Russians should know that, if they have any intentions or, God forbid, they have already done it and moved permanently to Russia-occupied Crimea, they should know that they will have to leave. There can be simply no other way out. Otherwise, this will amount to the recognition of the results of the occupation."

Annex 1228

Crimean Tatars Club website, “Crimean Tatars stand united on a day of mourning”, 18 May 2018

Crimean Tatars Club website, “Crimean Tatars stand united on a day of mourning”, video of the commemorative events dedicated to Sürgün in Aqmescit (Simferopol), 18 May 2018, available at: https://www.crimeantatars.club/life/society/v-den-skorbi-krymskih-tatar-podderzhivaet-edinstvo

Annex 1229

YouTube, Millet, "Reconstruction of the Mosque of the Khan's Palace in Bakhchisaray (Crimea)", 14 September 2018

Translation

YouTube, Millet, "Reconstruction of the Mosque of the Khan's Palace in Bakhchisaray (Crimea)", 14 September 2018, available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7j66xx_K4Pg

Partial transcript of the video

[…]

0:00 – 0:10: The Big Khan Mosque in Bakhchisaray is open for visitors. For now, it is allowed to perform only the Friday Namaz here, as only the first stage of the restoration has been finished.

[…]

0:51 – 1:05: This is the most ancient mosque. It should be exemplary and the most beautiful. I am happy that restoration works are being conducted here. Great attention should be paid to this mosque, it should be made the best one and shown to whole Crimea.

[…]

1:23 – 1:32: I am happy with the work conducted; everything has been done well and competently. I thank Allah and everyone who took part in this undertaking.

[…]

Annex 1230

YouTube, "Memory of Noman Çelebicihan has been honored in Sevastopol", 23 February 2019

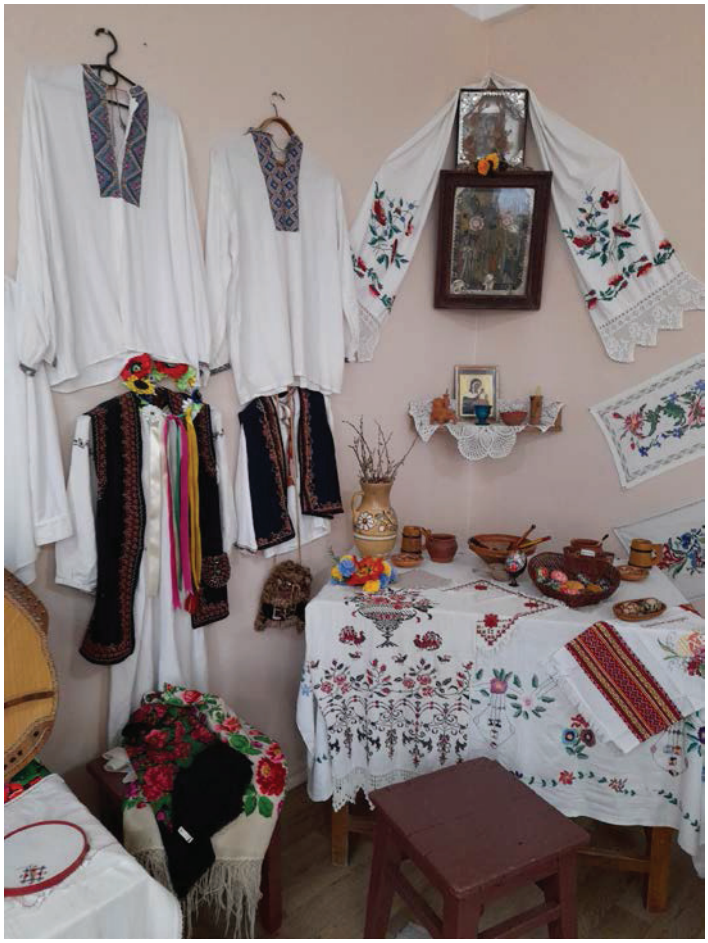
YouTube, “Memory of Noman Çelebicihan has been honored in Sevastopol” that shows the ceremony of laying flowers at the memorial plaques of Mr Çelebicihan in Sevastopol and the concert, 23 February 2019, available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XbKmhmQYl6s

Annex 1231

Collegium School of Alushta, Ethnographic museum
“Bereginya”, 2021

Translation

Municipal General Education Institution "Collegium School" of Alushta
Ethnographic museum "Bereginya"



НА ЩАСТЯ
НА ДОЛЮ

Новое поступление
в музей
Культура крымских
татар

Культура крымских
татар

ІГОЛЬНИЦЯ
Тернопільщина
А ВИШИТА
ЕРНОПІЛЬЩИНА

Annex 1232

Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University, Photographs of the display of the Museum of Ukrainian Ethnic Studies, 2021

Translation

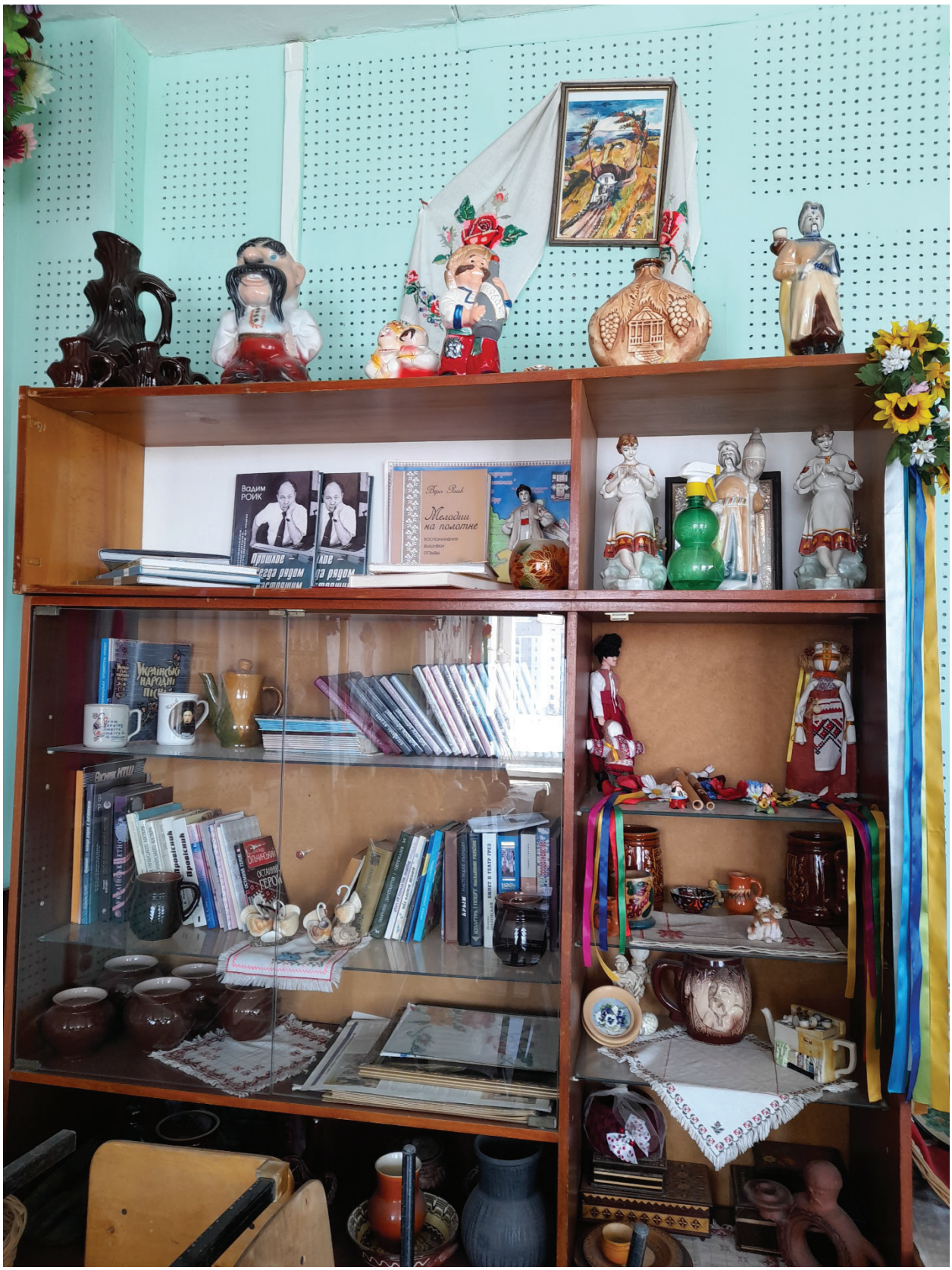
Museum of Ukrainian Ethnic Studies within the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea "Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University"

[Sign on a door in Ukrainian: "Class No. 172 of the Ukrainian language and literature"]

ПРЕДМЕТИ
УКРАЇНСЬКОГО
ПОБУТУ

ХРИСТОС

Annex 1232


Вадим
РОЙК
Молодим
на помолте

Annex 1232

ХРИСТОС
ПРЕДМЕТИ
УКРАЇНСЬКОГО
ПОБУТУ

Annex 1232

Annex 1232

Annex 1232

Сорочка жіноча
(2002 р.)
Вінницька обл..
Автор: Оніпчук Ірина

Annex 1232

Annex 1232

Annex 1233

Yalta Secondary School No. 15, Photographs from cultural events held at school between 2014 and 2021

Translation

Photographs from cultural events held at the Municipal budgetary general educational institution "Yalta Secondary School No. 15" of the municipality of the urban district Yalta between 2014 and 2021

Performance of a student at the 5th anniversary of the reunification of Crimea with Russia

Performance of students at the 5th anniversary of the reunification of Crimea with Russia

Annex 1233

Performance of a student at the 5th anniversary of the reunification of Crimea with Russia

Anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka, 2018

Anniversary of T.G. Shevchenko, 2019

Annex 1233

The Day for Tolerance, 2018

The Day for Tolerance, 2020

The Day for Tolerance

Anniversary of T.G. Shevchenko, 2016

Annex 1233

Contest for design work

Legends of Crimea

National holiday Maslenitsa, 2019

National holiday Maslenitsa, 2019

Festival of national doll (Russian national costume)

Festival of national doll (Ukrainian national costume)

Folklore festival

Holiday Concert

Christmas carols, 2018

A play based on a Ukrainian folk tale, 2019

An English lesson about the nationalities of Crimea

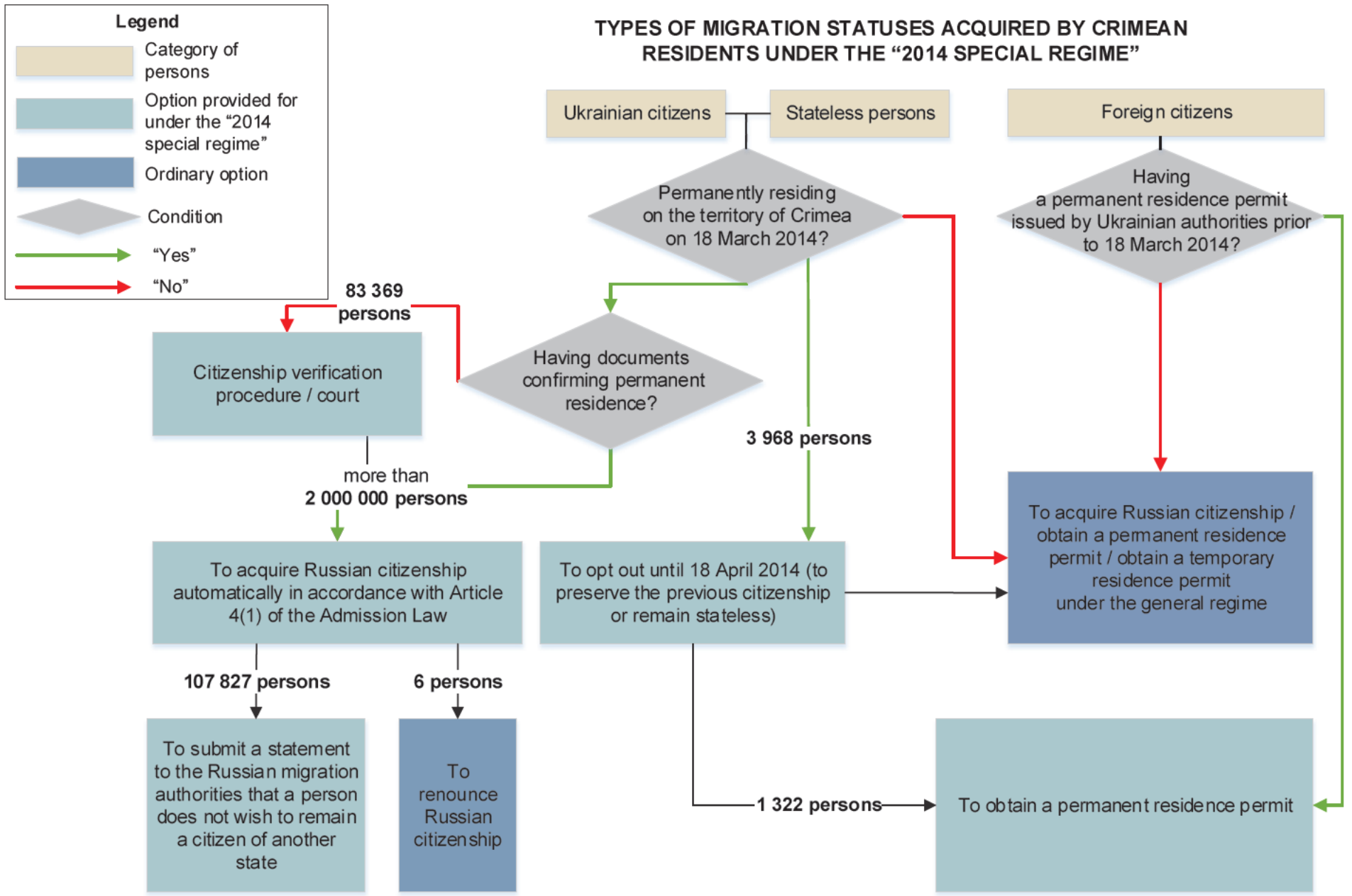
Participation in the city's Legends of the Crimea event

Annex 1233

Participation in the city's Legends of the Crimea event

Annex 1234

Types of migration statuses acquired by Crimean residents as a result of Crimea's accession to the Russian Federation


Legend
Category of persons
Option provided for under the "2014 special regime"
Ordinary option
Condition
"Yes"
"No"
TYPES OF MIGRATION STATUSES ACQUIRED BY CRIMEAN RESIDENTS UNDER THE "2014 SPECIAL REGIME"
Ukrainian citizens
Stateless persons
Foreign citizens
Permanently residing on the territory of Crimea on 18 March 2014?
Having a permanent residence permit issued by Ukrainian authorities prior to 18 March 2014?
83 369 persons
Citizenship verification procedure / court
Having documents confirming permanent residence?
3 968 persons
more than 2 000 000 persons
To acquire Russian citizenship / obtain a permanent residence permit / obtain a temporary residence permit under the general regime
To acquire Russian citizenship automatically in accordance with Article 4(1) of the Admission Law
To opt out until 18 April 2014 (to preserve the previous citizenship or remain stateless)
107 827 persons
6 persons
To submit a statement to the Russian migration authorities that a person does not wish to remain a citizen of another state
To renounce Russian citizenship
1 322 persons
To obtain a permanent residence permit

Annex 1234

Annex 1235

Diplomas of Kiramet LLC

Translation

(Logo)
UNION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
REVIEW CONTEST OF THE BEST WORKS OF CRIMEA

GOLDEN DIPLOMA
in the nomination
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND COMPLEXES

Museum complex "Scythian Neapolis"
Simferopol

KIRAMET LLC. Authors: Tkachuk A.A., Kalinovskaya Ya.B., Kostinsky M.V.

/Seal: UNION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA * the Republic of Crimea * Simferopol/

Chairman of the Jury /Signature/ Mityunin A.R.

Annex 1235

National Association of Surveyors and Designers
NOPRIZ
PROFESSIONAL CONTEST FOR THE BEST INNOVATIVE PROJECT

DIPLOMA

2nd place in the nomination

BEST CONCEPT OF AN UNREALIZED PROJECT

Museum complex “Scythian Neapolis”
Archeologicheskaya St., 1, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea,

Presented by
KIRAMET LLC
The project is included in the NOPRIZ catalog

Chairman of the Contest Commission,
President of the National Association of
Surveyors and Designers, People's Architect of Russia,
Academician /Signature/ M.M. Posokhin

2016

archnasledie.ru

II ALL-RUSSIAN FESTIVAL WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

BRONZE DIPLOMA

REVIEW CONTEST **“THE BEST SITE OF PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT”**

SECTION IMPLEMENTATION

NOMINATION OBJECTS OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE

IS AWARDED TO **KIRAMET LLC**

AUTHOR'S TEAM: SERGEEVA O.I., LITOVCHENKO P.A., KALINOVSKAYA YA.B., GORBACH A. S., KUROCHKIN V.G.

PROJECT NAME: RESTORATION OF A REGIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE “KENESA” (1891-1896) AT THE ADDRESS: Karaimskaya St., 6, letter A, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA, SIMFEROPOL

22-26 MAY 2019 KAZAN KREMLIN
KAZAN

/Signature/ President of the Union of Architects of Russia N.I. Shumakov
/Signature/ Mayor of Kazan I.R. Metshin

Annex 1235

UNION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
REVIEW CONTEST OF THE BEST WORKS OF CRIMEA

GOLDEN DIPLOMA

Section Buildings

Nomination Restoration and Reconstruction

RESTORATION OF A REGIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE "KENESA" (1891-1896)

KIRAMET LLC; Chief Project Architect Tkachuk A.A., Chief Project Engineer: Litovchenko P. A., architects: Kalinovskaya Ya.B., Gorbach A. S., engineer: Kurochkin V.G. Contractor: Corporation ATTA Group LLC, N.V. Kryakvina

Chairman of the Jury /Signature/ **Kravchenko V.G.**

/Seal: UNION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA * the Republic of Crimea * Simferopol/

NOPRIZ
National Association of Surveyors and Designers
INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL CONTEST FOR THE BEST PROJECT
•2019•

1st GRADE DIPLOMA

IN THE NOMINATION "THE BEST RESTORATION (RECONSTRUCTION) PROJECT OF A CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE"

Preservation of the cultural heritage site of regional significance "Kenassa" (1891-1896) (Karaimskaya St., 6, letter A, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea)

Presented by
KIRAMET LLC

The project is included in the NOPRIZ catalog

Chairman of the contest commission,
President of the National Association of Surveyors and Designers, People's Architect of Russia, Academician
M.M. Posokhin

/Signature/

Annex 1235

UNION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
Regional branch of the all-Russian non-governmental organization 'Union of Architects of Russia'
2017-2019 REVIEW CONTEST
"ARCHITECTURAL WORKS OF CRIMEA"

GOLDEN DIPLOMA
IN THE NOMINATION RESTORATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

"Restoration of Khan's Palace" (XVI-XIX centuries): Dilara Bikec Dürbe Tomb (1764), Northern Dürbe Tomb (XVI century), Southern Dürbe Tomb (XVII century), at address – Rechnaya St., 133, Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea

KIRAMET LLC

Chairman of the Jury /Signature/ **Shumakov N.I.**

/Seal: UNION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA * the Republic of Crimea * Simferopol/

archnasledie.ru

Union of architects of Russia
Union of Architects of Saint-Petersburg

III ALL-RUSSIAN FESTIVAL
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

DIPLOMA
OF UNION OF ARCHITECTS OF RUSSIA

REVIEW CONTEST **“THE BEST SITE OF PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT”**

SECTION Project
NOMINATION architectural heritage sites. Architectural monuments, ensembles, complexes

IS AWARDED TO **KIRAMET LLC**

AUTHOR'S TEAM: O.I. SERGEEVA, A.V. TOKAREV, P.A. LITOVCHENKO, S.P. LITOVCHENKO, P.I. GOLOVKO, V.G. KUROCHKIN, M.N. BAKHUTA, D.A. KOGTINA, Ya.B. KALINOVSKAYA, A.S. GORBACH, V.Yu. DERBENEV, V.A. KOLESNIKOVA, O.I. FISINA

Project name: Restoration of “Khan's Palace” ensemble sites: “Northern Dürbe Tomb”, “Southern Dürbe Tomb”, “Dilara Bikec Dürbe Tomb”

17-19 SEPTEMBER 2020
St. Petersburg

/Signature/ President of the Union of Architects of Russia N. I. Shumakov
/Signature/ President of the Union of Architects of St. Petersburg O.S. Romanov

Annex 1235

NOPRIZ
National Association of Surveyors and Designers

2nd GRADE DIPLOMA

IN THE NOMINATION “THE BEST RESTORATION (RECONSTRUCTION) PROJECT OF A CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE”

Project documentation for the preservation of the cultural heritage site of federal significance Sary Guzel Bath”, 1533 (Rechnaya str., 133, Bakhchisaray, Republic of Crimea)

Presented by
KIRAMET LLC

The project is included in the NOPRIZ catalog

Chairman of the Contest Commission,
President of the National Association of Surveyors and Designers,
People's Architect of Russia, Academician M. M. Posokhin
(Signed)

archnasledie.ru

II ALL-RUSSIAN FESTIVAL WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

SILVER DIPLOMA

REVIEW CONTEST **"THE BEST SITE OF PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT"**
SECTION RESTORATION PROJECTS
NOMINATION CIVIL ARCHITECTURE SITES
IS AWARDED TO **KIRAMET LLC**

AUTHOR'S TEAM: SERGEEVA O.I., LITOVCHENKO P.A., LITOVCHENKO P.A., LITOVCHENKO S.P., KALINOVSKAYA Ya.B., GORBACH A.S., KUROCHKIN V.G., TKACHUK A.A.

Project name: RESTORATION OF THE FORTRESS AND THE CAVE CITY OF "CHUFUT KALE" (V-XV CENTURIES), KARAITE KENESAS (LARGE AND SMALL) OF THE XIV, XVIII CENTURIES AT THE ADDRESS: BASENKO ST, 57, BAKHCHISARAI, REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

22-26 MAY 2019
KAZAN KREMLIN
KAZAN

/Signature/ President of the Union of Architects of Russia N. I. Shumakov
/Signature/ Mayor of Kazan I. R. Metshin

UNION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
Regional branch of the all-Russian non-governmental organization ”Union of Architects of Russia”
2017-2019 REVIEW CONTEST
“ARCHITECTURAL WORKS OF CRIMEA”

SILVER DIPLOMA
in the nomination RESTORATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

“Restoration of the Fortress and the cave city “Chufut Kale” (V-XV centuries), Karaite Kenesas (Big and Large) of the XIV, XVIII centuries at the address: Basenko st. 57,
Bakhchisaray, Republic of Crimea"

Authors: KIRAMET LLC

Chairman of the Jury (signed) Shumakov N.I.

/Seal: UNION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA * Republic of Crimea * Simferopol/

Annex 1236

Letters of appreciation to [redacted]

Translation

LETTER OF APPRECIATION
OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COUNCIL
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

To [redacted]
[redacted] Simferopol

for significant personal contribution to the development of culture, promotion and preservation of the multinational cultural heritage of the Republic of Crimea, high professionalism and in connection with the International Day of Monuments and Historical Places

Simferopol
9 April 2019
No 14-n

/Signature/ V. Konstantinov

/Seal: The State City Council of the Republic of Crimea * OGRN (Main State Registration Number) 1149102026336/

Annex 1236

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION
STATE COMMITTEE FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
AWARDS

[redacted]

for active work as a member of the Scientific and Methodological Council for Cultural Heritage under the State Committee for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Crimea

Chairman of the State Committee for
the Protection of Cultural Heritage of
the Republic Of Crimea /Signature/ S.A. Efimov

/Seal: State Committee for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Crimea * OGRN (Main State Registration Number) 119102018493/

30 January 2020
Simferopol

100 years of the Bakhchisaray Museum
LETTER OF APPRECIATION TO
[redacted]

I would like express my sincere gratitude to you personally and to the employees of [redacted] for their assistance in the preservation of cultural heritage sites under supervision of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve. Your professionalism, competence, responsibility, and ability to team-work deserve sincere respect.
I wish you success, prosperity and all the best.

General Director of the State Budgetary
Institution of the Republic of Crimea Bakhchisaray
Historical-Cultural and Archeological Museum-Reserve /Signature/ Martynyuk V.L.

/Seal: Bakhchisaray historical-cultural and archeological Museum-Reserve * OGRN *Illegible/*

Annex 1236

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR THE REVIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN MANOR
"ENRICHMENT BY PRESERVING"

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
AWARDED TO

[redacted]

for active participation in the preservation of cultural heritage sites of the Crimean Federal District.

President of the National Foundation /Signature/ V. I. Alyavdin

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION
Self-regulatory organization
Association "Alliance of Urban Planning and Design"

AWARDS

[redacted] or the work achievements and in connection with the professional holiday Builder's Day.

President /Signature/ A.S. Shamuzafarov

/Seal: Alliance of Urban Planning and Design * Association * OGRN (Main State Registration Number) 1087799040229 * Moscow/

Annex 1237

Website "*Mirotvorets*", page dedicated to [redacted]
[redacted] 29 April 2018

Translation

[redacted] Mirotvorets.center

MIROTVORETS

Center for Research of Signs of Crimes against the National Security of Ukraine, Peace, Humanity, and the International Law

Information for law enforcement authorities and special services about pro-Russian terrorists, separatists, mercenaries, war criminals, and murderers

Search

[redacted]

Date of Birth: [redacted]
Country: Ukraine
Address: 5[redacted]
Name options: [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Code in the State Register of Natural Persons: [redacted]

Date of birth: [redacted]

Place of birth: [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

#KRYPUT

The Mirotvorets Center asks law enforcement agencies to consider this publication on the website as a statement about the commission of deliberate acts by this citizen against the national security of Ukraine, peace, human security and international law, as well as other offenses.

#R1231187X2600A3c03AAf03cA91ffAfef1Aeef9N
29 April 2018 NATO Complain

https://myrotvorets.center/criminal/bairov-ruslan-talyatovich/

Annex 1238

List of federal cultural heritage sites belonging to the Crimean Tatar culture and registered in the unified state register of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation

Translation

Prepared based on the information from the unified state register of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, available in Russian at: https://opendata.mkrf.ru/opendata/7705851331-egrkn.

List of federal cultural heritage sites belonging to the Crimean Tatar culture and registered in the unified state register of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation includes:

Item No.	Name of the federal cultural heritage site	Location of the federal cultural heritage site	Number and date of the resolution of the state authority on inclusion of the site in the register Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation Registration number in the register
1	Dervish lodge	"A", "B", "b", "V" 18 Karayev St., Evpatoriya, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.24605-r 911520358920006
2	Juma-Jami Mosque	36/1/3 "B" Revolyutsii St., Evpatoriya, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No. 2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No. 25087-r 911510358930036
3	Mosque	1 Karaimskaya St.,/6 Lenin St., Feodosiya, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No. 2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 27.11.2015 No. 23205-r 911510360650006
4	Zincirli Madrasa School	57A Basenko St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No. 2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 27.11.2015 No.23676-r 911510357750006
5	Haci Geray Dürbesi Tomb	57 "O" Basenko St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.24586-r 911510357670006
6	Cubiform Dürbe Tomb	16-a "A" Budyonniy St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.24381-r 911510357920006
7	Mimbar	Budyonniy St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 27.11.2015 No.21402-r

			911510359750006
8	Eski Dürbe Tomb	12-a “A” Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.25609-r 911510357640006
9	Tahtali-Jami Mosque	7 Gasprinsky St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 27.11.2015 No.22020-r 911510357730006
10	Large Octagon Dürbe Tomb	9-a “A” Budyonniy St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 12.12.2017 No.133944-r 911711273820006
11	Small Octagon Dürbe Tomb	1-a “A” Pervomaiskiy Lane, Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.25990r 911510358000006
12	Khan’s Palace, XVI-XIX centuries	133 Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 27.11.2015 No.20380-r 911520357970006
13	Main Building	133 “D”, “E”, “Z”, “Zh”, “I” Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 27.11.2015 No.21173-r 911510357970156
14	Harem	133 “K” Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.24147-r 911510357970106
15	Earl’s (Secular) Building	133 “A”, “B” Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.25305-r 911510357970146
16	Khan's Kitchen	133 “V”, “G” Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 27.11.2015 No.23541-r 911510357970046

17	Stable Building	133 “O”, “P”, “R”, “C” Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.24912-r 911510357970136
18	Library Building	133 “N” Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.24071-r 911510357970096
19	Falcon Tower	133 “L” Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No. 2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 27.11.2015 №22255-r 911510357970026
20	Khan Mosque	133 “Sh” Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 27.11.2015 No.21170-r 911510357970016
21	Dilara Bikec Dürbe Tomb	133 “M” Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 27.11.2015 No.24014-r 911510357970076
22	Sary Guzel Bath	133 “F” Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.26108-r 911510357970086
23	Northern Dürbe Tomb	133 “U” Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.25138-r 911510357970126
24	Southern Dürbe Tomb	133 “T” Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.25291-r 911510357970066
25	Grave Rotunda	133 Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 27.11.2015 No.21161-r 911510357970036

26	Three-Bridge Embankment	133 Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.25681-r 911510357970116
27	Gardens and Park Sites	133 Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.25719-r 911520357970166
28	Old Dürbe Tomb	10-a “A” Frunze St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 27.11.2015 №23394-r 911510359810006
29	Caravan-saraiy	Lunacharskiy St., Belogorsk, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.24939-r 911510359860006
30	Mosque and Madrasa	5 Chapayev Lane, Staryi Krym, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.25344-r 911520363380006
31	Mosque (ruins)	2 “A” Eski-Jami St., Dobrovskoye Village Settlement, Pionerskoye Village, Simferopol District, the Republic of Crimea	Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.10.2015 No.2073-r Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 04.12.2015 No.24900-r 911510362980006

List of regional cultural heritage sites belonging to the Crimean Tatar culture and registered in the unified state register of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation includes:

Item No.	Name of the regional cultural heritage site	Location of the regional cultural heritage site	Number and date of the resolution of the state authority on inclusion of the site in the register Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation Registration number in the register
1	Yukhary-Jami Mosque, mid-XIX century	5 “A” Verkhnyaya St., Alushta, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.100391-r 911710955520005
2	Haji Ramazan Nebiev Fountain, late XIX century	Between buildings No. 30 and No. 34, Karl Marx St., Alushta, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.99064-r 911710955510005
3	Minaret, late XVIII century	Krutoy Lane, Partenit Urban-type Settlement, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 №100715-r 911710955570005
4	Mosque, XIX century	Peshekhodnaya St., Maly Mayak Village, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.100148-r 911710955670005
5	Juma-Jami Mosque, early XX century	8 “A” Pushkin St., Kerch, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.99104-r 911710946600005
6	Seit-Nafe Mosque, XIX century	3 “A” Kolodezniy Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 19.09.2017 No.107347-r 911710988670005
7	Kebir-Jami Mosque, XVI-XX centuries	4 Kurchatov St./ 3 “A” Volodarsky St., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of

			the Russian Federation of 18.09.2017 No.105088-r 911710988690005
8	Madrasa, XIX century	8 “B” Samokish St., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 19.09.2017 No.106409-r 911710989390005
9	Monument to Ismail Gasprinsky, 1998	Salgir Embankment, Vorovskiy St., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 13.04.2017 No.84407-r 911710883860005
10	Aji Bay Mosque, XVIII century	Gornaya St., Dachnoye Village, Sudak, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.99510-r 911710937360005
11	Bust of twice hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan, 1955	Alupka, Yalta Township, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 14.04.2017 No.87251-r 911710901010005
12	Caravan-saraiy 1910	44 Sevastopol Highway, Koreiz Urban-type Settlement, Yalta Township, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 18.09.2017 No.104897-r 911711012660005
13	Burma Cheshme Fountain, 1748	3 Kommunarov St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 26.04.2017 No.87793-r 911710919840005
14	Asma Koyu Fountain, XIX century	35 Krasnoflotskaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 28.04.2017 No.90513-r 911710919860005
15	Iskudar Kahvehane, late XVIII century	81 Lenin St.,	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea

		Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 26.04.2017 No.88760-r 911710920000005
16	Building of the printing-house and editorial office of Terjiman newspaper where Ismail Gasprisky used to work, late XIX – early XX centuries	47-a Gasprinsky St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 28.04.2017 No.90716-r 911710919820005
17	Court cemetery, XVI-XVIII centuries	113 Rechnaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 28.04.2017 No.90092-r 911720919910005
18	Molla-Mustafa Mosque, XVIII century	41-a Sevastopolskaya St., Bakhchisaray	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 28.04.2017 No.89846-r 911710919900005
19	Ismi-Khan Mosque, XVII – XVIII centuries	80 Sevastopolskaya St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 28.04.2017 No.89516-r 911710919930005
20	Monument to Ismail Gasprinsky, 2004	Near 4 Lenin St., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.96176-r 911710945250005
21	Yusupov Mosque, early XX century	37 Lenin St., Sokolinoye Village, Golubinskoye Village Settlement, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.96328-r 911710956290005
22	Kutler Mosque, XIX century	46-a Titov St., Sokolinoye Village,	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627

		Golubinskoye Village Settlement, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of т 11.08.2017 No.94672-r 911710956310005
23	Ali-Bay Bulgakov Mosque, XVIII century	30-a Frunze St., Sokolinoye Village, Golubinskoye Village Settlement, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.98697-r 911710945810005
24	Fountain, late XVIII century – early XIX century	Krasnomakskoye Village Settlement, 6 km south-west of Novoulyanovka Village, at the place of former Adym-Chokrak (Istoki) Village, 4 km south-east of Hoji-Sala Village, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.98048-r 911710946000005
25	Dürbe, XVII-XVIII centuries	Aivovoye Village, Tenistovskoye Village Settlement, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 №99860-r 911710946450005
26	Memorial sign to partisan Seydali Kurtseitov, 1944, 1975	Kolan-Bair mountain area, 0.15 km east of 884.0 height (Glory Mound), Belogorsk District, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 26.04.2017 No.88243-r 911710919520005
27	Beybars Mosque (ruins), late XIII century	59 Krasnoarmeyskaya St., Staryi Krym, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.95420-r 911710951130005
28	Kurshun-Jami Mosque (ruins), XIV century	18 Lenin St./ 40 Stamov St., Staryi Krym, Kirovsky District, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.100596-r 911710951140005
29	Caravan-saraiy (ruins), XIII – XIV centuries	40 Partizanskaya St., Staryi Krym,	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of

		Kirovsky District, the Republic of Crimea	the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.97220-r 911710951220005
30	Myusk-Jami Mosque (ruins), XV century	18 Sadovaya St., Staryi Krym, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2017 No.96607-r 911710951230005

List of regional cultural heritage sites belonging to the Ukrainian culture and registered in the unified state register of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation includes:

Item No.	Name of the regional cultural heritage site	Location of the regional cultural heritage site	Number and date of the resolution of the state authority on inclusion of the site in the register Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation Registration number in the register
1	Monument to T.G. Shevchenko, 2003	Crossroads of Shevchenko St. and Lenin Ave., Evpatoriya, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 13.04.2017 No.83826-r 911710841300005
2	Monument to Lesya Ukrainka, 1987	Park of Saki Resort, Kurortnaya St., the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 13.04.2017 No.86121-r 911710855640005
3	Monument to T.G. Shevchenko, 1997	By the entrance to Shevchenko Park, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of No.84231-r 911710892930005
4	Monument to Hetman B.M. Khmelnitskiy, 1992	B. Khmelnitsky St./ Dekabristov St., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 13.04.2017 No.83866-r 911710892840005
5	The house where Lesya Ukrainka lived in 1897, late XIX century – early XX century	8-a "A" Yekaterininskaya St.,Yalta, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 18.09.2017 №105193-r 911710989630005
6	The house where poetess Lesya Ukrainka lived from October 1907 until May 1908, late XIX century	6 Lesya Ukrainka St., Yalta, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 19.09.2017 No.106498-r 911711029920005
7	Monument to Lesya Ukrainka, 1971	Yekaterininskaya St./ Narodny Lane,	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627

		Yalta, the Republic of Crimea	Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 13.04.2017 No.86303-r 911710906400005
8	Memorial sign dedicated to Lesya Ukrainka, 1971	4th km of detour road, Yalta, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 13.04.2017 No.86539-r 911710906480005
9	Tomb of the Ukrainian poet E.M. Gregoruk, 1922	Cemetery, Polikurovskaya St., Yalta, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 13.04.2017 No.85854-r 911710906460005
10	Tomb of Ukrainian poet S.V. Rudansky, 1873	Cemetery, Polikurovskaya St., Yalta, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 13.04.2017 No.84701-r 911710906570005
11	Monument to T.G. Shevchenko, 2007	T.G. Shevchenko Garden Square, Yalta, the Republic of Crimea	Regulation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 20.12.2016 No.627 Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 13.04.2017 No.85077-r 911710906980005

Annex 1239

Restoration assignment for development of research and design documents for the restoration of the architectural monument of the 16th – 18th centuries: the Great Khan Mosque, approved by the Head of the State Service for Cultural Heritage Protection of Ukraine, M.M. Kucheruk, 2003 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Translated from Ukrainian

Approved by
The Head of the State
Service for Cultural
Heritage Protection of
Ukraine
/Signature/
M.M. Kucheruk
2003
L.S.

/Seal: Coat of Arms of Ukraine * State Service for the Cultural Heritage Protection * Identification code 2629605 * The Ministry of Culture and Arts of Ukraine * City of Kiev/

RESTORATION ASSIGNMENT
for development of research and design documents

1. Project name: Architectural monument of the XVI-XVIII centuries. The Great Khan Mosque.

[…]

8. Characteristics and technical condition of the project: The roofing of the mosque is in an emergency state. The wooden suspended ceiling over the Khan's Lodge is destroyed. Drainage is violated. Wooden staircases leading to the Khan's Lodge are in an emergency state. Wooden column of the wooden eastern facade is sagging and damaged by pests.

[…]

Annex 1240

Letter of the Head of the National Writers' Union of Ukraine to the Head of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea No. 502/01-12, 6 September 2005

Translation

Translated from Ukrainian

/Signature/

(Coat of Arms)
THE NATIONAL WRITERS' UNION OF UKRAINE
SECRETARIAT

01024, Kiev, Bankova St., 2

01024, Kiev, vul. Bankova
e-mail: nspu@i.kiev.u
web-site: www.nspu.kiev.u
tel/fax (044) 253-45-8
tel (044) 253-95-5

6 September 2005 Ref. No. 502/01-12
In reply to Ref. No. _____ dd _____

[In handwriting: A.A. Vysych
L.M. Ivanova
Please prepare an answer by 19 September 2005
/Signature/]

TO HEAD OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
A.S. MATVIENKO

Dear Anatoliy Sergeevich,

For many years, the National Writers' Union of Ukraine has expressed concern about the situation around the outstanding historical-architectural literary and memorial monuments in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea associated with the names of famous Ukrainian writers and public figures.

Back in 1993, the Congress of Ukrainians of the South of Crimea requested the Council of People's Deputies of Yalta "to create a museum of Stepan Rudansky on the basis of the memorial house on Radin Square in Yalta." The museum was not created, and the memorial house was privatized by Resolution of the Yalta City Executive Committee No. 616 dated 31 December 1997.

The official applications of the Yalta City Society "Prosvita", the Yalta City Center "Union of Ukrainian Women", the collective letters to the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Yalta City Executive Committee, the Culture Department of the Yalta City Council do not have proper understanding and constructive solutions.

Instead, it was proposed to create... "expositions dedicated to the life and work of Stepan Rudansky in the new exposition of the Lesya Ukrainka Museum" or "a public museum of the writer at a school with the Ukrainian language of teaching, which seeks to have the name of S.V. Rudansky."

By the way, the Lesya Ukrainka Museum in Yalta as a department with the status of a museum of the Yalta State Historical and Literary Museum since 1993 has required reconstruction for a long time.

Also, referring to the recent letter to the National Writers' Union of Ukraine, signed by a group of writers and residents of the village of Simeiz, we ask you to pay attention to the rather tragic fate of the room-museum of M.M. Kotsyubinsky in the village of Simeiz, which simply ceased to exist in 2000.

/Signature/ /Stamp: Ministry of Culture of the Crimea/ /Stamp/

16 September 2005

[In handwrtiting: Ivanov] The classic of Belarusian literature M. Bogdanovich also deserves a memorial and museum honoring in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, because his ashes were buried at the Yalta cemetery, which fact was noted many times by the Writers' Union of Belarus.

We believe that a comprehensive solution to these problems will contribute not only to popularizing the works of classics, but also to the cultural and patriotic education, mainly, of young people being citizens of the independent Ukraine, as well as to strengthening the intercultural and interethnic relations, primarily, within the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

We count upon your understanding and support.

Respectfully yours,
Head of the National Writers'
Union of Ukraine, People's
Deputy of Ukraine /Signature/ V. YAVOROVSKY

Annex 1241

Letter of non-governmental organizations to the
Mayor of Yalta, 14 March 2007

Translation

Translated from Ukrainian

14 March 2007

Attn: Mayor of Yalta

Dear Sergey Borisovich,

The Ukrainian society of the city is concerned about the condition of the Lesya Ukrainka Museum in Yalta. The building, registered as a state monument, is being destroyed before our eyes. The carved balcony, the disrepair of which is not in doubt, loses its appearance. For several years, the information about reconstructing the building-museum has been circulated. In particular, in the current sixth issue of "The Yuzhnaya Gazette", published on the eve of Lesya Ukrainka's birthday, it is reported that the final annual meeting of cultural workers of the city discussed what was planned for this year: "restoration of the Lesya Ukrainka Museum". However, in our opinion, no real step has been taken in this direction.

The name of Lesya Ukrainka is a national symbol, the writings of the poetess are recognized as an asset of the world culture, and the Lesya Museum is an iconic landmark of Yalta for all guests of the Crimean resort interested in the culture of the titular nation of the Ukrainian State. The current condition of the Lesya Ukrainka Museum is shameful. We hope that you share our position and do not abandon the declared plans for restoring the museum. Please inform us of the specific dates and the scope of repair works. We consider it necessary to take public control over the restoration of the Lesya Ukrainka Museum.

On behalf of the general meeting of the Yalta national democratic organizations:
/Seal: "PROSVITA" *(Illegible)/*

Head of the Yalta Society "Prosvita" /Signature/ V. Oliynyk

Head of the Yalta City Non-governmental Organization "Union of Ukrainian Women" /Seal: UKRAINE * THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA * YALTA * YALTA NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION "UNION OF UKRAINIAN WOMEN"/
/Signature/ B. Shevchuk

Head of the Spiritual and Educational Information Center /Signature/ V. Golenko
/Stamp: Spiritual And Educational Center * 98612 Yalta, P.O. Box 63/

Annex 1242

Letter of Chairman of the Congress,
Coordination Council of Ukrainians of the
South of Crimea to the Mayor of Yalta,
11 October 2010

Translation

Translated from Ukrainian

[In handwriting:
M 54/3724/2
of 11 October 2010
Attn: Ms. Larisa
Viktorova,
Correspondence Office
[phone number]

To Mayor of Yalta,
the Autonomous Republic of Crimea
S.B. Braiko

Dear Sergey Borisovich,

The letter of the Commission on Culture and Spiritual Revival at the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic No. 06-13/20-154 dated 20 April 1991 says "about the creation of the Lesya Ukrainka Memorial House-Museum in Yalta", but only the apartment-museum has been opened.

The letter of the Yalta City Council of Deputies No. M-34/3 290/2 dated 28 September 2005 states that "the Lesya Ukrainka Museum (Department of the Yalta Historical and Literary Museum) needs expansion, and the house, in which it is located (8 Yekaterininskaya Street), needs restoration. This problem has been put under the control of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea; the repair and restoration works of the Lesya Ukrainka Museum together with the Chekhov Theater are planned in the near future."

The Chekhov Theater was restored and opened officially in 2008, "and the Lesya Ukrainka Museum was forgotten" (the newspaper "Galichina" dated 10 April 2008, Ivano-Frankivsk, Regional Council of Deputies).

Dear Sergey Borisovich, when will the memorial house be restored and when will the Lesya Ukrainka House-Museum be opened?

Enclosure: 4 sheets.

Respectfully yours,

Chairman of the Congress,
Coordination Council of
Ukrainians of the South of
Crimea

/Signature/
11 October 2010

Mysyak,
Myroslav P.
27/32 Suvorovskaya Street.
Yalta - 7
Phone […]

Annex 1242

VERKHOVNA RADA OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR

Commission on Culture and Spiritual Revival

Ref. No. 06.13/20.154 20 April 1991

To E.S. Leshchuk

Dear Evgenia Stepanovna,

Thank you for your letter. After its consideration, the Commission addressed a request to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic V.P. Fokin so that he would assign once again the consideration of the issue of establishing the Lesya Ukrainka Memorial House-Museum in Yalta to the relevant executive bodies and oblige them to solve this problem as soon as possible.

Respectfully yours,

/Signature/

Chairman of the Commission L.S. TANYUK

UKRAINE
Autonomous Republic of Crimea
YALTA CITY COUNCIL
1 Sovetskaya Sq., Yalta, 98600
Phone […]

UKRAINE
Autonomous Republic of Crimea
YALTA CITY COUNCIL
1 Sovetskaya Sq., Yalta, 98600
Phone […]

28 September 2008 Ref. No. M-54/3290/2
In reply to Ref. No. _____dd_____

To M.P. Mysyak

27/32 Suvorovskaya Street, Yalta, 98600

How many more years will the consideration take? →

Dear Miroslav Petrovich,

In addition to the answers, sent previously to you regarding the resolution of the issues adopted by the 1st Congress of Ukrainians of the Southern Crimea in 1993, please be informed, as for Clause 4:

The Crimean land is associated closely with the names of outstanding Ukrainian writers Stepan Rudansky and Lesya Ukrainka. The Lesya Ukrainka Museum (Department of the Yalta Historical and Literary Museum) has worked in Yalta for more than ten years, and now it needs to be expanded, and the house, in which it is located (8 Yekaterininskaya Street), needs to be restored. This problem has been put under the control of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea; the repair and restoration of the Lesya Ukrainka Museum together with the A.P. Chekhov Theater is planned in the near future. The theme of the expanded exhibition, the area of which will be increased much due to Building Letter B, provides for coverage of the role of Stepan Rudansky in the social and cultural life of Yalta and his creative heritage, as well as other Ukrainian writers and cultural workers who lived and worked on the southern coast of the Crimea.

The prospects for opening the Stepan Rudansky Museum in Yalta are being considered by local authorities, but this problem is complicated by the lack of Stepan Rudansky memorabilia in the funds of both the Yalta Historical and Literary Museum and other Ukrainian museums. However, recently the city has done a lot to perpetuate the memory of the writer. In particular, every year, in May, the days of memory of Stepan Rudansky are held successfully; the school museum of the writer at teaching and educational association No. 15 has worked for several years; the memorial tablets were opened on the buildings of the sanitary and epidemiological station and the veterinary clinic, which were founded by the author of the famous "Spivomovkas"; conferences and exhibitions, dedicated to the anniversaries of the outstanding son of the Ukrainian people, were held many times at the initiative of the Yalta Historical and Literary Museum.

As for Clause 5 of the Application of the 1st Congress of Ukrainians of the Southern Crimea, since 1991 the City Radio "Yalta" has broadcast a program in Ukrainian every week at 06:10 p.m. on Mondays.

Respectfully yours,
Secretary of the City Council /Signature/ O.I. Chabanov

Pereverzyeva [phone number]

- ***Heritage***

And They Have Forgotten About the Lesya Ukrainka Museum

Not long ago, after the reconstruction, the Chekhov Theater was officially opened in Yalta. The opening ceremony was attended by honored guests: Chairman of the Supervisory Board of NRB-Ukraine Vyacheslav Yutkin, a big fan of Chekhov's works; Minister of Defense of Ukraine Yuriy Yekhanurov; and other well-known politicians, people of culture and arts of Ukraine and Russia.

The Honored Artist of Ukraine, Director of the A. Chekhov Yalta Theater Mykola Rudnyk said: "The ancient Greeks said: a city becomes a city when there is a theater in it. The Chekhov Theater has returned to Yalta. It is waiting for you." However, the resort pearl of the State, Yalta, needs not only the A. Chekhov Theater, but also the Museum of Lesya Ukrainka, Stepan Rudansky and other sons and daughters of Ukraine who lived and worked here. However, for some reason, numerous speakers have not even mention this. And the Lesya Ukrainka Museum and monument are located next to the Chekhov Theater. And the secretary of the Yalta City Council O. Chabanov in the letter to my request back in 2005 said: the Lesya Ukrainka Museum (Department of the Yalta Historical and Literary Museum) needs now to be expanded, and the house, in which it is located (8 Yekaterininskaya Street), needs to be restored. This problem has been put under the control of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea; the repair and restoration works of the Lesya Ukrainka Museum together with the A. Chekhov Theater are planned in the near future. The theme of the expanded exhibition provides for coverage of the role of Stepan Rudansky in the social and cultural life of Yalta and his creative heritage, as well as other Ukrainian writers and cultural workers who lived and worked on the southern coast of the Crimea.

But the promises have not been kept and seen by the Crimeans followers of the works of Lesya Ukrainka and Stepan Rudansky. Why are Russian classics honored in Crimea, but Ukrainian classics forgotten? The question, of course, is rhetorical.

Myroslav MYSYAK.
Chairman of the Congress, Coordination Council of Ukrainians of the South of Crimea
The city of Yalta

The city of Ivano-Frankivsk
Regional Council of Deputies
The "Galichina" newspaper
10 April 2008
Phone/fax: […]

Annex 1243

Al-Wa'i (Consciousness), *Muslims, declare a righteous Caliphate according to the method of prophecy with Hizb ut-Tahrir and do not ask for help from the West*, No. 291, March 2011 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

No. 291 Al-Wa'i
[…] March 2011 […]

Muslims, declare a righteous Caliphate
according to the method of prophecy
with Hizb ut-Tahrir and do not
ask for help from the West

[…]

Page 2

[…]

Yes, real change in Muslim countries must encompass two facets:

1) That Islam by its doctrine and Shariah should guide the Muslims by establishing an Islamic state where its Muslim and non-Muslim citizens would have all their rights that Islam has endowed them with. And that it through Jihad spread Islam and lead people to its good, freeing them from the evils of the capitalist West.

2) Eliminate all foreign interference in Muslim countries Muslims and forbid them to resort to their help.

[…]

[Contain materials recognised as extremist in the Russian Federation]

Annex 1244

Mr Kuzmin’s employment record book

Translation

Translated from Ukrainian

AO No. 049240

Employment Record Book

Last name *Kuzmin*
Name *Leonid*
Patronymic *Aleksandrovich*
Date of birth *11 April 1990*
(day, month, year)
Date of completion *25 August 2011*
Signature of the holder */Signature/*

Signature of the employee
responsible for keeping
employment record books

Place of
Signature */Signature/*
(legibly)

EMPLOYMENT RECORDS

	Date			Information on employment, transfer to a different position, and employment termination (indicating the reasons and references to the statutory article, clause)	Basis for making the entry (document, its date and number)
	Day	Month	Year		
	2			3	4
				Student in Taurida Humanitarian-Ecological Institute from 1 September 2007 to 30 June 2011	Diploma KR No. 41277546 of 30 June 2011
	25	08	2011	Appointed to the position of a teacher in the Educational Complex “Kindergarten – School” No. 15	Order of City Education Department No. 1172-k of 25 August 2011
	05	01	2015	On 5 January 2015, the Educational Complex “Kindergarten – School” No. 15 of Simferopol City Council was renamed to Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Kindergarten –School” No. 15 of	Decree of Simferopol City Administration, Republic of Crimea No. 20 of 16 December 2014

AO No. 049240 **AO No. 049240**

EMPLOYMENT RECORDS

	Date			Information on employment, transfer to a different position, and employment termination (indicating the reasons and references to the statutory article, clause)	Basis for making the entry (document, its date and number)
	Day	Month	Year		
	2			3	4
				the Simferopol Urban District Municipality Director */Signature/* I.V. Potemkina	
	10	03	2015	Dismissed from the position of a teacher voluntarily according to Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Article 77 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation Director */Signature/* I.V. Potemkina	Order No. 20-k dated 10 March 2015

Annex 1245

Lease agreement No. A-46/12, 28 September 2012
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

LEASE AGREEMENT No. A-46/12
(NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES)

Bakhchisaray 28 September 2012

The Lessor, Utilities Enterprise Housing Repair and Operation Enterprise of the Bakhchisaray City Council, represented by Dmitry Vasilievich Zhigulin, the Director, acting under the contract, **on the one part**, and

The Lessee, Non-Profit Organization Teachers' Council represented by Dilyara Abduldzhemilovna Seytvelieva, the chairman, acting under the Minutes of the General Meeting of 5 January 2012, **on the other part,**

on the grounds of Record No. 4 of the meeting of the tender committee to determine the lessee of a communal property facility of the Bakhchisaray territorial community of 21 September 2012, received and registered in the Lessor's incoming correspondence book under incoming No. 957 of 27 September 2012, **enter into this Agreement and hereby agree as follows:**

1. Subject matter of the Agreement

1.1. The Lessor shall provide, and the Lessee shall accept, under a hand-over certificate (Appendix 1), for temporary paid use, non-residential premises in the basement recorded in the balance sheet of Utilities Enterprise Housing Repair and Operation Enterprise of the Bakhchisaray City Council on ulitsa Pushkina, 1.

1.1.2. Address: Bakhchisaray, Pushkina St. 1.

1.1.3. Total area: 115 sq.m.

1.1.4. The value of the leased non-residential premises amounts to one hundred seventy-four thousand seven hundred forty (174,740) hryvnias, VAT excluded, on the grounds of the Independent Appraisal Report as of 4 April 2012, provided by the Lessee.

1.1.5. The conditions of the leased facility are specified in the hand-over certificate (Appendix 1).

2. Purposes and conditions of use of the leased facility

2.1. The leased facility is leased to accommodate the non-profit organization.

[…]

4. Rent

4.1. The price for the property was determined based on an appraisal report drawn up by an appraiser in accordance with the requirements of the Methods for the Appraisal of Leased Facilities approved by Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 629 of 10 August 1995, the Property Appraisal Methods approved by Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1891 of 10 December 2003. The base rate for calculation of the rent for September 2012 amounts to 17.47 hryvnias, VAT included (Appendix 2).

4.2. The rent for the first month of the lease, i.e. September 2012, amounts to Seventeen hryvnias 47 kopecks (17.47), VAT included.

4.3. The rent for each subsequent month shall be determined by adjusting the rent for the past month by the inflation index for the current month, set by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine. The rent shall be paid monthly by the Lessee against the invoices issued by the Lessor.

[…]

6. Rights and obligations of the Lessor

6.1. The Lessor shall:

6.1.1. transfer the facility to the Lessee in accordance with Clause 3.1 hereof;

6.1.2. refrain from any actions which may hinder the use of the leased property by the Lessee on the terms and conditions set forth herein;

6.2. The Lessor shall have the right to:

6.2.1. check that the Lessee is using the leased facility for the purpose specified herein;

6.2.2. not give the Lessee its consent to improve the leased facility;

6.2.3. demand the termination of the Agreement if:

a) the Lessee transferred the leased facility to a third party without the Lessor's consent;

b) the Lessee, by its actions, creates a risk of deterioration of the quality of the facility or its destruction;

c) the Lessee fails to pay for the leased property for 3 months without a valid reason;

6.2.4. demand that the Lessee duly perform its obligations;

6.2.5. access the premises without the Lessee's consent in the event of an accident (emergency situation) to eliminate or prevent the accident (emergency situation);

6.2.6. restrict the Lessee's access to the leased premises in the events provided for by the Agreement and the applicable laws, including in the event of overdue payments under this Agreement;

6.2.7. initiate amendments and supplements to the Agreement in respect of the leased premises, in accordance with the laws of Ukraine and this Agreement.

7. Rights and obligations of the Lessee

7.1. Obligations of the Lessee:

7.1.1. Use the leased property in accordance with its intended purpose and on the terms and conditions of this Agreement, namely Clause 2.1;

7.1.2. Pay rent timely and in full: on the 20th–21st day of the month following the reporting month, the Lessee shall collect the invoice from the Lessor and pay it within 5 days;

7.1.3. Keep the leased facility in good standing order;

7.1.4. Grant access to the leased facility to the Lessor's representatives to check its use, and on other grounds in accordance with this Agreement;

7.1.5. maintain the leased facility in proper conditions, take measures to protect the environment to comply with environmental standards for the operation of the facility; create safe and harmless working conditions; ensure fire safety in accordance with the Fire Safety Rules of Ukraine;

7.1.6. **The Lessee shall, autonomously and in its own name, enter into agreements with specialized organizations for the provision of utilities in full, namely, to enter into a power supply agreement with the Bakhchisaray regional transmission company; water and sewage utilities plant (PPVKKh); provision of heat supply services with Utilities Enterprise Housing Repair and Operation Enterprise of the Bakhchisaray City Council, etc.**

7.1.7. In the event of expiry or termination of the Agreement, return the leased property to the Lessor in good conditions, no worse than at the time it was leased, taking into account normal wear and tear, and reimburse the Lessor for any losses in the event of deterioration or loss (full or partial) of the leased property through the Lessee's fault;

7.1.8. be fully responsible for compliance with the laws, the rules for the operation of utilities networks, the sanitary conditions of the leased property;

7.1.9. agree with the Lessor on amendments to the composition of the leased property, its reconstruction, which will cause an increase in its value;

7.1.10. to improve the area adjacent to the facility within 1 year from the date of entry into the agreement;

7.1.11. privatization, sublease and transfer of the property title to the leased property to third parties without the Lessor's consent are prohibited;

7.1.12. keep the Premises in proper conditions, namely: in accordance with technical, fire and sanitary standards, prevent damage and deterioration, maintain the external and internal appearance of the Premises by performing routine repairs when needed. At the end of the lease term, and/or in case of damage to the Premises through the Lessee's fault, at its own expense, eliminate malfunctions and breakdowns of utilities and equipment of the Premises. The Parties have agreed that, for the purposes of this Agreement, such repairs are not improvements to the Premises, since they are carried out for the Lessee's internal needs and exclusively for the purposes of its economic activities.

7.1.13. The Lessee shall provide round-the-clock access to the rented premises to the Lessor's employees in the event of any accident, emergency, etc. to eliminate an incident or emergency;

7.1.14. immediately notify the Lessor of any damage caused to the Premises through its fault, third parties' fault and/or due to natural causes;

7.1.15. have all the necessary permits, licenses and other documents required to perform economic activities in accordance with the applicable laws of Ukraine, and, at the Lessor's request, provide duly certified copies of these documents;

7.1.16. Within one month from the entry into this Agreement, insure the leased property for the whole term of

the lease, for an amount no less than its market value specified in the independent appraisal report, in favor of the Asset Holder as the party which bears the risk of accidental loss or damage of the facility, in accordance with the procedure established by the applicable laws. Provide the Lessor with a copy of the insurance contract certified by the Lessee's seal and a copy of the order for payment of the insurance premium within five days from the date of receipt of the insurance contract;

7.1.17. **guarantee the payment of rent: pay rent one month in advance**.

[…]

8 Liability of the Parties and dispute resolution

8.1. The Parties shall be liable for nonperformance or improper performance of their obligations hereunder in accordance with the applicable laws of Ukraine.

8.2. Any disputes arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, which cannot be settled through negotiations. shall be settled in court.

8.3. If the Lessee fails to pay rent for three months, the Agreement shall be deemed terminated from the date of receipt by the Lessee of the Lessor's termination letter. The property shall be returned in accordance with Section 3 of the Agreement.

8.4. The Party which, by its actions, caused losses to the other Party, shall compensate them in full.

8.5. The expiry of the Agreement shall not release the Parties from their liability for any violations committed during the term of this Agreement.

8.6. The Parties shall not be held liable under this Agreement in the event of force majeure circumstances (man-caused, natural or environmental emergencies) that make it impossible to fulfill the terms of the Agreement.

8.7. Should the circumstances specified in Clause 8.6. arise, the affected Party shall immediately notify the other Party about the said circumstances; otherwise, the Parties shall lose the right to refer to these circumstances.

9. Term, conditions for the amendment and termination of the agreement, miscellaneous

9.1. This Agreement is made for 2 years and 11 months, and shall be in force **from 28 September 2012 through 27 August 2015 inclusive.**

9.2. Any amendments or supplements to this Agreement may be made by mutual agreement between the Parties, with mandatory execution of a written document. Any proposed amendments or supplements shall be considered by the Parties and drawn up as supplementary agreements to the lease agreement.

9.4. The terms and conditions of this Agreement shall remain in force throughout its term, including in the cases when, after its conclusion, the laws establish any rules which may worsen the Lessee's position in connection with rent and discharge of obligations. The Agreement may be terminated by agreement between the Parties.

This Agreement may be terminated by a judgement of the Commercial Court at either Party's initiative, in accordance with the applicable laws of Ukraine and this Agreement.

9.5. The reorganization of the Lessor or of the Lessee shall not provide the grounds for the amendment or termination of this Agreement.

9.6. This Agreement shall be terminated in the following cases:

- expiry of its term;
- loss of the leased property;
- early termination of the Agreement by mutual agreement between the Parties or under a judgement of the Commercial Court;
- the Lessee’s bankruptcy;
- in other cases provided for by the applicable laws of Ukraine.

9.7. The relations between the Parties not regulated by this Agreement shall be governed by the applicable laws of Ukraine.

9.8. Upon expiry of the Agreement, the Lessee shall have the right to extend it for a new term in accordance with the applicable laws of Ukraine and this Agreement.

9.9. This Agreement is made in two equally authentic copies.

10. DETAILS OF THE PARTIES

Lessor:

Utilities Enterprise Housing Repair and Operation Enterprise of the Bakhchisaray City Council
98404, Bakhchisaray, Krymskaya St. 14
settlement account 26001301301097 with TOBO No. 10011/044 FKRU Oschadbank
sort code (MFO) 124805
National Business and Organization Classification 34416899 *688*
*/Seal: Ukraine. Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Bakhchisaray * No. 34416859 * HOUSING REPAIR AND OPERATION ENTERPRISE OF THE BAKHCHISARAY CITY COUNCIL/*

Lessee:

Non-Profit Organization Teachers' Union.
98400, Bakhchisaray, Ostrovskogo St. 43,

/Signature/ D.A. Seytvelieva
/Seal: (illegible)/

Minutes */Signature/* D.V. Zhigulin

In this unit of storage,
2 sheets were bound and numbered

Director */Signature/* D.V. Zhigulin
/Seal: (illegible)/

/Signature/

Annex 1246

Leaflet on the procedure for opting out of
Russian citizenship, 2014

Translation

Leaflet

I, […], have been informed of the procedure for obtaining the citizenship of the Russian Federation by the persons detained at Simferopol pretrial detention center described below.

As on 21 March 2014, the Federal Constitutional Law "On the admission of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation – the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol" was adopted, as of 21 March 2014 the Ukrainian nationals and stateless persons permanently residing on the territory of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol as at the said date are recognized to be the citizens of the Russian Federation.

Individuals, who do not wish to take the citizenship of the Russian Federation, may manifest their wish to preserve their other citizenship or to remain stateless within one month, that is, until 18 April 2014.

Under paragraph 21 of the Regulation on the Passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation (Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 8 July 1997 No. 828): Passport of the individual detained or convicted to imprisonment shall be temporarily seized by the preliminary investigation authority or the court and attached to the case file of the said person. The passport shall be returned to the individual upon his release from custody or upon completion of service of the sentence of imprisonment.

Obtaining the passport upon release from service of the sentence.

Under the provisions of Article 173(4) of the Criminal Law Enforcement Code of the Russian Federation upon release from the prison, the passport kept on file shall be handed out to the convict. In case of absence of the passport in the file, the convict shall have the right to submit an application for the issuance of the passport with the administration of the correctional facility.

Based on the above, in accordance with the rules of the effective legislation of the Russian Federation, the persons in custody have the right to obtain passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation during the service of the sentence or upon release from the pretrial detention centers.

_____ 2014 _____

(signature)

Annex 1247

Website of the Mejlis, "Mustafa Dzhemilev: Crimean Tatars will hold their own referendum to determine the future of Crimea",
27 March 2014

Translation

News

qtmm.org/новости/4393-мустафа-джемилев-крымские-татары-проведут-свой-референдум-по-определению-будущего-крыма

Mustafa Dzhemilev: "Crimean Tatars will hold their own referendum to determine the future of Crimea" 27 March 2014

The unscheduled 2nd meeting of the Kurultai of Crimean Tatars, which will take place in Bakhchisaray on 29 March 2014, will make an important decision for the future of Crimea. "We will hold our representative referendum among Crimean Tatars", Mustafa Dzhemilev said in Brussels on 27 March 2014.

Press service of People's Deputy of Ukraine Mustafa Dzhemilev shared this information on the official website.

During his working visit to Brussels, Mustafa Dzhemilev gave a report before parliamentarians at the Council of Europe. Mustafa Dzhemilev arrived in Brussels ahead of his visit to America; he took part in the Democratic Reforms and the Ukrainian Example forum where he shared his opinion on the referendum held on 16 March 2014 in Crimea. He also mentioned that the Kurultai will take an important step to determine the future of Crimea. "Our referendum will not be fake, unlike the Russian one. I intend to touch upon this subject in New York, at the United Nations Security Council. Crimean Tatars will hold their own referendum on the status of Crimea", said Mustafa Dzhemilev.

According to Dzhemilev, Crimean Tatars are neither dreamers nor fortune-seekers, and their referendum will show the rest of the world what kind of path has been chosen by imperialists and occupants. "It's possible that Russia will ban the broadcast of the referendum for the freedom-loving world", Dzhemilev said. "In that case, the entire world will see that Russia has no intention of protecting the rights of Crimean Tatars. Their actions will show the consequences of the occupation to the rest of the world".

Mustafa Dzhemilev said that a particular part of Crimean Tatars – some women and children – had to leave Crimea out due to the threat of violence. He also said that the reaction to the occupation of the Crimea was underwhelming.

In Brussels, Mustafa Dzhemilev was greeted by Vytautas Landsbergis, former Head of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, currently – Member of the European Parliament. Here is what Landsbergis had to say regarding the annexation of Crimea: “Nazi Germany no longer exists, but fascist Russia does”.

Emanuelis Zingeris, a Lithuanian parliamentarian, who chaired the forum, said in his closing speech: “On the outside, things seem to be quiet in Europe. But, on the inside, it's high time to wake up and become aware of the dangers. We are facing new geopolitical realities”.

While in Brussels, Mustafa Dzhemilev was accompanied by Economic Advisor of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Rustem Umerov, and Representative of the Mejlis in Germany Ahmet Özay.

Annex 1248

Website of the Mejlis, “Head of the Mejlis: When we see that it is necessary to show a clear and explicit will of the Crimean Tatar people, we will hold a referendum”, 29 March 2014 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

News

Head of the Mejlis: When we see that it is necessary to show a clear and explicit will of the Crimean Tatar people, we will hold a referendum
29 March 2014

qtmm.org/ru/новости/4403-глава-меджлиса-в-том-случае-когда-мы-увидим-что-потребуется-демонострация-четкой-ясной-воли-крымскотатарского-народа-мы-будем-проводить-референдум

[…]

This was announced by Refat Chubarov at the briefing during the intermission of the Second session of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar people on 29 March 2014.

[…]

Page 2

In addition, the head of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Refat Chubarov announced his intention to meet with the President of Russia Vladimir Putin.

"Indeed, a week ago we outlined a number of issues that, from our point of view, require an overview of the processes that are taking place in and around Crimea, and I proposed to initiate such a meeting to discuss them. As long as the state that behaved like Russia is responsible for all the processes here, in accordance with international treaties, even though other people dispute its right to be in this status of the territory. This side is responsible for all the processes that affect people's lives and what happens tomorrow, despite the fact that others dispute its right to be in this status on this territory. With whom else should we discuss this, if not with the president of the country that has established its legal framework here", Refat Chubarov is convinced.

Annex 1249

Website of the Mejlis, Decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People "On addressing practical issues relating to the settlement of the Crimean Tatar people under the existing circumstances of Crimea", 1 April 2014 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

News

qtmm.org/ru/новости/4424-ленур-ислямов-и-заур-смирнов-не-политики-и-они-в-исполнительной-власти-не-будут-нести-политическую-нагрузку-заключил-р-чубаров-принятие-политических-решений-и-оценок-остается-за-меджлисом-и-курултаем-крымскотатарского-народа

[…]

Decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People

"On addressing practical issues relating to the settlement of the Crimean Tatar people under the existing circumstances of Crimea"

The political, legal, economic and other changes being introduced in Crimea that regulate the daily life of the residents of Crimea are being implemented without a consent and without a desire of the Crimean Tatar people - the native people of Crimea.

The authorities, who are responsible for the situation in Crimea, declare contradictory intentions towards the Crimean Tatar people, calling into question their readiness to respect the rights and interests of the Crimean Tatar people.

The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people should approve the events plan for the execution of the Resolution of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar people of 29 March 2014 "On the Exercise by the Crimean Tatar People of their Right to Self-Determination within their Historical Territory – Crimea" as soon as possible.

At the same time, many practical issues relating to the settlement of the Crimean Tatar people under the existing circumstances following changes that took place in Crimea require prompt response and direct participation of representatives of the Crimean Tatars authorized by the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people in their resolution.

The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People has resolved to:

1. Consider it possible to provide its authorisation (consent) to joining the Council of Ministers of the Crimea in order to resolve practical issues related to the settlement of the Crimean Tatar people to

LENUR ISLYAMOV - on the position of the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Crimea;

ZAUR SMIRNOV - on the position of the Chairman of the Republican Committee for Affairs of Ethnicities and the Deported Citizens.

2. To bind Lenur Islyamov and Zaur Smirnov by an obligation to provide a weekly report on the progress in resolving issues related to the settlement of the Crimean Tatar people at a meeting of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

3. Based on the results of the two-week activity of Lenur Islyamov and Zaur Smirnov delegated to the Council of Ministers of the Crimea, re-consider the issue of the expediency of further participation of representatives of the Crimean Tatar people in the activities of the Council of Ministers of the Crimea at a meeting of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

4. To take into consideration the statement of Zaur Smirnov on the suspension of his powers as a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People from 1 April 2014, with subsequent resignation at the next session of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People.

5. This resolution of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People does not have a nature of recognizing the political, legal, economic and other changes that are being implemented in the Crimea without a consent and a desire of the Crimean Tatar people - the native people of the Crimea.

Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People **Refat Chubarov**

1 April 2014

Simferopol

Annex 1250

Website "*Mirotvorets*", page dedicated to Mr Zaur Smirnov,
29 April 2015

Translation

20 December 2020 Zaur Ruslanovich Smirnov - Mirotvorets.center

MIROTVORETS

Center for Research of Signs of Crimes against the National Security of Ukraine, Peace, Humanity, and the International Law

Information for law enforcement authorities and special services about pro-Russian terrorists, separatists, mercenaries, war criminals, and murderers

Search

Smirnov Zaur Ruslanovich / Смирнов Заур Русланович / Смирнов Заур Русланович

Date of Birth: 18 January 1976
Country: Ukraine
Address: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Simferopol

Accomplice of the invaders. Traitor.

Position: Chairman of the State Committee for Interethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea (appointed in April 2014).

From 1999 to 2013, he worked as the Head of the Department for Interethnic Migration Affairs of the Yalta City Council.

Date of Birth: 18 January 1976 (Leninabad, Tajikistan). Married, two sons.

Residence address: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Simferopol

http://rk.gov.ru/rus/info.php?id=603942

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/zaur.smirnov

The Mirotvorets Center asks law enforcement agencies to consider this publication on the website as a statement about the commission of deliberate acts by this citizen against the national security of Ukraine, peace, human security and international law, as well as other offenses.

#R197191X176A107A184A167N

29 April 2015 NATO Complain

Annex 1251

Website of the Mejlis, Resolution of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People "On the situation regarding the Russian Federation officials' ban for Mustafa Dzhemilev to enter his homeland – Crimea", 2 May 2014

Translation

News

qtmm.org/новости/4473-решение-меджлиса-крымскотатарского-народа-о-ситуации-сложившейся-в-связи-с-запретом-официальными-властями-российской-федерации-въезда-мустафе-джемилеву-на-свою-родину-крым

Resolution of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people "On the situation regarding the Russian Federation officials' ban for Mustafa Dzhemilev to enter his homeland – Crimea"

2 May 2014

Resolution

of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People

"On the situation regarding the Russian Federation officials' ban for Mustafa Dzhemilev to enter his homeland — Crimea"

On 2 May 2014, for the leader of the Crimean Tatar People, delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People, People's Deputy of Ukraine Mustafa Dzhemilev overwhelming circumstances were created which prevented him from entering his homeland – Crimea.

Having arrived to Moscow by a flight from Kiev, purposing to continue his trip to Simferopol, by responsible authorities of the Russian Federation Mustafa Dzhemilev was informed that he was banned from entering Crimea and prescribed to return to Kiev.

This act of outrageous violation of the human right to freedom of movement, especially against the legendary human rights activist, leader of the Crimean Tatar People Mustafa Dzhemilev who was returning to his homeland – Crimea, where his family, relatives and friends live, caused tremendous resonance and indignation among Crimean Tatars.

Given the current situation and aiming to prevent future violations of the rights of Crimean Tatars – indigenous people of the Crimea, who suffered total deportation from their land and were forced to live in places of eviction for about half a century in the former USSR,

the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People has decided to:

1. Condemn the Russian Federation officials' ban to freely enter his homeland against the legendary human rights activist, leader of the Crimean Tatar People Mustafa Dzhemilev as an act of outrageous violation of the human right to freedom of movement, as a cynical prohibition of one's homeland.

2. Cancel the celebration of all-Crimean event "Crimean Tatar national holiday 'Hidirlez'" on 3 May 2014 in the entertainment center "Scheherazade", as incompatible due to outrageous violations of human rights and the rights of Crimean Tatars.

3. Put the delegates of the Qurultay of Crimean Tatars and chairmen of regional Mejlises in charge of explaining the reasons for such decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people to the public.

4. On 3 May 2014 at 9 a.m., hold a peaceful event dedicated to welcoming the legendary human rights activist, leader of the Crimean Tatar People Mustafa Dzhemilev at the entry to the Crimea near the Armyansk checkpoint (gathering on the Simferopol–Kherson highway at the exit from Armyansk).

Chairman

of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People **Refat Chubarov**

2 May 2014

Annex 1252

Decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People No. 24 “On a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Remzi Ilyasov”, 23 August 2014

Translation

DECISION of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People No. 24 of 23 August 2014 On a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Remzi ILYASOV

qtmm.org/о-члене-меджлиса-крымскотатарского-народа-ильясове-ремзи

Home

DECISION
of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People
No. 24 of 23 August 2014

On a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People,
Remzi ILYASOV

The member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Remzi ILYASOV, personally, without a corresponding decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, agreed to take an office of the Deputy Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea and on 21 May 2014 took this office.

At the same time, Remzi ILYASOV, in disregard of Decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People No. 16, of 12 June 2014, "On the upcoming elections of deputies of the State Council and representative bodies of the municipalities in the Republic of Crimea" in accordance to which the bodies of national self-government of the Crimean Tatars are ordered not to nominate candidates for the election of deputies of the State Council of Crimea and the representative bodies of the municipalities of the Republic of Crimea, registered as a candidate for deputy of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea for the multi-mandate constituency under the lists of the political party "United Russia" and withdrew from participation in the activities of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

At the same time, Remzi ILYASOV appears in the mass media with statements and comments incompatible with the status of a delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People and a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, determined by the Regulations of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People and the Statut on the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, openly opposes the implementation of the decisions taken by the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People and the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

Remzi ILYASOV took above mentioned actions against the background of increased open opposition by the Crimean authorities to the implementation of the legitimate political and other activities of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, by the discriminatory actions taken by the security agencies against the Crimean Tatars resulting in the persecution of Muslims, illegal searches in mosques and madrasahs, the ban on holding peaceful assemblies and meetings by the Crimean Tatars, the ban for the leader of the Crimean Tatar people Mustafa Dzhemilev, the Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Refat Chubarov, the Adviser to the Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Ismet Yuksel, on entering the territory of the Crimea.

In view of the aforesaid and according to the decisions of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People No. 16 of 12 June 2014 and No. 20 of 5 July 2014,

the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People HAS DECIDED:

1. To suspend the membership of Remzi ILYASOV in the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People until the next session of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People is convened.
2. To propose to the Audit Commission of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People to consider the compliance of the activities of Remzi ILYASOV, the delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People, with the Regulations of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People and the Regulation on the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and to introduce an appropriate conclusion for consideration by the delegates of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People.

The Chairman
of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Refat Chubarov

Annex 1253

Decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people No. 21 “On a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, the Deputy Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, Zaur Smirnov”, 23 August 2014

Translation

Decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People No. 21 of 23 August 2014 On Zaur SMIRNOV, a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, the Deputy Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People

qtmm.org/о-члене-меджлиса-крымскотатарского-народа-заместителе-председателя-меджлиса-крымскотатарского-народа-смирнове-зауре

DECISION
of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People
No. 21 of 23 August 2014

On a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, the Deputy Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Zaur SMIRNOV

By its Decision No. 20 of 5 July 2014 "On the cancellation of the decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People No. 13 of 1 April 2014 "On solving practical issues related to the settlement of the Crimean Tatar People in the real conditions of Crimea" the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People recalled the member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, the Deputy Chairman of the Mejlis Zaur SMIRNOV, previously delegated to the office of the Chairman of the State Committee on Interethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea, from participating in the executive bodies of the Republic of Crimea.

Zaur SMIRNOV did not implement the specified decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and he made a number of political statements incompatible with the status of the delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People and a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, determined by the Regulations of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People and the Statute on the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

In view of the aforesaid, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People HAS DECIDED:

1. To dismiss Zaur SMIRNOV from the office of the Deputy Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People — Head of the Department of work with national self-governance bodies, state executive power of Crimea, local self-governance bodies, deputies of councils of all levels.

2. To propose to the Audit Commission of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People to consider the compliance of the activities of the delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People Zaur SMIRNOV, with the Regulations of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People and the Statute on the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and to introduce an appropriate conclusion for consideration by the delegates of the Qurultay.

The Chairman
of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People **Refat Chubarov**

Annex 1254

Decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people No. 22 “On a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, the Head of the Legal Department of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, Teyfuk Gafarov”, 23 August 2014

Translation

DECISION of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People No. 22 of 23 August 2014 On a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, the Head of the Legal Department of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Teifuk GAFAROV

qtmm.org/о-члене-меджлиса-крымскотатарского-народа-руководителе-юридического-управления-меджлиса-крымскотатарского-народа-гафарове-тейфуке

DECISION
of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People
No. 22 of 23 August 2014

On a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, the Head of the Legal Department of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Teifuk GAFAROV

The member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, the Head of the Legal Department of the Mejlis Teifuk GAFAROV, personally, without a corresponding decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and notwithstanding the written objection of the Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, agreed to take an office of the Deputy Mayor of Simferopol.
Teifuk GAFAROV took this action against the background of increased open opposition by the Crimean authorities to the implementation of the legitimate political and other activities of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, by the discriminatory actions taken by the security agencies against the Crimean Tatars resulting in the persecution of Muslims, illegal searches in mosques and madrasahs, the ban on holding peaceful assemblies and meetings by the Crimean Tatars. At the same time, Teifuk GAFAROV made a number of statements and comments in the media that were incompatible with the status of a delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People and a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, determined by the Regulations of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People and the Statute on the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

In view of the aforesaid and according to the decisions of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People No. 20 of 5 July 2014, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People HAS DECIDED:
1. To dismiss Teifuk GAFAROV from the office of the Head of the Legal Department of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People
2. To suspend the membership of Teifuk GAFAROV in the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People until the next session of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People is convened.
3. To propose to the Audit Commission of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People to consider the compliance of the activities of the delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People Teifuk GAFAROV, with the Regulations of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People and the Statute on the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and to introduce an appropriate conclusion for consideration by the delegates of the Qurultay.

The Chairman
of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Refat Chubarov

Annex 1255

Facebook page of Anton Geraschenko, former Deputy of the Verkhovna Rada, “To me, as well as to many well-known journalists...”, 16 December 2014

Translation

Anton Gerashchenko - To me, as well as to many well-known journalists... | Facebook

Anton Gerashchenko is with Borys Filatov and 5 others.
16 December 2014, 00:27 a.m.

To me, as well as to many well-known journalists, bloggers and just nice people who are trusted on Facebook, dozens of people every day wrote direct messages about certain persons who help terrorists and separatists or are terrorists and separatists themselves.

I was not able to process such information flows on my own and asked everyone to report this information to the address:

Iyst2sbu@gmail.com

I asked this not unintentionally.

This information was slowly but surely accumulated on the website of the Center for Research of Crimes against the National Security of Ukraine, Peace, Citizens' Safety, founded by a group of volunteers led by George Tuka.

Website address:

http://psb4ukr.org

Today in the database of the Center, as a result of the painstaking work of dozens of volunteers united by a single impulse of love for Ukraine, more than 7,500 profiles of terrorists and separatists and their accomplices have been collected.

The work on collecting information on them, as well as on their potential acquaintances, contacts in a terrorism – free Ukraine continues.

Information from the website of the Center Mirotvorets has long been used by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Security Service of Ukraine, the Intelligence Service, and the Border Guard Service to collect information for opening criminal cases and obtaining a court decision on the detention and arrest of separatists and terrorists.

To date, the Ministry of Internal Affairs alone has received court permits for the detention and arrest of more than 500 separatists and terrorists. Including, based on data from the website of the Center Mirotvorets.

It is also recommended to use data from the website of the Center Mirotvorets by the soldiers of the anti-terrorist operation (ATO) forces when verifying documents at checkpoints when leaving the ATO zone and entering a part of Ukraine free of terrorists.

If a document check reveals that a person is in the Center's database, the person should be detained and sent to the nearest police station for further verification of the person's identity, connections, and contacts.

It should be understood that the mere fact of being in the database is not a guaranteed fact of committing a crime by this person

However, this means that this person may be involved in crimes against the people of Ukraine. Therefore, if this person is within the reach of law enforcement agencies, they should at least be interrogated.

I foresee screams that this website is violating the law on personal data. That you cannot collect the personal data of other citizens.

No, you can!

First, because Article 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine reads: "Protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, ensuring its economic and information security is the most important function of the state, the matter of the entire Ukrainian people."

Therefore, everyone who reports to the law enforcement agencies or to the website of the Center Mirotvorets or to Stopterror or other similar information and analytical portals is doing the right thing, according to the state policy, helping to fight terrorism and separatism.

Secondly, the website of the Center Mirotvorets contains data obtained on the basis of open sources - the analysis of websites Russian Spring, Novosti Novorosii and other informational hell-holes seeking to praise yesterday's drug addicts, alcoholics and perverts.

Thank you so much for giving us so much useful information with photos and videos about your so-called "heroes", whose place is at the slop-pail, where they will sooner or later find themselves.

I ask all concerned citizens of Ukraine and our foreign friends to help the Center Mirotvorets to collect data on bandits and terrorists.

The technology of cooperation with the website of the Center Mirotvorets is simple:

1. You saw somewhere in the network or on the lying Russian media a message about some next "hero" of Novorossiya.

2. Then go to the website of the Center Mirotvorets and search the name of the terrorist in the existing database.

3. If the name is not in the database, then send information on the terrorist or separatist to the website's mail address.

4. If there is information on such terrorist or separatist in the database, then still send information on the crime of this lowlife of which you became aware.

5. Volunteers will summarize the information you send and post it on the website.

6. Help, if you can, financially to the website of the Center Mirotvorets by transferring money to the Privatbank card, which is indicated on the website in the right column. Money is needed to pay for the services of highly qualified specialists who protect the website from powerful DDOS attacks that constantly trying to interrupt its work. It is clear who organizes these attacks - those who thought that their crimes would remain unknown and unpunished, but now they realize that all their crimes are known and recorded.

As the Holy Scripture says: "Meneh, tekel, upharsin".

But we ask Cyberberkut and other evil spirits not to worry. Information about the profiles of terrorists and separatists has been repeatedly mirrored and duplicated.

As the famous quote says: "Manuscripts don't burn!"

The website of the Center Mirotvorets for me today is a prototype of the Ukrainian Simon Wiesenthal Center created after the Second World War in Vienna to search for and punish Nazi criminals who killed millions of innocent victims of all nationalities in Nazi concentration camps.

Yes, Ukraine is now too weak to find and eliminate terrorists and separatists on foreign territory. But sooner or later, we will punish everyone who killed, tortured and crippled Ukrainian citizens and citizens of other countries in our Donbas and Crimea.

Glory to Ukraine!

MAXIMUM REPOST PLEASE!

P. S. From now on, I urge you to send all available information on terrorists and separatists directly to the website of the Center Mirotvorets.

Annex 1256

Website "*Mirotvorets*", page dedicated to Mr Seytumer Nimetullaev,
18 January 2015 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

17 December 2020 Sejtumer Nuridinovich Nimetullaev - Mirotvorets.center

MIROTVORETS
Center for Research of Signs of Crimes against the National Security of Ukraine, Peace, Humanity, and the International Law
Information for law enforcement authorities and special services about pro-Russian terrorists, separatists, mercenaries, war criminals, and murderers

Search

Nimetullaev Sejtumer Nuridinovich / Ниметуллаев Сейтумер Нуридинович / Німетуллаєв Сєйтумєр Нурідінович

Day of Birth: 10 June 1952
Country: Ukraine
Address: Kherson Oblast, Henichesk District, Novoalekseevka urban settlement, 162 Petrovsky St.

Separatist, Ex-Head of the Henichesk District Regional Administration.

Wanted by the Security Service of Ukraine under Part 1 of Art. 110 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Day of Birth: 10 June 1952

Wanted in connection with criminal proceedings under Part 2 of Art. 110 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (assault on the territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine). It was established that in the period from May 2014 until now, the Former Head of the Henichesk District Regional Administration, by prior conspiracy with the residents of the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, publicly called on the Internet to change the borders of the state border of Ukraine and violate the order established by the Constitution of Ukraine. Read more here: http://112.ua/obshchestvo/prokuratura-nachala-tri-proizvodstva-protiv-eks-glavy-genicheskoy-oga-on-obyavlen-v-rozysk-134881.html

Nimetullaev promises not to give up Crimea

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wDxnaUwjLFo

The Mirotvorets Center asks law enforcement agencies to consider this publication on the website as a statement about the commission of deliberate acts by this citizen against the national security of Ukraine, peace, human security and international law, as well as other offenses.

#R89777X89A249A64A203N

18 January 2015 NATO Complain

[…]

Annex 1257

Center for Journalist Investigations, "Natalia Kokorina left the FSB building", 13 March 2015

Translation

- Center for Journalist Investigations - https://investigator.org.ua -

Natalia Kokorina left the Federal Security Service (FSB) building

Posted By *khurmanova* On 13 March 2015 @ 7:04 pm In Yandex, Lenta Novostey | No Comments

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Correspondent Natalia Kokorina of the Center for Journalist Investigations together with her attorney left the FSB building, where she was interrogated for more than six hours.

As Natalia said at the exit, she had been interrogated as a witness in a criminal case. However, no details have been released yet.

Be reminded that on Friday morning in Simferopol, FSB officers conducted a search in the apartment located at the address of registration of Natalia Kokorina, the editor of the Center for Journalist Investigations. After the search, the FSB detained the journalist. The interrogation took several hours.

Also, this morning the FSB conducted a search in the Crimean apartment of the parents of Anna Andrievskaya, the author of the articles and former editor of the Center for Journalist Investigations, who no longer lives in Crimea. As the journalist writes, the case was allegedly instituted on the basis of her material about the volunteers of the battalion “Krym” (Crimea).

Head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine Pavel Klimkin and Dunya Miyatovich, the OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) Representative on Freedom of the Media, addressed the Crimean “authorities” calling for release of Natalia Kokorina, correspondent of the Center for Journalist Investigations, detained by the FSB. In addition, the OSCE said that the actions of the Crimean “authorities” against journalists were repressions.

Article printed from the Center for Journalist Investigations: **https://investigator.org.ua**
URL to article: **https://investigator.org.ua/news/150844/**

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Annex 1258

Council under the auspices of the President of the Russian Federation for the Development of Civil Society and Human Rights, “Crimean Tatars turned to Putin with a request to preserve the heritage of the people – ATR TV channel”, 24 March 2015

Translation

http://www.president-sovet.ru/presscenter/publications/read/2660/

Crimean Tatars turned to Putin with a request to preserve the heritage of the people - ATR TV channel

Crimean Tatars turned to Putin with a request to preserve the heritage of the people - ATR TV channel

24 March 2015

The national movement of Crimean Tatars appealed to the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin with a request to help preserve the ATR media holding, which is "the treasure of the Crimean Tatar people." Similar statements are addressed to Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev, Head of the Human Rights Council Mikhail Fedotov and Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation Yuri Chaika.
According to the "15minut" publication, the threat of broadcast ceasing has been talked about since 1 April of the current year. This will happen if the ATR management fails to register the channel as a mass media by the end of the month in accordance with Russian law.
According to the "Krym Media" (Crimea Media), the TV channel "Lyale" and the radio station "Meydan-FM" are under threat of closing as well. The documents required for registration have been repeatedly submitted to Roskomnadzor, but have not been approved.

"This has become a direct threat of closure of the world's first and only Crimean Tatar TV channel and radio, which deprives Crimean Tatars of the opportunity to preserve and develop the Crimean Tatar language, culture, and national traditions. Since its foundation, the mentioned media resources have become high-demand and popular not only among Crimean Tatars, but also among Kumyks, and Karachais, and Balkars, Tatars, many other Turkic-speaking peoples, as well as among representatives of other nationalities within the multinational Crimea and the entire Russian Federation", says the open letter to President Putin posted on Facebook by ATR employee Elzara Batalova.
The authors of the appeal indicate that the closing of two TV channels and a radio station "contravenes the decree of Russian President Vladimir Putin on the rehabilitation of the Crimean Tatar people, and will also negatively affect the development of interethnic concord in the Republic of Crimea".

It should be noted that the Minister of Internal Policy, Information and Communications of the Republic Crimea Dmitry Polonsky previously stated in a commentary to Crimean Mass Media that the Republic's media had enough time and opportunities to re-register. "Throughout this year, Roskomnadzor and I did everything in our powers to persuade the media representatives to submit documents and register," the minister said in early March.

The process, according to Polonsky, "had minimal bureaucracy": "The conditions were absolutely transparent: just create a legal entity or re-register under Russian law, submit the documents and receive the registration of the mass medium."
As an example, the minister cited the television and radio company "Krym" (Crimea), which "registered five mass media outlets in a week." Dmitry Polonsky also reminded that after the 1st of April, media outlets that did not undergo re-registration are not prohibited from registering a new publishing house.

A provocation or a crime against humanity?

The head of the Republic of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov believes that the problems with the Crimean Tatar TV

channel broadcasting can be provoked by anti-Russian forces and used to stir up a scandal. According to RIA Novosti, he claimed that at the press conference, answering the question of the ATR journalist, asked during the teleconference. According to the Head of the Region, mistakes in the documents returned by Roskomnadzor for revision might have been made deliberately. “Roskomnadzor has returned the documents for revision.
This might be a deliberate use of precedent to cause a scandal. That is, the errors why Roskomnadzor returns documents,” the prime minister said.

Aksyonov assured that the authorities of the Crimean peninsula are willing to discuss the problems with the ATR leadership and assist in resolving them. In this regard, he added, “we agreed to keep in touch with the channel”.

In the meantime, the Head of Crimea noted that “it would be wrong to act today, exclusively resolving issues of protecting the interests of Ukraine on the territory of Crimea”. “We want the mass media to objectively cover everything that happens. I do not understand why somebody would need to encourage people to hold some rallies,” he explained, adding that regardless of the ATR functioning, the Crimean Tatar Public Television will operate on the peninsula.
It is worth mentioning that this statement by Sergey Aksyonov was softer than his own statements a week ago. Back then, he said that in “paramilitary time” work of such TV channels as ATR in Crimea is unacceptable.

“It was made clear to the channel’s management that escalating the situation and creating tension among the population, associated with the fact that the channel gives hope for the return of Crimea to Ukraine, encouraging other people to act, and talking about how they would deal with those who got Russian passports, the operation of such channels on the territory of the republic in the current paramilitary period is unacceptable,” Aksyonov said during a meeting with journalists in Moscow. He emphasized that it was unacceptable to “clash people against one another based on their ethnicity; they are trying to drive a wedge between us, the Russians and the Crimean Tatars who have lived here for centuries”.
In turn, journalist Aydar Muzhdabaev in his blog on “Ekho Moskvy” channel perceives the fourth iteration of documents submitted to Roskomnadzor as “actions aimed at oppressing people on a national basis. Which is a crime against humanity”. In his telling,“almost nobody in Russia, including, alas, the liberal community, cares about the tragedy of the Crimean Tatars, torn between countries, and suffocating in Crimea from threats and repressions from the authorities and special services. In our country, we will not hear voices in defense of ATR TV company”.
In such a situation, Muzhdabaev is sure, the last resort to rely on is the international organizations and international sanctions. “Why does the Russian state television freely broadcast around the world, while the Crimean Tatar people do not have the right to watch television in their homeland in their own language? I would very much like to ask this question to both Russian and Western governments and elected officials,” he writes.

“And speaking as a human, I would like to add something. Aren’t you ashamed of yourself, my Russia, while calling yourself a great country, bullying a small and peaceful people? Who is your role model, Hitler may be? Lord, what a shame that is,” the journalist exclaims.

In addition to that, on Wednesday, 25th of March, a telethon will start on ATR air, dedicated to the threat of the resource’s closing. It will run daily with a break for newscasts until March 31 inclusive.

Annex 1259

Website "*Mirotvorets*", page dedicated to Mr Lenur Usmanov, 19 March 2015

Translation

17 December 2020 Lenur Abdulhamitovich Usmanov - Mirotvorets.Center

MIROTVORETS
Center for Research of Signs of Crimes against the National Security of Ukraine, Peace, Humanity, and the International Law
Information for law enforcement authorities and special services about pro-Russian terrorists, separatists, mercenaries, war criminals, and murderers

Search

Usmanov Lenur Abdulhamitovich / Усманов Ленур Абдулхамитович / Усманов Ленур Абдулхамитович

Date of Birth: 29 August 1979
Country: Ukraine
Address: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol, 93 Forosskaya St.

Accomplice of Russian invaders. Participant to the Russian special operation to seize the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

1. An active participant in the so-called "Crimean Spring" (a special operation carried out by the Russian authorities for the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea). He was awarded with the “For the Return of Crimea” medal.

2. Participation in the so-called elections of deputies of the Council of the Orlinovsky Municipal District of the City of Sevastopol of the second convocation (voting of 18 September 2016).

Source: http://www.sevastopol.vybory.izbirkom.ru.

Date of Birth: 29 August 1979
SRNP code: 2909519471.
Native city: Sevastopol
Military Unit: VCh A-3100, Ukraine, 1998-1999.
Place of work: in the same place. Sevastopol, 1979-2009, consultant.

Place of work:
20702589 — CJSC Shop No. 70 00.00.1900 00.00.1900;
24301396 — 28th Garrison House of Officers of the Ukrainian Navy 00.00.1900 00.00.1900;
2944917 — Sevastopol Chamber of Commerce and Industry 00.00.1900 00.00.1900;
26152948 — Sevastopol branch of JSC 00.00.1900 00.00.1900; 33581295 — IN MILITA PE 00.00.1900 00.00.1900;
33642923 — Black Sea State Basin Administration for the Protection of Water Resources 00.00.1900 00.00.1900.

Wife: Zarema Abdurashitova.

Brothers, sisters: Eskin Osmanov, Lilya Ibragimova.

Social media pages: https://vk.com/id20595397, http://ok.ru/profile/264522918444.

On awarding — http://milli-firka.org/content/DBAGHDHA.

Interview —

http://news.sevas.com/politics/lenur_usmanov_vystupil_protiv_politiki_medzhlisa_na_mitinge_v_sevastopole

On 26 February 2014, another rally of many thousands took place on Nakhimov Square. Among others, Lenur Usmanov, a representative of the Crimean Tatar community of Sevastopol, spoke at it.

Lenur **Usmanov stressed in his speech that he opposes the policy of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people.** "The Mejlis usurped power among the Crimean Tatars, but it does not represent the entire Crimean Tatar people. There are many organizations among us that are against its actions," Lenur Usmanov said.

He told those who gathered in the square "a little terrible thing" - that he has personally been engaged in countering extremist organizations for 14 years, and expressed confidence that the adoption of a relevant law is necessary in Ukraine.

"Crimean Muslims are against extremism, but we are not asked, indeed exploited. **For the last 20 years, Crimean Tatars have been used all the time as a club against Russia**, against Russians. But Crimean Tatars want to live together, in peace. And we do not want to be exploited," Lenur Usmanov emphasized.

Throughout the entire performance, the square chanted "Well done" to him.

Let us recall, on 26 February, four buses of activists in support of the pro-Russian protesters of Simferopol, who were opposed by the Crimean Tatars, who supported the new government in Kiev, at the building of the Supreme Council of the ARC, left Sevastopol.

Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAavGl4Xnvs, http://fbc.net.ua/video/9361.

On 15 December 2017, another rally (100 people) took place — the rhetoric changes dramatically, now we are talking about "ausweiss from the Russian Federation".

Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ttytJPcZfA&feature=youtu.be.

The Mirotvorets Center asks law enforcement agencies to consider this publication on the website as a statement about the commission of deliberate acts by this citizen against the national security of Ukraine, peace, human security and international law, as well as other offenses.

#R148171X89A249A64A203N

19 March 2015 NATO Complain

Annex 1260

Intentionally omitted

Annex 1261

Website "*Mirotvorets*", page dedicated to Mr Eyvaz Umerov,
20 September 2015

Translation

17 December 2020 Ejvaz Asanovich Umerov - Mirotvorets.Center

MIROTVORETS

Center for Research of Signs of Crimes against the National Security of Ukraine, Peace, Humanity, and the International Law
Information for law enforcement authorities and special services about pro-Russian terrorists, separatists, mercenaries, war criminals, and murderers

Search

Ejvaz Asanovich Umerov

Date of birth: 17 September 1981

Country: Ukraine

Address: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sudak, 56 Alushtinskaya St., Apt. 2

Accomplice of the invaders.

Pro-Russian activist, organizer of anti-Ukrainian actions of collaborators. Deals with identification of pro-Ukrainian Crimean Tatars and the transfer of information about them to the FSS (Federal Security Service).

Heads the Sector of Interethnic Relations at the occupation administration of Sudak.

Date of birth: 17 September 1981. Place of birth: Russia.

Code in the state register of individuals: 2984513350.

Video record of the activity

Video message to Sudak residents

http://sudak.me/news/society/krymskotatarskaja-molodezh-nash-flag-na-podorvannoi-opore-yeto-pozor.html

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2vE-Ww32EAQ

The Mirotvorets Center asks law enforcement agencies to consider this publication on the website as a statement about the commission of deliberate acts by this citizen against the national security of Ukraine, peace, human security and international law, as well as other offenses.

#R314134X89A249A64A203N

20 September 2015 NATO Complain

https://myrotvorets.center/criminal/umerov-ejvaz sanovich/

Annex 1262

Donbass Info Website, "Mustafa Dzhemilev. Criminal road to wealth. Part 2", 4 December 2015 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Donbass Info Website
4 December 2015

Mustafa Dzhemilev. Criminal road to wealth. Part 2
donbass-info.com/content/view/25482/25493

[...]

Members of Mejlis, including Dzhemilev, acted as co-founders of Imdat Bank. The only audit of a financial institution was held in 1995 with the involvement of independent specialists from Kharkov. And it was that time a part of the bank's criminal activities became known to public.

[...]

Throughout the existence of the bank, funds have been transferred to it both from foreign funds and from the Ukrainian budget. It is worth saying separately that for the latter, this bank turned out to be a black hole. All the funds of the UKS (Capital Construction Management) transferred into it were to be passed to individual developers for the construction of housing for Crimean Tatars. However, most of this money went to Dzhemilev's Crimea Foundation, from where it went for other purposes. As a result, thousands of Crimean Tatars lived for years without housing and did not even know what funds were allocated for them. As of 1st January 1997, and only for one tranche, "Krym" Fund got 866 thousand hryvnias of budgetary funds on the nod and has not returned it yet.

[...]

Annex 1263

Anha, "What is the Tahrir party doing in the Shahba areas?",
24 February 2016 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

What is the Tahrir party doing in the Shahba areas?

https://web.archive.org/web/20160807110604/http://hawarnews.com/ما-يفعل-حزب-التحرير-في-مناطق-الشهباء؟/

24 February 2016

[…]

[…]

ANHA

Annex 1264

Facebook page of Ms Lilya Budzhurova, post of 2 April 2016

Translation

https://www.facebook.com/lilya.takosh/posts/870614403060805

Lilya Budzhurova
2 April 2016

When will it all be over? In a while, Crimean Tatars will be caught on the streets, in public transport, in the marketplace. Half a step is left before they will oblige us to wear a yellow arm band on our sleeve, so that it will be easier to distinguish us from Slavs or, for example, Chechens.

The abused people must speak up. We must protest against this in every lawful way. And even if we are 100% confident that the "world's most fairest" court won't take their side, we still should create precedents. Silence is the best ground for repeated outrages.

Annex 1265

Voinka village administration, Decree No. 111 “On holding events on 18 May 2016”, 29 April 2016

Translation

VOINKA VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION KRASNOPEREKOPSKY DISTRICT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

DECREE

29 April 2016 Voinka village No. 111

On holding events
18 May 2016

In accordance with Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Crimea of 29 December 2014 No. 55-ZRK/2014 "On holidays and memorable dates in the Republic of Crimea". On the basis of the Charter of the Municipal Formation of the Voinka Rural Settlement, the administration

HAS RESOLVED:

1. To approve the plan for the preparation and holding of events on 18 May 2016.

No.	Event	Responsible executors	Deadline
1	Organization and holding of an exhibition dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of Victims of the Deportation from Crimea	E.S. Alieva, Director of Structural Division No. 3, Crimean Tatar Cultural Center of the Voinka village; I.O. Adleiba, Director of Structural Division No. 3, Voinka Rural Library	16 May 2016 - 20 May 2016
2	Laying flowers at the commemorative plaque in the village park.	Administration of the settlement; E.S. Alieva, Director of Structural Division No. 3, Crimean Tatar Cultural Center of the Voinka village	18 June 2016 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
3	Ensuring preservation of the public order at the venues of activities	Administration of the settlement; district police officer	18 May 2016

2. A.I. Kuzan, Leading Specialist of the Administration of the Voinka Rural Settlement; E.S. Alieva, Director of Structural Division No. 3, Crimean Tatar Cultural Center of the Voinka village; I.O. Adleiba, Director of Structural Division No. 3, Voinka Rural Library, to ensure the implementation of these events.

3. A.B. Chugaeva, Leading Specialist of the Administration of the Voinka Rural Settlement, shall be responsible for conducting the safety briefing during the events.

4. I retain the control over the implementation of the decree.

Chairman of the Voinka Council – *Signature* E.V. Maximov
Head of Administration of the Voinka Rural Settlement

Seal: VOINKA RURAL SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION, KRASNOPEREKOPSKY DISTRICT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA (Primary Stare Registration Number (OGRN code) 1149102070721)

Annex 1266

Center for Journalist Investigations, "Now they are our children", 24 May 2016

Translation

Now they are our children
https://investigator.org.ua/blogs/180390/

24 May 2016

In Crimea, there are 18 Crimean Muslims behind the bars now, 17 of them are Crimean Tatars. I am not going to write here how the criminal cases against them were fabricated. It was written about this more than once and obvious facts do not require confirmation. I would like to write about something else.

Most of those who are in prison now, have minor children at home. It's scary to even imagine what is happening in their little hearts after their bright and kind worlds, guarded by the care and protection of their father, has collapsed in an instant. Father is no longer around. And it is not because he "misbehaved", drank, swore and offended other people. Why, then? Because he is good? Of course, one could reassure the child with a quote of Mahatma Gandhi that “every decent man should stay in prison for a while”, but the child's mind is unlikely to take this paradox from the adults’ world reasonably. But there is another and the most important point in this sad story, in my opinion. Muslim families tend to be patriarchal (and most of those arrested are true Muslims). This means that a woman in such a family does not earn money, since her job is to take care of her husband, children, older relatives and the order in the house. The responsibility to maintain the family rests with the man. And now this breadwinner has been taken away from his family and put in jail. How the children of those arrested are supposed to live? What will they eat and what will they wear? Will they have toys, sweets, warm winter clothes and a schoolbag? Children grow up quickly, and they need a lot for normal life, something that simply cannot be done without. There are not so many of them, these children, who are left today in our large Crimean Tatar family as orphans with a living father. Here is an approximate list (it does not include those prisoners who have no children or whose children are adults): The detained in Sevastopol in winter of 2015 and staying in prison for more than a year:

1. Ruslan Zeitullaev has 3 children,
2. Rustem Vaitov has 1 sick child,
3. Nuri Primov has 1 child,
4. Ferat Saifullaev has 3 children.

The detained under the case of 26 February and staying in prison for more than a year:
5. Ali Asanov has 4 children (the youngest child was born when the father was already in prison),
6. Ahtem Chiygoz has 1 minor child.

The detained on 11 February this year:
7. Emir-Usein Kuku has 2 children,
8. Vadim Siruk has 1 child, and another child will be born in August,
9. Enver Bekirov has 3 children,
10. Muslim Aliev has 4 children.

The detained on 17 April:
11. Arsen Dzhepparov has 1 child.

The detained on 12 May:
12. Enver Mamutov has 7 children (the youngest daughter is under 2 months),
13. Roustem Abeltarov has 4 children,
14. Remzi Memetov has 2 children,
15. Zevri Abseitov has 4 children.

Crimean Tatars have never left a child in trouble. There are no somebody else's children for our people. Now they are all OUR CHILDREN. And our common national duty, our duty of Muslims is to help raise them and give a start in their lives while their fathers are deprived of such an opportunity.

I do not know what to do yet or how it should be done, but I am sure that one-time help is not enough in this case. The Poklonskaya's justice is aimed to sentence 18 Muslims for lengthy prison terms. Perhaps it makes sense to think about an Aid Fund for children of prisoners or to create some kind of an initiative group to contact the wives and parents of prisoners in order to be able to help them on a regular basis. We just need to find people who can suggest ideas and assume the organizational work. Those who are eager to do it, please, respond and send your contacts by e-mail to crimeantatars@qaradeniz.com or by phone +7 (978) 208-56-55. As soon as we have contacts of those willing to help, we shall gather and decide what we can do.

Tags: Putin's prisoners, Crimea, Crimean Tatars, Lilya Budzhurova, political prisoners, pre-trial detention facility

Annex 1267

Documents submitted to the Registry of the ICJ by the Russian Federation in connection with Ukraine's Request for the indication of provisional measures and Judges' Folder submitted by the Russian Federation for the Hearings on Provisional Measures, 6-9 March 2017

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE ICJ IN CONNECTION WITH UKRAINE'S REQUEST FOR THE INDICATION OF PROVISIONAL MEASURES

(DOCUMENTS FROM DOSSIER FOR PROVISIONAL MEASURES HEARINGS, "DOSSIER", AND JUDGES' FOLDER FOR PROVISIONAL MEASURES HEARINGS, "JUDGES' FOLDER")

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY TO THE CRIMEAN FEDERAL DISTRICT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

3A Sovnarkomovsky lane, the city of Simferopol
E-Mail: polpredkfo@gov.ru

Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia
Ref.No. 4558
27 April 2016

26 April 2016
No. A-80-1313

To the Director of the Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia
A.D.VIKTOROV

(*Signed*)

Dear Anatoly Dmitriyevich,

Pursuant to the request of the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation G.M.Gatilov, I hereby provide the information about the number of crimes committed by the Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars in the Republic of Crimea in the period from 2014 till 2016. For comparison, below is also the information about the number of crimes committed by persons of other nationalities.

Number of Crimes Committed in the Republic of Crimea in the Period From 2014 Till 2016

No.	Nationality	20/03/2014-31/12/2014	01/01/2015-31/12/2015	01/01/2016-26/04/2016
1	TOTAL NUMBER	4,920	10,129	3,068
2	Russians	3,693	7,953	2,414
3	**Ukrainians**	**527**	**764**	**216**
4	Tatars	250	473	154
5	**Crimean Tatars**	**177**	**458**	**141**
6	Uzbeks	38	76	20
7	Armenians	36	83	26
8	Gypsies	29	80	33
9	Other nationalities	170	242	64

As at 1 January 2016, there were 1,907,106 people living in the Republic of Crimea, of whom:

- Russians 65.2% *1,243,433*
- Ukrainians 16% *305,137*
- Crimean Tatars 12.6 % *240,295*
- Tatars 1.97%
- Belarusians 1.0%
- Armenians 0.6%

- Uzbeks	0.15%
- Gypsies	0.1%
- Other nationalities	2.38%

The above crimes are ordinary offences (thefts, burglary, robbery, infliction of physical bodily injuries of varying severity). Offences in office have not been recorded.

According to the Information Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Republic of Crimea, there is no available information about crimes committed against Crimean Tatars or Ukrainians, as there is no centralized registry of victims by nationalities.

There are no statistics on the number and elements of criminal cases initiated against Crimean Tatars while Crimea formed part of Ukraine (from 1991 to 2014), as the respective information is currently kept in Kiev.

Kind regards,

Deputy Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation

(*Signed*) N.Vodorezov

Unofficial translation

Excerpts from the Law of the Republic of Crimea
On measures of social support to certain categories of citizens and persons residing in the Republic of Crimea[1]

Adopted by the
State Council
of the Republic of Crimea 10 December 2014

Article 2. Categories of persons provided with measures of social support.

The following categories of persons are provided with measures of social support:

[...]

4) Citizens, who suffered from unjustified politically motivated repressions, who were later rehabilitated, as well as citizens, held to have suffered from politically motivated repressions according to the Law of the Russian Federation of 18 October 1991 №1761-1 "On the rehabilitation of victims of political repressions";
[...]

Article 5. Measures of social support of victims of political repressions

1. Pensioner citizens, listed in art.2 part 1 par.4 of this Law are provided with the following measures of social support:

1)monthly payment of 500 rubles;

2) payment of 50 percent of payments for the whole space of living accommodation (space of living in communal apartment), including their family

1 http://crimea.gov.ru/textdoc/ru/7/act/35z.pdf

members residing with them. Measures of social support relating to the accommodation expense are provided regardless of the type of housing;

3) payment of 50 percent of public utility charges (water supply, water removal, removal of food and other waste, gas-supply, electricity and heat - within the standards, as set in the legislation of the Russian Federation); payment of 50 percent of firewood costs within the standards of selling it to to those citizens who do not have central heating. Measures of social support concerning the mentioned services are provided regardless of the type of housing;

4) priority right to enter the horticultural and housing construction co-operatives;

5) priority installation of a house telephone;

6) travel privileges in buses, trolley buses, trams, driving on regular routes in the cities of the Republic of Crimea;

7) travel privileges in buses and trolley buses, driving on regular suburban routes in the Republic of Crimea.

Statements made by the representatives of Crimea during the Human dimension implementation meeting (Warsaw, 19-30 September 2016)

Working session 10 «Tolerance and non-discrimination»[1]

Выступление заместителя Председателя Духовного управления мусульман Крыма и г. Севатополя А.С.Исмаилова

Меня зовут Айдер Исмаилов, я заместитель председателя Духовного управления мусульман Крыма и города Севастополя. Я непосредственно приехал из Крыма, поэтому воочию на протяжении последних двух-трех лет наблюдаю все процессы, которые происходят в Крыму и соответственно с мусульманами Крыма. Озвучиваются, скажем, мнения людей за пределами Крыма, издалека. Следует сказать, что есть Указ Президента России о реабилитации репрессированных народов Крыма, в том числе и крымское-татарского народа Крыма. Крымско-татарский язык является государственным, наряду с украинским и русским, в Республике Крым, чего мусульмане Крыма, крымское-татарский народ добивались на протяжении последних 23 лет. Национальные институты — духовные, культурные, образовательные — работают, то есть это национальный музей, крымско-татарский театр, фольклорные группы, университет крымский педагогический, национальные школы. Также функционируют Духовные управления мусульман Республики Крым и г. Севастополь. Зарегистрированы более 200 местных мусульманских религиозных организаций, около 360 мечетей осуществляют свою деятельность.

Следует отметить, что также разработан и согласован механизм по топонимике, где исторические названия местности будут прописываться как вторые. На протяжении 23 лет при бытности в Украине не было принято ни одного закона по реабилитации и восстановлению прав коренного народа крымско-татарского народа. Естественно, есть определенные проблемы, животрепещущим вопросом для крымско-татарского народа является

1 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6lqFo0xrsfw)

внедрение крымско-татарского языка, то есть это актуально для данной сессии для обязательного обучения в школах на территории Крыма. Хотелось бы конечно содействия в том, чтобы данный вопрос, закон или то, что прописано практическую в Конституции Республики Крым, спроецировалось на практическую плоскость.

На данном этапе следует отметить, что мы живем мирно, законодательную базу для реализации своих прав. В целом отношения с другими национальностями, национальными сообществами строим не из концепта противостояния, как это было ранее, а исходя из концепта конструктивного диалога и добрососедства.

Что касается альтернативных духовных структур, которые были созданы при Украине в 2010 г., я бы хотел обратить внимание на вещание таких СМИ, как АТР и аффилированных к нему других СМИ, где Ферзи Якобов, ректор Университета, муфтий Крыма М.Аблаев называются предателями, коллаборационистами. Также я думаю, что не способствует предотвращению конфликта и этнической напряженности, подрыв опор и вывешивание крымско-татарского флага, создание батальонов имени Номана Челебиджихана, призывы к джихаду и призывы к казни муфтия Крыма на турецком языке. Спасибо большое!

Statement delivered by the deputy Mufti of Spiritual administration of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (unofficial translation)

My name is Aider Ismailov, I am deputy head of the Spiritual administration of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. I came directly from Crimea, that is why in the last two or three years I have witnessed all the processes in Crimea and with regard to the Muslims of Crimea. We can hear opinions from outside Crimea from far away. It is worth mentioning that there is a Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on rehabilitation of repressed peoples of Crimea, including the Crimean Tatars.

The Crimean Tatar language along with the Russian and Ukrainian languages is a State language of the Republic of Crimea, something that the Muslims of Crimea, the Crimean Tatars had sought for the last 23 years. National institutions — spiritual, cultural, educational are functioning. There is a national museum, Crimean Tatar theatre, folklore groups, a university, national schools. There are also Spiritual administrations of the Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. More than 200 local Muslim religious organizations are registered, 360 mosques are functioning.

A mechanism on toponymy is elaborated and agreed upon, according to which the historical names of local entities will also be provided as an addition. In the last 23 years in the Ukrainian times no laws on rehabilitation and restoration of the indigenous peoples, the Crimean Tatars, were adopted in Ukraine. Of course, there are several challenges, one of vital importance is the issue of the promotion of the Crimean Tatar language for obligatory study in schools on the whole territory of Crimea. Of course, assistance is needed to implement this issue, that is written in the Constitution of Crimea, in practical terms.

At the current stage it has to be mentioned that we live peacefully, we have a legal basis for implementation of our rights. We build our relations with other nationalities and ethnic communities not on the basis of oppositions, as it was before, but on the basis of a constructive dialogue and good-neighborly relations.

As for other alternative spiritual structures that were established in Ukraine in 2010, I would like to draw your attention to such Mass media as ATR and other related to it Mass media. In these media F.Jakubov, rector of the University, M.Ablayev, the Mufti of Crimea, are portrayed as traitors and collaborators. I do not think that this as well as blowing up of transmission pylons and waiving of the Crimean Tatar flag, the establishment of a volunteer battalion named after N.Chelebidzhan, appeals for jihad and to execution of the Crimean Mufti in the Turkish language contribute to prevention of conflicts and ethnic tensions. Thank you!

List of Crimean Media Outlets in the Crimean Tatar and in the Ukrainian Language

No.	Name	Certificate No.	Date of registration	Form of distribution	Founders	Distribution territory	Theme	Editor's office address, tel.	Languages
1	Istochnik Mudrosti [Source of Wisdom]	PI No. TU91-00172	24.04.2015	Printed press, magazine	Centralized Religious Organization "Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol" (4, Kurchatov Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Religious Islamic, Culture and Education, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	4, Kurchatov Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep.of Crimea	Russian, Crimean Tatar
2	Yildyz	PI No. TU91 - 00173	24.04.2015	Printed press, magazine	State Autonomous Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea "Editor's Office of Yildyz Magazine" (Apt.3, 155 Yaltinskaya Str., Simferopol, 295007, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Literature and Arts, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	Apt.3, 155 Yaltinskaya Str., Simferopol, 295007, Rep.of Crimea 63-27-13	Crimean Tatar
3	Severnyi Krym [Northern Crimea]	EL No. TU91 - 00254	01.03.2016	Television channel	Municipal Unitary Enterprise "Severnyi Krym" (1, General Vasilyev Neighbourhood, Armyansk, 296012, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Information, Culture and Education, Children's, Sports, Entertainment, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	(Floor 9) 1, General Vasilyev Neighbourhood, Armyansk, 296012, Rep.of Crimea; (06567) 3-11-69, 2-13-81, +7 978 817 32 16 (Director)	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar
4	TVCh	EL No. TU91 - 00266	14.04.2016	Television channel	Administration of Chernomorsk District of the Republic of Crimea (16, Kirov Street, Chernomorskoye village, 296400, Chernomorsk District, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Society, Economics, Sports, Culture and Education, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	16, Kirov Street, Chernomorskoye village, 296400, Chernomorsk District, Rep. of Crimea	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar
5	Uigunalyk. Garmoniya [Harmony]	PI No. TU91 - 00188	08.06.2015	Printed press, newspaper	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Education, Culture and Education, Information, Arts, Science, Entertainment themes, Coverage of university life, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar
6	Hidayet	PI No. TU91 -	24.04.2015	Printed press, newspaper	Centralized Religious Organization "Spiritual	Republic of Crimea	Religious Islamic, Culture and Education,	4, Kurchatov Str., Simferopol, 295001,	Russian, Crimean

		00171			Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol" (4, Kurchatov Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep. of Crimea)		Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	Rep. of Crimea; +7 (365) 27-43-53	Tatar
7	BONUMINITIUM	PI No. TU91-00194	08.06.2015	Printed press, miscellany	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Culture and Education, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
8	CT.FM	EL No. FS77 - 66019	20.06.2016	Television channel	-	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Information and Entertainment Music channel, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	47, Spartak Street, Simferopol, 295021, Rep. of Crimea	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
9	CT.FM	EL No. FS77 - 66105	20.06.2016	Online publication	-	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Information and Entertainment Music channel, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	47, Spartak Street, Simferopol, 295021, Rep. of Crimea	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
10	Armanchyk	PI No. FS77 - 61125	03.04.2015	Printed press, magazine	Crimean Republican Organization ARMANCHYK (Apt. 84, 34, Kuybyshev Street, Simferopol, 295034, Rep. of Crimea); LLC "THESIS" PUBLISHING HOUSE (Room 505, 72, Zenitnaya Str., Simferopol, 295048, Rep. of Crimea)	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Educational magazine for children to study and improve their native Crimean Tatar language	Apt. 16, 14, Dolgorukovskaya Str., Simferopol, 295006, Rep. of Crimea; (978) 020-04-74	Crimean Tatar, Russian
11	Vatan Sedasy	EL No. FS77 - 62700	10.08.2015	Radio channel	Autonomous Non-profit organization "OKTRK" (45, Kozlov Str., Simferopol, 295011, Rep. of Crimea)	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Information, Culture and Entertainment, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	45, Kozlov Str., Simferopol, 295011, Rep. of Crimea; (978)0400014	Russian, Crimean Tatar, English
12	Vizit V Kazhdyi Dom [A Visit to Every Home]	PI No. TU91 - 00112	26.02.2015	Printed press, newspaper	-	Republic of Crimea	Advertising, Entertainment, Information, Advertising content over 40%	Office 102, 28/41, Frunze Str., Evpatoriya, 297400, Rep. of Crimea	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English

13	Vitrina Zapadnogo Kryma [Western Crimea Show-case]	PI No. TU91 - 00113	26.02.2015	Printed press, newspaper	-	Republic of Crimea	Advertising, Entertainment, Information, Advertising content over 40%	Office 102, 28/41, Frunze Str., Evpatoriya, 297400, Rep. of Crimea	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
14	Issues of Crimean Tatar Philology, History and Culture	PI No. TU91 - 00192	08.06.2015	Printed press, Miscellany	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Education, Culture and Education, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
15	Golos Kryma [Voice of Crimea] new	PI No. FS77 - 60738	11.02.2015	Printed press	-	Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol	Society and Politics, Culture and Education	17, Chekhov Str., Simferopol, 295001, Republic of Crimea 25-81-01, 54-43-73	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian
16	EVPATORIYA FM	EL No. TU91 – 00115	26.02.2015	Radio channel	-	Republic of Crimea	Entertainment and Information, Advertising content over 40%	26, 60 Let Oktyabrya, Evpatoriya, 297400, Republic of Crimea	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar
17	"Arzy" Magazine	PI No. TU91 - 00097	31.12.2014	Printed press, magazine	Crimean Regional Non-profit Organization "Crimean Tatar National Centre "Women's World"" (7, Kestane, Simferopol, 295024, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Society and Politics, Fiction and Journalistic publications, Women's magazine, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	7, Kestane, Simferopol, 295024, Rep. of Crimea +7978 8024655	Crimean Tatar, Russian
18	Izumrudnaya Volna [The Emerald Wave]	EL No. FS77 - 64242	25.12.2015	Radio channel	LLC "RKM Production" (45A, Kozlov Str., Simferopol, 295011, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol	Information and Analytics, Culture and Education, Music and Entertainment, Social Issues and Economics, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	45A, Kozlov Str., Simferopol, 295011, Rep. of Crimea (985) 727-61-79	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, Armenian, Bulgarian, German, Greek
19	Engineering and Teacher Training Bulletin: Consumer Goods Industry	PI No. TU91 - 00191	08.06.2015	Printed press, miscellany	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Education, Culture and Education, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
20	Information and Computer Technologies in the Economics, Educational and Social Sphere	PI No. TU91 - 00251	19.02.2016	Printed press, magazine	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Publication of scientific research materials related to information and computer technologies and innovative approaches	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English

							in the economic, management, social sphere and education, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation		
21	History, Regional History, Literary and Arts magazine "Dolya"	PI No. TU91 - 00127	24.03.2015	Printed press, magazine	-	Republic of Crimea	Culture, Fiction and Journalistic, Scientific, Social and Economic literature, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	22, Vinogradov Str., Simferopol, 295022, Rep. of Crimea +79780508515	Crimean Tatar, Russian, English, Polish, Ukrainian
22	A Key to Future Profession	PI No. TU(1 - 00193	08.06.2015	Printed press, Miscellany	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Culture and Education, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
23	Krym 24	EL No. FS77 - 59765	30.10.2014	Television channel	Autonomous Non-profit Organization "Krym TRC" (14, Studencheskaya Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep. of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Information and Analytics, Culture and Education, Music and Entertainment, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	14, Studencheskaya Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep. of Crimea 14(0652)27-57-03	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar
24	Krym Tochka [Crimea Point]	EL No. FS77 - 59762	30.10.2014	Radio channel	Autonomous Non-profit Organization "Krym TRC" (14, Studencheskaya Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep. of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Information and Analytics, Culture and Education, Music and Entertainment, Society and Economy, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	14, Studencheskaya Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep. of Crimea 14(0652)27-57-03	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, Armenian, Bulgarian, German, Greek
25	Krymskiye Dialogi [Crimean Dialogues]: Arts, Culture, Education	PI No. TU91 - 00187	08.06.2015	Printed press, miscellany	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Culture and Education, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar
26	Kyrym	PI No. TU91 - 00155	10.04.2015	Printed press, newspaper	LLC "EDITOR'S OFFICE "KRYM" (Apt. 54, 110, 297570, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Culture and Education, Society and Economics, History and Regional Natural History, Coverage of state and executive authorities of	Apt. 14, 14, Karl Libknecht Str., Simferopol, 295000 8(365) 504251	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian

							the Republic of Crimea, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation		
27	Literary Magazine "Krym" [Crimea]	PI No. TU91 - 00126	24.03.2015	Printed press, magazine	-	Republic of Crimea	Literary and journalistic	22, Vinogradov Str., Simferopol, 295022, Rep. of Crimea +79780508515	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English, Armenian, Belorussian, Bulgarian, Greek, German, Polish, Turkish
28	Literaturnyi Mir [Literary World]	PI No. TU91 - 00099	31.12.2014	Printed press, newspaper	-	Republic of Crimea	Propaganda and promotion of the finest examples of fiction and journalistic works of the Crimean authors, Education of youth in the spirit of high moral and spiritual values, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	Apt. 11, 44, Kievskaya Str., Simferopol, 295022, Rep. of Crimea +7989 2702114	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar
29	Literaturnyi Detskiy Mir [Children's Literary World]	PI No. TU91 - 00031	25.09.2014	Printed press, magazine	-	Republic of Crimea	Children's literature, Encouragement of Children's Arts and Crafts, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	Apt. 29, 8, Gresovskaya Str., Simferopol, Rep. of Crimea (0652) 559815	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar
30	Meraba	PI No. TU91 - 00245	18.01.2016	Printed press, newspaper	State Committee for Interethnic Affairs and Deported Individuals of the Republic of Crimea (23A, Trubachenko Str., Simferopol, Rep. of Crimea); State Autonomous Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea "Media Centre Named After Ismail Gasprinskiy"	Republic of Crimea	Society and Politics, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	23A, Trubachenko Str., Simferopol, 295048, Rep. of Crimea 598-843	Russian, Crimean Tatar

					(23A, Trubachenko Str., Simferopol, Rep. of Crimea)				
31	Millet	EL No. FS77 - 62701	10.08.2015	Television channel	Autonomous Non-profit Organization "OCTRC" (45, Kozlov Str., Simferopol, 295011, Rep. of Crimea)	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Information, Culture and Entertainment, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	45, Kozlov Str., Simferopol, 295011, Rep. of Crimea	Russian, Crimean English, Turkish
32	Mir Narodov [A World of Peoples]	EL No. FS77 - 66126	20.06.2016	Online publication	LLC "Interregional Institute for Development of Territories" (Apt. 3, 1 Sevastopolskoye Highway, Koreiz urban-type settlement, 298670, Rep. of Crimea)	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Information, Spiritual themes, Culture and Education, Science, Popular Science and Practical Science, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	Apt. 3, 1 Sevastopolskoye Highway, Koreiz urban-type settlement, 298670, Rep. of Crimea	Russian, English, Chinese, German, Spanish, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, Bulgarian, Armenian, Italian, Greek, French, Polish, Czech, Moldovan
33	More [Sea]	EL No. FS77 - 63539	30.10.2015	Radio channel	Autonomous Non-profit Organization "Krym TRC" (14, Studencheskaya Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep. of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Information, Culture and Education, Entertainment, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	14, Studencheskaya Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep. of Crimea 14(0652)27-57-03	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar
34	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Alushta	PI No. TU91 - 00223	10.09.2015	Printed press, newspaper	LLC "Gorod 82" (9a, Gasprinskiy Str., Simferopol, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Advertising Media outlet, Information, Social issues	9a, Gasprinskiy Str., Simferopol, 295017, Rep. of Crimea	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian
35	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Evpatoriya	PI No. TU91 - 00225	10.09.2015	Printed press, newspaper	LLC "Gorod 82" (9a, Gasprinskiy Str., Simferopol, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Advertising Media outlet, Information, Social issues	9a, Gasprinskiy Str., Simferopol, 295017, Rep. of Crimea	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian
36	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Kerch	PI No. TU91 - 00227	10.09.2015	Printed press, newspaper	LLC "Gorod 82" (9a, Gasprinskiy Str., Simferopol, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Advertising Media outlet, Information, Social issues	9a, Gasprinskiy Str., Simferopol, 295017, Rep. of Crimea	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian
37	Nasha Gazeta [Our	PI No.	20.07.2015	Printed press,	LLC "Gorod 66" (Office	Republic of	Advertising Media	Office 411, 16,	Crimean

	Newspaper] Simferopol	TU91 - 00212		newspaper	411, 16, Dobrolyubov Str., Ekaterinbueg, 620014, Sverdlovsk Region)	Crimea	outlet, Advertising, Information, Social issues	Dobrolyubov Str., Ekaterinburg, 620014, Sverdlovsk Region (343) 212-08-40	Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian
38	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Feodosiya	PI No. TU91 - 00226	10.09.2015	Printed press, newspaper	LLC "Gorod 82" (9a, Gasprinskiy Str., Simferopol, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Advertising Media outlet, Information, Social issues	9a, Gasprinskiy Str., Simferopol, 295017, Rep. of Crimea	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian
39	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Yalta	PI No. TU91 - 00224	10.09.2015	Printed press, newspaper	LLC "Gorod 82" (9a, Gasprinskiy Str., Simferopol, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Advertising Media outlet, Information, Social issues	9a, Gasprinskiy Str., Simferopol, 295017, Rep. of Crimea	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian
40	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Sevastopol	PI No. TU91 - 00217	20.07.2015	Printed press, newspaper	LLC "Gorod 66" (Office 411, 16, Dobrolyubov Str., Ekaterinburg, 620014, Sverdlovsk Region)	Sevastopol	Advertising Media outlet, Advertising, Information, Social issues	18, Pozharov Str., Sevastopol, 259008 (343) 212-08-40	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian
41	A Pedagogical Experiment: Approaches and Issues	PI No. TU91 - 00242	24.12.2015	Printed press, Miscellany	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Cultural and Educational publications covering specific characteristics of the planning of the procedure of the pedagogical experiment, organization and conduct thereof and data processing, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
42	Pervyi Krymskiy [The First Crimean]	EL No. FS77 - 59764	30.10.2014	Television Channel	Autonomous Non-profit Organization "Krym TRC" (14, Studencheskaya Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep. of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Information and Analytics, Culture and Education, Music and Entertainment, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	14, Studencheskaya Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep. of Crimea 14(0652)27-57-03	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, Armenian, Bulgarian, German, Greek
43	Prospects of Present-day Psychology and Pedagogy	PI No. TU91 - 00184	08.06.2015	Printed press, miscellany	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Culture and Education, Publications in the sphere of Psychology and Pedagogy, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
44	A Path to Pedagogical Science: Problems and	PI No. TU91 -	08.06.2015	Printed press, miscellany	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training	Republic of Crimea	Culture and Education, Theory, History and	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015,	Russian, Ukrainian,

	Solutions	00189			University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)		Current Issues of Pedagogy, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Crimean Tatar, English
45	Radio "Komsomolskaya Pravda. Krym"	EL No. FS77 - 60749	09.02.2015	Radio channel	LLC "CRIC" (Apt. 96, 26, Dmitry Ulyanov Str., Simferopol, 295013, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol	Information, Culture and Education, Music, Entertainment	Entranceway 1, 12/4 Sergeev-Tsenskiy Str., Simferopol, 295011, Rep. of Crimea) +7(978)0000248	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, Armenian, Bulgarian, German, Greek
46	Radio Krym [Crimea]	EL No. FS77 - 59761	30.10.2014	Radio channel	Autonomous Non-profit Organization "Krym TRC" (14, Studencheskaya Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep. of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Information and Analytics, Culture and Education, Music and Entertainment, Society and Economics, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	14, Studencheskaya Str., Simferopol, 295001, Rep. of Crimea 14(0652)27-57-03	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, Armenian, Bulgarian, German, Greek
47	Russkiy Kurier [Russian Courier]	EL No. FS77 - 60748	09.02.3015	Radio channel	LLC "CRIC" (Apt. 96, 26, Dmitry Ulyanov Str., Simferopol, 295013, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol	Information, Culture and Education, Music, Entertainment	Entranceway 1, 12/4 Sergeev-Tsenskiy Str., Simferopol, 295011, Rep. of Crimea) +7(978)0000248	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, Armenian, Bulgarian, German, Greek
48	Severnaya Tavrida [Northern Taurida]	PI No. TU91 - 00255	01.03.2016	Printed press, newspaper	Municipal Unitary Enterprise "Severnyi Krym" (1, General Vasilyev Neighbourhood, Armyansk, 296012, Rep.of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Society and Politics, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	Office 1, 1, General Vasilyev Neighbourhood, Armyansk, 296012, Rep.of Crimea; (06567) +79780830653 +79788173216	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar
49	Suadag Sesi	PI No. TU(1 - 00161	15.04.2015	Printed press, newspaper	Municipal Budget-funded Enterprise "City Information Centre "Sudak-Media"' (36, OKtyabrskaya Str., Sudak, 298000, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Information, Social and Political issues, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	36, OKtyabrskaya Str., Sudak, 298000, Rep. of Crimea (06566) 22458	Crimean Tatar
50	TELEVISION AND RADIO COMPANY "TONUS"	EL No. TU91 - 00095	31.12.2014	Television channel	LLC "TRC "TONUS" (76, Evpatoriya Highway, Saki, 296505, Rep.of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Information, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the	76, Evpatoriya Highway, Saki, 296505, Rep.of Crimea	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean

							Russian Federation	+7978 7150298	Tatar
51	KTV Television Channel	EL No. FS77 - 60751	09.02.2015	Television channel	LLC "RosKrymMedia Production" (Office 21, 59/2 Kievskaya Str., Simferopol, 295017, Rep.of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol	Information and Analytics, Culture and Education, Entertainment, Music, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	Office 21, 59/2 Kievskaya Str., Simferopol, 295017, Rep.of Crimea, (985) 727-61-79	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, Armenian, Bulgarian, German, Greek
52	YuTV-Krym Television Company	EL No. TU91 - 00257	04.03.2016	Television channel	LLC "YuTV Television Channel" (Apt. 105, 13, Mate Zalk Str., Cheboksary, 428036, Chuvash Republic)	Sevastopol	Information and Journalism, Culture and Education, Youth, Sports, Society and Economics, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	Apt. 105, 13, Mate Zalk Str., Cheboksary, 428036, Chuvash Republic, (8352) 22-03-04	Russian, Crimean Tatar
53	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University. Series: Biological Sciences	PI No. TU91 - 00264	08.06.2015	Printed press, magazine	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Culture and Education, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
54	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University. Series: Pedagogy, Psychology	PI No. TU91 - 00199	16.06.2015	Printed press, magazine	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Culture and Education, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
55	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University. Series: Philology, History	PI No. TU91 – 00185	08.06.2015	Printed press, magazine	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Culture and Education, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
56	Human-Nature-Society: Theory and Practice of Safety Training, Environmental Protection and Healthcare Science	PI No. TU91 – 00186	08.06.2015	Printed press, miscellany	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Culture and Education, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
57	Chernomorskaya Vitrina [The Black Sea Show-case]	PI No. TU91 – 00114	26.02.2015	Printed press, newspaper	-	Republic of Crimea	Advertising, Entertainment, Over 40% advertising content	Office 102, 28/41 a, Frunze Str., Evpatoriya, 297400, Republic of Crimea	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
58	YANYDYUNYA	PI No. TU91 - 00158	15.04.2015	Printed press, newspaper	State Committee for Interethnic Affairs and Deported Individuals of Crimea Republic (23A Trubachenko Str.,	Republic of Crimea	Activity of the State Committee for Interethnic Affairs and Deported Individuals of the Republic of Crimea,	23/3, Gorkiy Str., Simferopol, 295000, 510339	Crimean Tatar

					Simferopol, Rep.of Crimea)		problems of preservation of language, culture, history of Crimean Tatars, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation		
59	Janvarskie pedagogicheskie chtenija	PI No. TU91 – 00190	08.06.2015	Printed press, miscellany	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Republic of Crimea	Cultural and Educational, Advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; 249-495	Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, English
60	Crewing Bulletin	PI No. FS 77 – 59454	03.10.2014	Printed press, bulletin	-	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Maritime. Everything related to employment of seamen and sea duty.	Office 9, 1-A Dmitriy Ulyanov Str., 299045, Sevastopol 380692 94-25-06	Russian, Ukrainian, English, French, Italian. Spanish, German
61	Herald of Physiotherapy and Balneotherapy	PI No. FS 77 – 61831	18.05.2015	Printed press, magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	57 Lenin Str., 295006, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea (3652)254711	Russian, English, Ukrainian
62	Issues of the Russian Literature	PI No. FS 77 – 61824	18.05.2015	Printed press, magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the advertising laws of the Russian Federation	Room 216, 2 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea +7(3652)633-027	Russian, Ukrainian
63	All Real Property in Crimea and Prices	PI No. FS 77 - 61544	24.04.2015	Printed press, newspaper	-	Russian Federation	Advertisement Mass Media Informing regarding issues of Reals estate and prices on it in Crimea. Russia and worldwide, issues of economics and business, legislation. Analytical	Room 1, 20, Kievskaya Ave., 298600Yalta, Republic of Crimea	Russian, Ukrainian, English

							and other information in the field of real estate, construction, architecture and design.		
64	Liberal arts and pedagogical education	PI No. FS 77 – 64136	25.12.2015	Printed press, magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean State Univeristy (33 Universitetskaya Ave, 299053, Sevastopol)	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Scientific: philological, psychological land pedagogic science, study of art and culturology, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	1, Kornilov naberezhnaya 299011, Sevastopol (8692) 945-119	Russian, English, Ukrainian
65	Humanitarnie nauki [Liberal arts]	PI No. FS 77 – 61793	18.05.2015	Printed press, magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	2A, Sevastopolskaya Street, 298635 Yalta, Republic of Crimea +7(3654)32-30-13	Russian, Ukrainian, English
66	Dinamitcheskie sistemi [Dynamical systems]	PI No. FS 77 – 61810	18.05.2015	Printed press, magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	Room 203, 4/B Vernadskiy Ave., 295033, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea +79787715582	Russian, Ukrainian, English
67	Zhemchugina [Pearl]	PI No. FS 77 – 61422	30.04.2015	Printed press, newspaper	-	Republic of Crimea St. Petersburg	Advertisement and informational mass media.	9, Pushkin Street, 295011, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea	Russian, Ukrainian
68	News of Crimean astrophysical observatory	PI No. FS 77 - 62534	31.07.2015	Printed press, magazine	Scientific Research Institution "KRAO" (298409, Nauchnij village, Bakhchisarayskiy district, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Publication of original scientific research materials related to issues of relativistic astrophysics high-energy astrophysics, galactic and extragalactic physics, solar physics and physics of solar planetary system, gravitational astronomy, upper atmosphere physics and	Nauchnij village, Bakhchisarayskiy district, 298409, Republic of Crimea +73-6554-71164	Russian, English, Ukrainian

							geodynamics		
69	Krymski Arkhiv i [Crimean Archive]	PI No. FS 77 – 61818	18.05.2015	Printed press, magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	Room 216, 2 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea +7(3652)633-027	Russian, Ukrainian
70	Crimean magazine of experimental medicine	PI No. FS 77 – 61787	18.05.2015	Printed press, magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	5/7 Lenin Str., 295006, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea +7(3652)254-711	Russian, English, Ukrainian
71	Crimean therapeutical magazine	PI No. FS 77 – 61812	18.05.2015	Printed press, magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	5/7 Lenin Str., 295006, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea +7(3652)254-711	Russian, English, Ukrainian
72	Mirovaya literature na perekrestke kultur I tsivilizatsij [World literature on the cross-road of cultures and civilizations]	PI No. TU 77 – 61825	18.05.2015	Printed press, magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation, foreign countries	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	Room 216, 2 Lenin Str., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea	Russian, Ukrainian
73	Obozrenie krymskih del	PI No. TU 91 – 00008	31.07.2014	Printed press, newspaper	-	Republic of Crimea	Society and Politics, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	Office 1, 100a, Demisheva Str., Evpatoriya, 297420, Rep. of Crimea (06569)54583	Russian, Ukrainian
74	Omega-Polis	EL No. TU 91 – 00130	24.03.2015	Radio channel	OOO "Television and radio company "SIAN" Sevastopol	Sevastopol	Informational, Music and Entertainment, Cultural and	17, Mate Zalk Str., Sevastopol, 295053 +79528951791	Russian, Ukrainian

							Educational, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws		
75	Problems of modern pedagogical education	PI No. FS 77 – 61807	18.05.2015	Printed press, miscellany	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	2A, Sevastopolskaya Street, 298635 Yalta, Republic of Crimea +7(3654)32-21-14	Russian, Ukrainian, English
76	Taurida Bulletin on computer science and matheatics	PI No. FS 77 - 61826	18.05.2015	Printed press, Magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation,	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	4 Lenin Str., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea (3652)637542	Russian, Ukrainian, English
77	Taurida magazine of psychiatry	PI No. FS 77 - 61794	18.05.2015	Printed press, Magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation,	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	5/7 Lenin Str., 295006, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea (3652)254711	Russian, English, Ukrainian
78	Taurida medical-biological bulletin	PI No. FS 77 - 61811	18.05.2015	Printed press, Magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation,	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	5/7 Lenin Str., 295006, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea (3652)254711	Russian, English, Ukrainian
79	Titan Media	PI No. TU 91 - 00139	24.03.2015	Printed press, newspaper	OOO «Titanovie investitsii» [Titan investments LLC] (9 B. Spasoglinishevskij Ave., 101000, Moscow)	Republic of Crimea	Society and Politics, Social Issues and Economics Culture and Education Advertisement, Entertainment, advertising in accordance with the	LLC "Titanovie investitsii" – "Crimean Titan" North Industrial Area, Armyansk, 296012, Rep.of Crimea; (06567) 37220	Russian, Ukrainian

							Russian advertising laws		
80	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University.	PI No. FS 77 – 62022	17.06.2015	Printed press, magazine	Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University (8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Cultural and Educational Character of publications of Research Results in the field of Economical and Technical science, Professional Teacher Training, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	8, Uchebnyi Drive, Simferopol, 295015, Rep. of Crimea; (3652)24-94-95	Russian, English, Ukrainian
81	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Federal University named after V.I. Vernadskiy. Biology. Chemistry	PI No. FS 77 – 61791	18.05.2015	Printed press, Magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	Room 328, 4/B Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea +7(3652)608-605	Russian, Ukrainian, English
82	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Federal University named after V.I. Vernadskiy. Historical science	PI No. FS 77 – 61819	18.05.2015	Printed press, Magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea +7(978)7528917	Russian, Ukrainian, English
83	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Federal University named after V.I. Vernadskiy. Sociology. Pedagogy. Psychology.	PI No. FS 77 - 61813	18.05.2015	Printed press, magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	Room.308, 20/2 Yaltinskaya Str., Simferopol, 295007, Rep.of Crimea +7(3652)545-246	Russian, Ukrainian, English
84	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Federal University named after V.I. Vernadskiy. Philological Sciences	PI No. FS 77 – 61821	18.05.2015	Printed press, Magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea +7(3652)545-346	Russian, Ukrainian, English

85	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Federal University named after V.I. Vernadskiy. Philosophy. Politology. Cultural studies	PI No. FS 77 – 61823	18.05.2015	Printed press, Magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	Room.308, 20/2 Yaltinskaya Str., Simferopol, 295007, Rep.of Crimea +7(3652)545-246	Russian, Ukrainian, English
86	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Federal University named after V.I. Vernadskiy. Legal Sciences	PI No. FS 77 – 61832	18.05.2015	Printed press, Magazine	Federal State-funded Educational Institution of Higher Education the Crimean Federal Univeristy named after V.I. Vernadskiy (4 Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea)	Russian Federation	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the Russian advertising laws	Room 105, 4/B Vernadskiy Ave., 295007, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea +38(0652)545346	Russian, Ukrainian, English

The Charter of the Autonomous nonprofit organization "Public Crimean Tatar TV and Radio Broadcaster"

Adopted on 30 June 2015, by the order of the State Committee on interethnic relation and deported citizens of the Republic of Crimea No 5-r

(See: http://trkmillet.ru/files/documents/ustav.PDF?fdc)

Extract

(...)

III. The goals, objects and types of such activities of the Organization

16. The goals of the Organization's activities are to offer services for the production and distribution of TV and radio channels, providing thorough and comprehensive coverage of the social and political, economic and cultural life of the Republic of Crimea, live information about the ongoing events in the Republic of Crimea and abroad in all areas affecting the interests of the Crimean Tatar people, mainly in the Crimean Tatar language, as well as carrying out other tasks to ensure broadcasting services.

(...)

19. The Organization provides:

a) dissemination and promotion of the ideas of civil society;

b) rapid, accurate and comprehensive information to the population of the Republic of Crimea on current events in the field of domestic and foreign policy, culture, education, science, spiritual life, and other areas;

c) production and dissemination of analytical and other audio-visual products, consistent with the objectives of the Organization in the framework of the TV broadcasting;

d) satisfying the social needs in the activities undertaken by the Organization;

d) promotion of the development of media freedom, the preservation and promotion of cultural values of the Russian, the Crimean Tatar peoples and national minorities in the Republic of Crimea.

'Crimean Tatars, 21st Century Strategy'
Milliy Firqa Programme (extract)

[…]
In case the Crimean Tatars are willing to preserve themselves as a distinctive nation, there can be no other more important objective than building up their national identity. Both for the present and for the future.
Hence, the strategy and the national idea become more than obvious. The 21st century is and will be for the Crimean Tatars the period for BUILDING UP THEIR NATIONAL STATE WITHIN THE BORDERS OF THEIR ETHNICAL TERRITORY.
[…]

Already today, when the ethnic energy, resources and collective will power are mobilized to their maximum extent, and also taking into account the imperfection of the existing law, the Crimean Tatars can claim and obtain up to the 20% in power structures in the system of the All-Crimean state power.
Increasing thereafter their share participation in the power structures from election to election by 5% each time, by the year 2040 it seems to be quite realistic to overcome the 50% level. This will de-jure constitute the existence of national state power in the Crimea. With skillful economic rule and state power management in the interests of all the peninsula residents, such state power will appear attractive and desirable not only for the Crimean Tatars, but for the other Crimean residents as well. Their appreciation and support such state power can be built up in shorter time.
MILLIY FIRQA PEOPLES PARTY is the tool and instrument to realize the programme which spreads across the Crimea and also in places where the Crimean Tatars live nowadays.

How shall we build up Qurultay?
Do Crimean Tatars need representative bodies of national self-government? Yes, the Tatars do need them.
Which ones? In the form and shape they exist nowadays the representative bodies are through and they have come to the end of tether. They – the existing Qurultay and its established bodies, from Milliy Majlis to the regional and local ones - have at large degenerated and transformed into their opposite extreme, and appear to be a barrier between people and the government system. Moreover, following the rule adopted by Qurultay it shall be deemed legitimate in case one third of the voting Crimean Tatars take part in election of the delegates. And this is exactly what makes this Qurultay doubtfully representative. The present-day Fifth Qurultay is not legitimate on formal grounds. Pursuant to Rescomnat (an agency the top executives of which are fully under the control of Milliy Mejlis leaders) as of January 1, 2017, there were 193 000 voters among the Crimean Tatars in the Crimea proper (not including those who reside in the other parts of Ukraine).

Pursuant to the data from Qurultay Central Executive Committee, the delegates to the present-day V Qurultay were elected by 62,000 voters. It is an easy task to count that this number does not make the necessary one third of 193,000 voters. In other words, even under the jurisdiction which Qurultay established for itself, it is not a representative organization even on formal grounds. To say nothing of its essence in general and the legitimate powers from the point of view of Ukrainian legislation. Currently, the Qurultay-Mejlis which is outside the legal system, enjoys neither the power nor the authority to resolve the pressing problems of its people. Therefore, the sooner there will be a fundamental reform of the overall system of national self-governance the quicker the Crimean Tatars will restore respect and their legal capacity as a nation.

So what's in retaliation?

Representative bodies of a nation can serve effectively only when they are introduced into the existing government system and its future statehood. People's representatives – QURULTAY DEPUTIES – must be those who have been elected at general election following the program of Milliy Firqa PEOPLE'S PARTY and such people shall be deputies at all levels, from village councils to Supreme Council of the Crimea. The Assembly of deputies elected at all levels shall be deemed the supreme representative body of the Crimean Tatars (Qurultay). Such Assembly (Qurultay) shall be convened at least once a year. Their meetings shall not be held on the premises of the Crimean Tatar Theatre, but in the assembly hall of Supreme Council of the Crimea under the aegis of the elected deputies. Resolutions taken at the Assembly (Qurultay) – NATIONAL PARLIAMENT – shall govern the actions of the people's representatives, legally entitled to be deputies (from village councils up to Supreme Council of Autonomous Republic of the Crimea) and who have been granted the status of deputies of the national parliament. In such case there will be no need to additionally legalize Qurultay in the legal environment in any way. Acting as Assembly of deputies of all levels Qurultay is LAWFUL both de-jure and de-facto in compliance with all the norms and regulations of the ruling law.
Following this scheme we will have:

- Assembly of deputies of the local council, i.e. the local mejlis;
- Assembly of the deputies at all levels in the region, i.e. the regional mejlis;
- Assembly of the deputies at all levels in the Crimea, i.e. National Parliament, or Qurultay.

It is important to emphasize that all the deputies without any exception will have to take a test before every election to prove their ability to serve people.

This method will allow to conduct the required rotation of the deputies in Qurultay and in a natural way remove and the national elite. This will exclude in principle social pathology, stagnation and sluggishness in National Parliament (Qurultay), i.e. the supreme representative body of the Crimean Tatar people. In the course of work in the councils it is important to reach consensus and understanding with deputies from the other parties, which will help replenish the

present-day Autonomous Republic of the Crimea with the rights and authorities which will in future provide for the prosperity and well-being of the Crimea and all its residents irrespective of their nationality.

6080 знаков

List of Crimean Tatar Non-Governmental Organizations

Regional Public Organization on Providing Assistance to the Revival of the Crimean Tatar People "Kyrym Birligi";

Public Organization "Local National Cultural Autonomy of Tatars of the Simferopol City District "Idel";

Association of Crimean Tatar Educators "MAARIF";

Crimean Regional Public Organization "Crimean Tatar National Center "Women's World" ("Alem-i Nisvan");

Republican Non-Governmental Organization of Crimean Tatar Veterans of War, Labor and Military Service;

Public Organization "Local National Cultural Autonomy of the Crimean Tatars in the Yalty City District";

Regional Public Organization "Society of the Crimean Tatars "Inkishaf";

Crimean Regional Public Organization "Union of Crimean Tatar Writers";

Crimean Inter-Regional Public Organization of the Restoration of National Integrity, Equality, Rights and Conditions of the Crimean Tatar People "National Movement of the Crimean Tatars";

Interregional Public Organization "Interregional Public Movement of the Crimean Tatar people "Kyrym";

Regional Cultural and Educational Public Organization of the Republic of Crimea "Tatar Nobility Assembly (TOPLASHUV)";

Regional Public Organization "The Committee of the Crimean Tatar Youth";

Crimean Regional Public Organization "Women's Non-Governmental Organization "NUR";

Crimean Regional Public Organization "Youth Public Organization "Emel";

Association for the Advancement of the Implementation of Social and Cultural Projects in the Republic of Crimea "Sozidaniye";

Crimean Regional Public Organization "Cultural Center "Tvorchestvo";

Autonomous Non-profit Organization "Public Crimean Tatar Television and Radio Company";

Public Organization "Local National Cultural Autonomy of the Crimean Tatars of the Sudak City District";

Public organization "National Cultural Autonomy of Tatars of the Volga Region" of the Alushta City District;

Regional Public Organization "The Crimean Tatars - Crimean Support";

Regional Public Organization "The Elders of the Crimean Tatar People "NAMUS";

Examples of information contained on the website of «Milli Firka» public organisation

Website of the Organisation: http://www.milli-firka.org/

References on news and articles published on «Milli Firka» website

1. Extracts from the article entitled «Crimea awaits justice promised by Moscow» by Lentun Bezaziev.
The article was published on February 1, 2017.
For the whole text see: http://www.milli-firka.org/content/DBAHDCKA/title/%D0%9A%D1%80%D1%8B%D0%BC-%D0%B6%D0%B4%D0%B5%D1%82-%D0%BE%D1%82/#content31073290

(...)

During centuries of the existence of their state Crimean Tatars often gave their sword for reward and protection of the interests of other nations. And when the time came to defend their state - the Crimean Tatars proved unable to defend themselves because of an ongoing strife within the people.

(...)

Democracy can develop only on the basis of freedom of the individual and the respect for civil rights.

A dialogue is better than a standoff. But today the central authorities of Russia conduct no dialogue with the Crimean Tatar people. The ambitions of the authorities are apparently beyond the understanding of the situation among the people.

(...)

According to the modest estimates there are more than 300,000 Crimean Tatars residing in Crimea on the rights of the diaspora – that is a national minority. National minorities are ethnic groups of citizens that belong to the main part of the people living on the territory of another state where this nation makes up the majority of the population.

The heads and the leaders of the state, who had committed crimes against their own people by sending them to exile through all eternity, have already decayed in their graves, ignominiously disappeared from life like a foam.

XX century brought so much insults, humiliation and historical injustice to the Crimean Tatar people like to no other people of the USSR. The Crimean Tatar people expects from Moscow, which is the legal successor of the USSR, restoration of historical justice, publicly promised by the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin.

If the government loses its appeal and justice everyone turns away from it. The plentitude of power must comply with the plentitude of responsibility.

2. Reference to the article published on Ekho Moskvi website «Who drove Crimea to a grave for three years» by Aleksander Gorniy.
Date of publication: 21 february, 2017.
(see: http://www.milli-firka.org/content/DBAHDEBG/title/%D0%9A%D1%82%D0%BE-%D1%83%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%B8%D0%BB/#content31073416)

"United Russia" has just driven Crimea to a grave for three years. That's what one will want to say having looked at criminal somersaults in Crimea.

The recent arrest of former Deputy Prime Minister of Crimea Kazurin for charges of receiving a bribe of 27 million Russian rubles has shown how much inviable is the current power structure in Crimea, driven under the "United Russia", that shouts here at each corner that it is the most important driving force here. The majority of "United Russia" is present everywhere in the State Council of Crimea and on the ground.

And how it all began three years ago? How we all believed in and hoped for? Whom did we handle Crimea for squandering? To thiefes who changed their colour? Or to heroes of the Crimean spring? The common people, who sincerely believed in Russia and voted in favor of returning Home, see that nothing has changed. But how could it be otherwise, if all the same crooks whom we inherited since the Ukrainian time still live on the feeder of power.

Tragically, the mainland authorities do not understand the seriousness of the situation. Local "unfrightened deer" continue to steal and provide a crime-sponsor cover as they did previously in spite of the active work of the law enforcement agencies. Local social activists shout, scream, but they are not heard until gangland acts and arests come at the forefront.

3. Reference to the interview of Vasvi Abduraimiv (head of the Milli Firka) published on "Pravda.Ru" website "Construction of Crimea without Crimean Tatars threatened the security of the Russian Federation".
(see: http://www.milli-firka.org/content/DBAHBGGF/title/%D0%A1%D1%82%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%BE/)
23.04.2016

(...)

First of all it is necessary to abandon the "pernicious concept of construction of the Republic of Crimea without Crimean Tatars" which exists now. The expert of "Prada.Ru" is convinced that the implementation of this concept threatens the security of the peninsula and of the whole Russia.

Only building fair joint long-term economic, cultural, political, social and other relations between the Russian and Crimean Tatars will allow to eliminate any encroachment on the Russian status of the peninsula.

(...)

The main task is to put into practice all accepted Russian laws, regulations and decrees related to the Crimean Tatar people's problems. If this people, as of now, are completely alienated from the decision-making process in its historical homeland, in Crimea, the number of Kyiv proponents among the Crimean Tatars will only grow.

"And if Russia will lose the heart of the Crimean Tatar people, it runs the risk of losing them, not only as an ally, a partner, but also as a part of its social and cultural matrix", believes Vasvi Abduraimov. "As the Turkish world is not limited to Crimea and the Crimean Tatar people, it also includes the Caucasus and the Middle and Central Asia, and it is a significant part of the Russian Federation."

4. **Reference to the interview of Vasvi Abduraimiv published on "Pravda.Ru" website "Milli Firka: Crimean Tatars do not intend to leave Crimea for anywhere"**
(see: http://www.milli-firka.org/content/DBAHBBJJ/title/%D0%9C%D0%B8%D0%BB%D0%BB%D0%B8-%D0%A4%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%BA%D0%B0/)
16.01.2016

(...)

Economic activities in Crimea are often conducted "in shadow", unofficially, the republican budget receives nothing from such activities. This applies, in particular, to housing construction on the southern coast of the peninsula - there this process usually has nothing to do with the official economy.

In order to prove my point let me take as an example of the latest scandal that erupted between the Crimean and the federal authorities.

In accordance with the decree of the President the federal program for the development of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol until 2020 was adopted in the course. According to which only last year 15 billion rubles should had been allocated from the budget. It is clear that no one will grant money "just because" and it is necessary to provide special projects and so on for these purposes.

But this was not done, which means that the state mechanism on the peninsula is not functioning as it should.

The case went to the ridiculous: as far as I know in September the federal center has allocated almost 3 billion rubles to Crimea, but Mr. Aksenov said that Crimea has not received a penny. In fact less than a billion rubles was spent during the whole year. That was because they did not present elementary calculations on time. As a result, the work failed.

The Charter of the Crimean regional public organization for social and cultural development «Milli Firka»

Simferopol, 2014

(see: http://www.milli-firka.org/content/DBAHDEBB/title/%D0%A3%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%B2-%D0%9C%D0%98%D0%9B%D0%9B%D0%98/#content31073411)

Extracts

(...)

Article 2. The goals and activities of the Organisation

The purpose of the Organization is to protect the legitimate rights and realize social, cultural, artistic, economic, sports and other common interests of the Crimean Tatars, and to promote the upbringing of fully developed personalities of Crimean Tatars.

To implement these goals the Organization carries out the following tasks:
- Social support and protection of the representatives of the Crimean Tatar people;
- Raising legal awareness of the Crimean Tatars, facilitating the settlement of disputes and conflicts;
- Educational outreach activities, organisation of scientific and technical conferences and seminars on the issues of social protection, cultural education and promotion of the well-being of Crimean Tatars;
- Formation among the Crimean Tatar of intolerance towards corrupt practices and anti-social behavior;
- Development of interethnic cooperation, conservation and protection of the Crimean Tatar identity, culture, language and traditions;
- Activities in the field of patriotic education of the Crimean Tatars;
- Promoting maintenance of the Crimean Tatar cultural heritage, restoration of monuments and other objects (including buildings and other facilities) and areas of historical and cultural significance, burial places;
- Creation of print media to publicize the activities of the Organization.

The goals and objectives of the Interregional public movement of the Crimean Tatar people "Qirim"

(see the official website of the Organisation: **http://qirimtat.ru/o-dvizhenii/kratkaya-spravka-o-dvizhenii.html**)

- Restoration and protection of political, economic, social, ethnic, and cultural rights of the Crimean Tatar people;
- Elimination of the consequences of the flagitious deportation of the Crimean Tatars in 1944 and violations of the rights of Crimean Tatar people at present;
- Revival of national cultural traditions and authentity of the Crimean Tatar people and its further development at present stage;
- Devising draft laws and regulations affecting the interests of the Crimean Tatar people, as well as participation in its realization;
- Participation in elaboration and implementation of measures to ensure a stable social and political situation in the Republic of Crimea;
- Assistance to the acceleration of Crimea's integration in the Russian society, settlement of the whole range of problems of the Crimean peninsula and ensuring social and economic security of all Crimean residents, regardless of their ethnicity and belief;
- To achieve full overcoming of the consequences of the totalitarian regime crimes against the Crimean Tatar people;
- Formation and spread of ideas of mutual respect between peoples, intercultural dialogue and inter-ethnic harmony in the society;
- Facilitate the implementation of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people in forms that do not contradict the legislation of the Russian Federation as it is envisaged by laws and other normative legal acts and international documents;
- Organization of events aimed at patriotic education of children and youth in the spirit of love for the motherland, national morality, respect of their traditions and practices:
- To promote adoption and implementation of federal, regional and municipal programs aimed at the return of the Crimean Tatars from places of deportation to Crimea and their arrangement, to revive and develop culture and language of the Crimean Tatars, to promote development of the [Crimean Tatar] language along with other official languages and use of the Crimean Tatar language in public life of Crimea, to develop education in the mother tongue [the Crimean Tatar language], to develop the traditional religion of the Crimean Tatars;
- To achieve guaranteed and effective representation of Crimean Tatars in the

federal and republican authorities;
- To work for the adoption of measures to create equal conditions for development and operation of traditional religious confessions and to suppress proliferation of any information and ideological activities that can cause inter-religious conflict;
- Development of the Crimean Tatar national media;
- Organizing and conducting educational and scientific programs, conferences, forums, seminars, etc.;
- Cooperation with other national and international organizations in order to exchange experiences and information;
- Support for the spiritual and social initiatives of the Organization's members, assisting in finding a sponsorship and public assistance, support and implementation of socially important projects in the area of the Organisation's activities;
- Conducting public events aimed at realization of the goals and objectives of the Movement.

The Charter of the Regional public organization «Qirim birligi»
(adopted at the Founding meeting on June 9, 2014)
Simferopl, 2014
(See: http://www.qirimbirligi.ru/about/dokumenty.html)

Extracts

(…)

2. The goals and objectives of the Organisation

2.1. The main goal of the Organisation is to consolidate citizens' and public associations - legal entities in order to promote comprehensive development of the Crimean Tatar people and protect people's legitimate rights and interests, including such aims as:

- Contributing to the restoration of historical justice, political, social and spiritual revival of the Crimean Tatar people, subjected to illegal deportation and political repressions on a national basis;
- Consolidating the Crimean Tatar people under the ideas of justice, high morality and economic prosperity within the Russian Federation;
- Assisting representatives of the Crimean Tatars in protection of their rights and legitimate interests during the transition period, the period of formation and development of social and political life in Crimea;
- Promoting a favorable climate for the return of the Crimean Tatars to their historical homeland, their adaptation and integration in the Crimean community;
- Representing and protecting the interests of the Crimean Tatars at state authorities of all levels, as well as realizing Crimean Tatars' will through participation in all spheres of public life;

(…)

2.2. In order to achieve this purpose the Organisation performs the following tasks:

- Expresses and defends the interests of the Crimean Tatar people, including members of the Organization, in state and public bodies;
- Supports initiatives aimed at intellectual, spiritual and physical development of the Crimean Tatars, including young people;
- Takes measures to revive the language, culture, religion, national education and training systems, customs and traditions of Crimean Tatars;
- Assists public and local self-government authorities, commercial and non-profit organizations in providing social and legal support to the Crimean Tatar people;
- Participates in the process of drafting and implementing federal target programs, regional and other programs aimed at the development of the Crimean Tatar people;

(…)

- Promotes ties with representatives of the Crimean Tatar people residing in other states, and assists them in their return to their historic homeland;

- Actively participates in social and political life of the Crimean community;
- Assists the authorities and the municipal government in devising measures aimed at the national, cultural and spiritual revival of the Crimean Tatar people, as well as social improvement of areas of Crimean Tatars' residence;
- Carries out measures of civil control over the implementation of the projects and programs that are significant for the Crimean Tatars;

(…)

- Promotes the development of the Crimean Tatar language, study and cultivation of Crimean Tatar traditions, festivals, ethnic crafts and other forms of national creativity;

(…)

- Works actively with the Crimean Tatar population of Crimea in order to achieve the stated objectives and tackle set goals and objectives;
- Develops friendship and cooperation among young people of all nationalities within the republic [the Republic of Crimea], the country and abroad, and participates in activities of international organizations and international programs (projects).

The goals and objectives of the Interregional public movement of the Crimean Tatar people "Qirim"

(see the official website of the Organisation: **http://qirimtat.ru/o-dvizhenii/kratkaya-spravka-o-dvizhenii.html**)

- Restoration and protection of political, economic, social, ethnic, and cultural rights of the Crimean Tatar people;
- Elimination of the consequences of the flagitious deportation of the Crimean Tatars in 1944 and violations of the rights of Crimean Tatar people at present;
- Revival of national cultural traditions and authentity of the Crimean Tatar people and its further development at present stage;
- Devising draft laws and regulations affecting the interests of the Crimean Tatar people, as well as participation in its realization;
- Participation in elaboration and implementation of measures to ensure a stable social and political situation in the Republic of Crimea;
- Assistance to the acceleration of Crimea's integration in the Russian society, settlement of the whole range of problems of the Crimean peninsula and ensuring social and economic security of all Crimean residents, regardless of their ethnicity and belief;
- To achieve full overcoming of the consequences of the totalitarian regime crimes against the Crimean Tatar people;
- Formation and spread of ideas of mutual respect between peoples, intercultural dialogue and inter-ethnic harmony in the society;
- Facilitate the implementation of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people in forms that do not contradict the legislation of the Russian Federation as it is envisaged by laws and other normative legal acts and international documents;
- Organization of events aimed at patriotic education of children and youth in the spirit of love for the motherland, national morality, respect of their traditions and practices:
- To promote adoption and implementation of federal, regional and municipal programs aimed at the return of the Crimean Tatars from places of deportation to Crimea and their arrangement, to revive and develop culture and language of the Crimean Tatars, to promote development of the [Crimean Tatar] language along with other official languages and use of the Crimean Tatar language in public life of Crimea, to develop education in the mother tongue [the Crimean Tatar language], to develop the traditional religion of the Crimean Tatars;
- To achieve guaranteed and effective representation of Crimean Tatars in the

federal and republican authorities;
- To work for the adoption of measures to create equal conditions for development and operation of traditional religious confessions and to suppress proliferation of any information and ideological activities that can cause inter-religious conflict;
- Development of the Crimean Tatar national media;
- Organizing and conducting educational and scientific programs, conferences, forums, seminars, etc.;
- Cooperation with other national and international organizations in order to exchange experiences and information;
- Support for the spiritual and social initiatives of the Organization's members, assisting in finding a sponsorship and public assistance, support and implementation of socially important projects in the area of the Organisation's activities;
- Conducting public events aimed at realization of the goals and objectives of the Movement.

The Charter of the Regional public organization «Qirim birligi»
(adopted at the Founding meeting on June 9, 2014)
Simferopl, 2014
(See: http://www.qirimbirligi.ru/about/dokumenty.html)

Extracts

(…)

2. The goals and objectives of the Organisation

2.1. The main goal of the Organisation is to consolidate citizens' and public associations - legal entities in order to promote comprehensive development of the Crimean Tatar people and protect people's legitimate rights and interests, including such aims as:

- Contributing to the restoration of historical justice, political, social and spiritual revival of the Crimean Tatar people, subjected to illegal deportation and political repressions on a national basis;
- Consolidating the Crimean Tatar people under the ideas of justice, high morality and economic prosperity within the Russian Federation;
- Assisting representatives of the Crimean Tatars in protection of their rights and legitimate interests during the transition period, the period of formation and development of social and political life in Crimea;
- Promoting a favorable climate for the return of the Crimean Tatars to their historical homeland, their adaptation and integration in the Crimean community;
- Representing and protecting the interests of the Crimean Tatars at state authorities of all levels, as well as realizing Crimean Tatars' will through participation in all spheres of public life;

(…)

2.2. In order to achieve this purpose the Organisation performs the following tasks:

- Expresses and defends the interests of the Crimean Tatar people, including members of the Organization, in state and public bodies;
- Supports initiatives aimed at intellectual, spiritual and physical development of the Crimean Tatars, including young people;
- Takes measures to revive the language, culture, religion, national education and training systems, customs and traditions of Crimean Tatars;
- Assists public and local self-government authorities, commercial and non-profit organizations in providing social and legal support to the Crimean Tatar people;
- Participates in the process of drafting and implementing federal target programs, regional and other programs aimed at the development of the Crimean Tatar people;

(…)

- Promotes ties with representatives of the Crimean Tatar people residing in other states, and assists them in their return to their historic homeland;

- Actively participates in social and political life of the Crimean community;
- Assists the authorities and the municipal government in devising measures aimed at the national, cultural and spiritual revival of the Crimean Tatar people, as well as social improvement of areas of Crimean Tatars' residence;
- Carries out measures of civil control over the implementation of the projects and programs that are significant for the Crimean Tatars;

(…)

- Promotes the development of the Crimean Tatar language, study and cultivation of Crimean Tatar traditions, festivals, ethnic crafts and other forms of national creativity;

(…)

- Works actively with the Crimean Tatar population of Crimea in order to achieve the stated objectives and tackle set goals and objectives;
- Develops friendship and cooperation among young people of all nationalities within the republic [the Republic of Crimea], the country and abroad, and participates in activities of international organizations and international programs (projects).

Unofficial translation

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation
№268 of 21.04.2014[1]

On rehabilitation of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German Peoples and State support of their revival and development

Entered into force on 21 April 2014

To restore historical justice, eliminate the consequences of the illegal deportation from the territory of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialistic Republic of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German Peoples and the committed violations of their rights I hereby instruct:

1. The Government of the Russian Federation

a) together with the State authorities of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol

to adopt measures on restoration of historical justice, political, social and spiritual revival of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German Peoples, who suffered illegal deportation and political repressions on ethnic and other grounds;

to determine the peculiarities of application of the Federal Law «On introduction of changes to some legislative acts of the Russian Federation on registration in a simplified procedure of the rights of citizens on certain real estate units» on the territories of the Republic of Crimea and the city of

1 http://kremlin.ru/acts/bank/38356

Sevastopol in the transitional period with regard to the necessity to provide protection of human rights and legitimate interests of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, German and other peoples;

b) in the process of elaboration of a Federal Target program for the economic development of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol until 2020 to provide measures, aimed at national, cultural and spiritual revival of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German Peoples and at the social arrangement of the territories of the subjects of the Russian Federation by determining financial resources for the program;

c) to contribute to the establishment and elaboration of national and cultural autonomies and other public associations of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German Peoples, to providing access of citizens of the Russian Federation living in the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol to basic general education in the languages of the above-mentioned peoples, development of traditional industries and business patterns, and also solution of other issues concerning the social and economic development of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German Peoples;

d) to assist the State authorities of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol in carrying out events on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the deportation of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German Peoples.

2. This executive order enters into force from the date of its official publication.

Moscow, Kremlin

21 April 2014 President of the Russian Federation V.Putin

№ 268

International organizations on the situation with the Crimean Tatars in the «Ukrainian» period (1992-2014)

Ukrainian authorities did not consider the issues of Crimea as a matter within the scope of the Convention.

In 1993 the representative of the Ukrainian delegation at the procedure of consideration of the 11th and 12th periodic reports of Ukraine to CERD emphasized «that the problem of Crimea was based not on issues of nationality or race, but rather on political conflicts and that therefore it did not come within the scope of the Convention» (Report of the CERD to 48th session of the GA, A/48/18, 15 September 1993, para. 42).

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) regularly pointed out the lack of legal prohibition of racial discrimination in Ukraine, and especially discrimination against Crimean Tatars.

In 1998 when considering the thirteenth and fourteenth periodic reports of Ukraine the Committee expressed its concern (CERD/C/UKR/304/Add.48, para.11) about the difficulties «experienced by members of minority groups, including the Crimean Tatars, who were deported decades earlier and are now returning to resettle in Ukraine, in acquiring Ukrainian citizenship».

The CERD recommended that «issues relating to the citizenship of the repatriated members of minorities, including the Crimean Tatars, be solved as soon as possible in a just manner» (CERD/C/UKR/304/Add.48, para. 15).

In 2001 while analyzing the 15th and 16th reports of Ukraine the CERD reiterated «its concern regarding the difficulties experienced by the Crimean Tartars in acquiring Ukrainian citizenship» (Report of the CERD to 56th session of the GA, A/56/16, para. 374).

In concluding observations to 17th and 18th periodic reports of Ukraine (CERD/C/UKR/CO/18) in 2006 the CERD noted «that Crimean Tatars reportedly remain underrepresented in the public service of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (arts. 5 (c) and 2 (2))» and recommended Ukrainian authorities to adopt measures to ensure the adequate representation of this community in the public

service of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, including at senior levels». (Op.cit., para 14).

While noting that an important number of formerly deported persons have been repatriated to Crimea since 1990, the Committee expressed its concern about reports that only 20 per cent of Crimean Tatars «obtained plots of land, mainly in areas considered undesirable by them». It noted «with concern that most Crimean Tatars have been excluded from the agrarian land privatization process and that many Crimean Tatars live in settlements which lack basic infrastructure (art. 5 (d) (v) and (e) (iii))». The CERD further recommended Ukraine to ensure that all formerly deported persons, including Crimean Tatars, have access to adequate housing and that those living in settlements enjoy legal security of tenure and access to adequate infrastructure, including safe water, sewage systems, electricity, gas, heating, roads and transportation. (Op.cit., para 15).

In para. 16 of these concluding observations the CERD also underlined «that some textbooks [for schoolchildren] contain historically inaccurate information about minorities» (which constitutes a situation under art. 5 (d) (viii) and (e) (v) of the Convention).

In 2011 the CERD reiterated its strong concern over «difficulties experienced by Crimean Tatars who have returned to Ukraine». Not to be overlooked is the fact that amidst previously mentioned problems the Crimean Tatars faced (namely lack of access to land, employment opportunities and lack of political representation) the Committee draw attention to insufficient possibilities for studying their mother tongue, hate speech against them, and access to justice. The Committee recommended Ukraine to ensure the restoration of political, social and economic rights of Tatars in the Crimea, in particular the restitution of property including land or the compensation for its loss under the Civil Code, or through a special law to be adopted to that end (CERD/C/UKR/CO/18, para 17).

At the latest to this moment procedure of consideration of Ukrainian report in August 2016 the CERD concluded that Crimean Tatars who went to regions under the authority of Ukraine [after 2014 — as mentioned by the CERD itself]

face difficulties with regard to access to employment, social services and education and lack support. According to the Committee returned Crimean Tatars «may face difficulties in preserving their language, culture and identity (arts. 2 and 5)» (CERD/C/UKR/CO/22-23, para. 23).

The CERD made recommendation to Ukrainian authorities to increase «its efforts, in consultation with the Crimean Tatar community, to find durable solutions for an appropriate settlement of Crimean Tatars in Ukraine, including by providing or facilitating access to employment, social services and education and providing children with education in the Tatar language» and «strengthen the measures aimed at ensuring favorable conditions for Crimean Tatars to preserve, develop and promote their identity, language and culture». According to the CERD for this purpose Ukraine should «provide adequate financial support to cultural organizations for their activities and create more opportunities for Crimean Tatars to promote and use their mother tongue in education and daily life» (Op.cit., para. 24).

The Committee also raised its concern about the facts that «some organizations, such as the Right Sector, the Azov Civilian Corps and the Social National Assembly, promote activities that amount to incitement to racial hatred and racist propaganda». According to the Committee «such organizations are responsible for racially motivated violence against persons belonging to minority groups that has not been always punished (arts. 2 and 4)» (CERD/C/UKR/CO/22-23, para. 15).

In para. 17 of the concluding observations the CERD raised its concern «that requirements for the application of article 161 of the Criminal Code [of Ukraine] to acts of racial discrimination, such as the fact that the violation must take place during a public event and the necessity of an expert opinion, hamper the effectiveness of the article». The CERD further emphasized that «such requirements result in difficulties in proving racial motivation and that consequently hate offences are qualified as hooliganism (art. 2, 4, 6)» (CERD/C/UKR/CO/22-23, para. 17).

The CERD was not the only treaty body to underline the discrimination of Crimean Tatar community in Ukrainian Crimea.

The Human Rights Committee in 2006 mentioned the fact of discrimination against the Tatar community in Crimea (CCPR/C/UKR/CO/6, para 16).

Having considered the seventh periodic report submitted by Ukraine in 2013 the Committee raised awareness of reports of hate speech, threats and violence against national minorities, in particular Crimean Tatars, «resulting in physical assaults, acts of vandalism and arson, most of which are committed by groups driven by extreme nationalist and racist ideology» (CCPR/C/UKR/CO/7, para 11).

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2008 indicated that it was "concerned that, in spite of the efforts undertaken by the State party to resettle and integrate formerly deported persons such as Crimean Tatars in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, most Crimean Tatars have been excluded from the land privatization process, that only a limited number of Crimean Tatars have obtained plots of land, mainly outside areas that were traditionally settled by them, while others face criminal sanctions for squatting on land, and that many Crimean Tatars live in settlements lacking basic infrastructures" (para. 24). The CESCR also noted "with concern reports about police abuse and denial of effective protection against acts of discrimination and violence committed against ethnic and religious minorities, especially Roma, Crimean Tatars, Asian and African asylum-seekers, as well as Muslims and Jews, the reluctance of the police to investigate properly such incidents, and the tendency to prosecute and sentence perpetrators of such acts under lenient criminal law provisions on "hooliganism" (para. 10). (E/C.12/UKR/CO/5, 4 January 2008)

Having considered the 6th periodic report of Ukraine in 2014 the Committee emphasized its concern that «despite the measures taken to ensure the reintegration of Crimean Tatars into society and the progress made, Crimean Tatars continue to be discriminated against and face difficulties in the enjoyment of their rights under the Covenant (art. 2, para. 2)» and recommended to «ensure their de facto access to employment, housing, health care, social services and education»

(E/C.12/UKR/CO/6, para 9).

The CESCR was especially concerned that Crimean Tatars continue to face difficulties in access to employment and recommended to provide «them with sustainable income-generating opportunities, including by enhancing their skills training» (E/C.12/UKR/CO/6, para 12).

The CESCR also mentioned the high poverty rates among Crimean Tatars (E/C.12/UKR/CO/6, para 17).

Having held three monitoring cycles of Ukrainian reports on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted resolutions that recommended to Ukraine to make every effort to improve implementation of the Framework Convention "as regards Crimean Tatars and other formerly deported people, *inter alia*, in terms of their participation in cultural, social and economic life and in public affairs" (ResCMN(2003)5, 5 February 2003).

During the second monitoring cycle (in 2011) the COE Committee of Ministers noted that «Problems relating to access to land by Crimean Tatars have largely remained unsolved in Crimea. No legal norms relating to restitution of property to formerly deported peoples have been adopted so far». The Committee also noted that «lack of financial support from the state» made it difficult «for some national minorities to maintain and restore their cultural monuments and cemeteries». According to the Committee «some defacing of religious and minority sites has been reported, including in Crimea». The recommendation to Ukrainian authoriteis was «to strengthen efforts to improve the social and economic situation of persons belonging to disadvantaged minorities, particularly .... the Crimean Tatars» and «to take further steps to address the problems faced by the Crimean Tatars in relation to land claims by adopting legal norms relating to property restitution and providing for adequate compensation» (CM/ResCMN(2011)8, 30 March 2011).

In 2013 the resolution by the COE Committee of Ministers highlighted the lack of a "comprehensive system to gather up-to-date information on the number and access to rights of persons belonging to national minorities, including disadvantaged groups such as the Roma and Crimean Tatars" that hampers "the development and implementation of targeted measures towards the promotion of their full and effective equality". "Crimean Tatars as well as other formerly deported persons continue to face inequalities due to the continued lack of a legislative framework pertaining to the restitution and compensation for the loss of farmland suffered as result of the deportations. They often live in sub-standard conditions on unauthorized settlements with limited access to public services, utilities and infrastructure". The Committee noted that "Resolute steps must be taken to ensure that the dialogue between the authorities and Crimean Tatar representatives concerning land issues, including as regards adequate compensation and questions relating to the unauthorized occupation of land, is re-established and progress made in the solution of land and housing disputes".

The Committee stated that "clear legal guarantees for the provision of minority language instruction are still lacking and the decision on opening minority language classes is left to the local authorities. This results in discrepancies in the levels of enjoyment of the right to minority language instruction in the different regions. There are only fifteen Crimean Tatar language schools and seven Ukrainian language schools in the Crimea which is insufficient to meet the needs of the communities concerned".

The Committee emphasized that "The composition of the Council of the Crimean Tatar People under the President was unilaterally amended by the President which has resulted in a loss of confidence and dialogue between Crimean Tatar representatives and the authorities" (CM/ResCMN(2013)8).

The COE Commissioner for human rights T.Hammarberg after his visit to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea from 24 to 26 November 2011 in the letter (CommHR/OP/sf 004-2012, 31 January 2012) to Prime Minister of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea A.Mohyliov with reference to the Resolution

CM/Res CMN(2011)8 and "a similar recommendation" appeared also in the Concluding observations of the CERD called on "the Ukrainian Government to take further steps to address this issue by adopting legal norms relating to property restitution and providing for adequate compensation". He also recommended "to ensure that all those who wish to receive education in Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar or other minority languages are provided with adequate opportunities to do so".

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance has several times indicated violations of human rights in Crimea.

In its first report (CRI (99) 10, March 13, 1999) the ECRI indicated (13.) that "some reports of various groups suggesting that the situation is not satisfactory: for example, some ethnic Russians, the majority group in eastern Ukraine, have complained about the increased use of Ukrainian in schools and in the media, while in the Crimea, the Ukrainian and Tatar groups complain of discrimination by the Russian majority, and request that Ukrainian and the Crimean Tatar language be given equal treatment to the Russian language". The Commission also mentioned that however (15.) "an amendment granting Ukrainian citizenship to all citizens of the former Soviet Union who had been permanent residents in Ukraine since the country gained independence in 1991, Crimean Tatars, who returned from their deportation must produce official documents from their countries of residence confirming that they are no longer citizens of that country". ECRI emphasized that as most Tatars came from Uzbekistan and agreement between Ukraine and Uzbekistan on the issue were in place to simplify the procedure to renounce Uzbek citizenship, Crimean Tatars without Ukrainian citizenship have no access to numerous benefits which would allow them to be reintegrated in to their homeland".

ECRI also mentioned that (28.) "The ultra-nationalist press frequently publishes anti-Jewish and anti-Russian diatribes. Anti-Jewish topics have also occasionally appeared in the mainstream press. It seems that the authorities have often failed to prosecute those responsible for such acts".

The Commission noted "some deterioration in the provision of material in the minority languages" that resulted in that "papers which previously included sections in minority languages are apparently no longer doing so. Furthermore it is not always possible to obtain a newspaper in various minority languages".

In its second report on Ukraine (CRI (2002) 23, December 14, 2001) the ECRI underlined that (53.) "prejudice against formerly deported persons and instances of stigmatisation against these persons, for instance as Nazi collaborators," were reported "to be still present within the society and to sometimes surface in press articles".

The Commission noted (48.) that Crimean Tatars were not represented in the Crimean Parliament mentioning in particular that "as a result of the electoral majority system in force since 1998 for elections in Crimea" "Crimean Tatars experience difficulties electing their representatives to the Crimean Parliament, as they constitute a minority, albeit significant, throughout the different regions of the Crimean peninsula". At the same time due to that electoral system "at the national level Crimean Tatars currently have two representatives in the Ukrainian Parliament".

ECRI pointed out that (52.) as "concerned education, apart from seven Crimean Tatar-language schools and four Ukrainian languages schools, all schools in Crimea are Russian-language schools. Support for education in the Crimean Tatar language is no unanimous within the Crimean Tatar population, particularly because of the disadvantage this is considered to confer on pupils as they pursue higher education and seek better-paid jobs".

In its third report (CRI (2008) 4, June 29, 2007) The Commission noted that "a number of recommendations made in ECRI's second report has not been implemented. Criminal legislation against racially motivated crimes has not been strengthened and the authorities have not yet adopted a comprehensive body of civil and administrative anti-discrimination laws. New legislation on language which takes into account Ukraine's linguistic diversity has not yet been adopted". ECRI noted that "In the Crimea, racially motivated violence targeting primarily

Crimean Tatars and Jewish communities has increased and more measures are necessary to ensure peaceful coexistence among different communities living in that region". (p.6)

ECRI noted that (30.) in Crimea "Tatars suffer from a high level of unemployment (60%) which has been attributed to discrimination, including in access to jobs in the public service" and raised its concern "by reports of Crimean Tatars suffering discrimination in other areas, such as for example, access to land and housing".

As a result ECRI recommended that (36.) the [Ukrainian] authorities take measures to address the discrimination suffered by Crimean Tatars in all areas of life, including in access to employment, housing and land".

ECRI (106.) was "concerned about the situation in the Crimea where tensions between Crimean Tatars and ethnic Russians are particularly high partly due to issues relating to land and historical monuments" and "that the gap between different communities living in Crimea has widened since its second report".

In para. 120 of the third report ECRI highlighted: "The situation in the Crimea is particularly worrying as there has been a rise in ethnic clashes and racially motivated violence in that region between skinheads and Cossacks (vigilante groups) on the one hand and members of the Crimean Tatar community on the other. Three such major clashes involving several hundred people occurred in July and August 2006. These incidents appear to have been rooted in, amongst others, disputes over historical sites. ECRI notes with concern reports according to which the local police's response to these types of incidents is generally inadequate as they often deny the involvement of neo-Nazi groups. The situation in the Crimea is particularly worrying as there has been a rise in ethnic clashes and racially motivated violence in that region between skinheads and Cossacks (vigilante groups) on the one hand and members of the Crimean Tatar community on the other. Three such major clashes involving several hundred people occurred in July and August 2006. These incidents appear to have been rooted in, amongst others, disputes over historical sites. ECRI notes with concern reports according to

which the local police's response to these types of incidents is generally inadequate as they often deny the involvement of neo-Nazi groups. It notes that the then State Committee for Nationalities and Migration reportedly issued a statement condemning one of these attacks in which anti-Crimean Tatar slogans were chanted. This body further called on politicians to act responsibly in these situations. ECRI has been informed that there have also been cases of physical attacks against Crimean Tatars and Jewish persons as well as destruction of property and desecration of cemeteries by skinhead groups. An increase in religious intolerance against Crimean Tatars who are mostly Muslims has been noted in that region".

The Commission made it clear that (115.) it was "not aware of any measures taken by the Ukrainian authorities to uncover and remedy any problems faced by ethnic minorities in Ukraine by using the census results or through any other means. No system for collecting data on the situation of various ethnic minorities living in Ukraine in areas such as education, employment, housing, access to social service has yet been established to assess any problems of direct or indirect racial discrimination they may face in those areas and to devise policies to resolve them".

In its fourth (CRI (2012) 6, December 8, 2011) ECRI noted: "The overall situation of Crimean Tatars also seems not to have improved since the publication of ECRI's third report and local politicians also reportedly tend to ignore or deny the specific problems faced by this group. Attacks against Muslim cemeteries continue to occur, notably in Crimea, and misconceptions about and prejudice against Muslims persist" (p.8). "Prejudice and discrimination remain rife in private sector employment, affecting in particular Roma, asylum seekers and refugees and Crimean Tatars. These groups are also most vulnerable as regards health status and health care". (p.9)

The Commission made a recommendation "that the authorities engage in genuine dialogue with Crimean Tatars regarding issues related to their status in Ukraine with a view to improving their position in Ukrainian society and regarding their demands as formerly deported persons". (p.9)

ECRI also noted (50.) "with concern reports that local Crimean authorities resort to anti-Tatar discourse for electoral purposes. It is moreover concerned that high-ranking politicians, including government ministers, have reportedly engaged in markedly intolerant discourse against Crimean Tatars, suggesting for example that their deportation under Stalin was justified or that Crimean Tatars are a legitimate target of anger of the local population. Some observers consider that the level of anti-Tatar sentiment and hate speech amongst the general population has increased following the anti-Tatar statements of high-ranking politicians, which have gone unpunished. An attempt by Crimean Tatar representatives to bring charges against the Minister of the Interior for incitement to hatred against Crimean Tatars under Article 161 of the Criminal Code failed, reportedly because the Prosecutor's office considered it could not prosecute the Minister."

ECRI again recommended (53.) "that the authorities take measures to reduce tensions between different communities living in the Crimea and actively to promote peaceful coexistence amongst them. Such measures should include refraining from any actions that may stir up tensions and the active promotion of tolerance and mutual understanding between the majority population and Crimean Tatars".

The Commission also recommended (86.) "that the authorities take measures to address the discrimination suffered by Crimean Tatars in all areas of life, including in access to employment, housing and land. It also urged the authorities to ensure that urgent measures to combat racially motivated offences were taken throughout the country, including in Crimea".

ECRI noted (86.) "that the present situation of economic and social disadvantage experienced by Crimean Tatars stems in large part from their history of deportation [under Stalin]. As a result of this deportation they lost their land and homes, which were situated - for the most part- on the southeast coast. When Crimean Tatars were authorized to return, their property had been redistributed to others. Most of them have had to settle in the steppe region, where the infrastructure is poor. Few settlements have paved roads, there are problems with

transport and communication and sewerage networks are not always in place. Representatives of Crimean Tatars also indicate that the land allocated to them is of inferior quality, prompting some to squat land. While non-Tatar citizens of Crimea are also reported to occupy land unlawfully, Crimean Tatars are reportedly more likely to be pursued by law enforcement bodies for such acts".

ECRI noted inability of the Ukrainian authorities to assist Crimean Tatars to overcome their difficulties (88.), and need of recognition of Crimean Tatars as indigenous people (90.).

In para. 91 of the report ECRI recommended "that the authorities engage in genuine dialogue with Crimean Tatars regarding issues related to their status in Ukraine with a view to improving their position in Ukrainian society and regarding their demands as formerly deported persons.

The Commission noted in the report that (94.) "anti-Tatar sentiment remains an issue in Ukraine and appears to have increased in recent years as politicians' rhetoric has given it a semblance of respectability. Local politicians' tendency to ignore or deny the specific problems faced by Crimean Tatars also pushes the latter to seek their own solutions and voice their identity more strongly. The end result is a risk of radicalisation rather than resolution of the issues, to the detriment of Crimean society as a whole and Tatars in particular as targets of prejudice".

ECRI recommended in para 96. "that the authorities carry out detailed research into the situation of Crimean Tatars across all fields of life to identify the specific problems they are confronted with".

The Commission mentioned (97.) that "Most, but not all, Muslims in Ukraine are Crimean Tatars living in Crimea. In the religious sphere, Muslims in Ukraine indicate that there is generally a very low level of knowledge about or understanding of Muslims amongst the general population and that there is some tendency amongst the latter to conflate Muslims with terrorists, especially when terrorist attacks in other countries are reported. (…)Attacks against Muslim cemeteries continue to occur, in particular in Crimea".

ECRI draw attention to the fact that "Other vulnerable groups in Ukraine, in

particular asylum seekers and refugees, as well as Crimean Tatars, also face discrimination in the field of employment due at least in part to prejudice on the part of employers" and "urged the Ukrainian authorities to take measures to improve asylum seekers' and refugees' access to employment by, inter alia, ensuring that they are provided with free language lessons and vocational training and by raising employers' awareness of anti-discrimination provisions".

ECRI highlighted (148.) "Disproportionately high rate of unemployment" in Crimea. "This could in part be connected to the fact that many Crimean Tatar settlements have been established in rural areas with poor infrastructure, lacking transport and communication facilities. However, Crimean Tatars also complain of direct discrimination against them, mainly by ethnic Russian officials, in the field of employment".

The Committee of Experts for the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages pointed out it its first evaluation report that it was "concerned by the current situation of Crimean Tatar, although this language is covered by Part III of the Charter and fully recognized by the Ukrainian authorities. It was informed that the language is in a particularly vulnerable situation and it urges the authorities to also adopt strong protective measures". The Committee also marked that "The figures provided by the Ukrainian authorities concerning education in Crimean Tatar and teaching of the language as a subject are unclear as different figures are given concerning the same groups. In the report, it is stated that in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 3,115 pupils receive education in Crimean Tatar in 15 general schools, 29 Russian-Crimean Tatar schools, 1 Ukrainian-Crimean Tatar school, and 35 Ukrainian-Russian-Crimean Tatar schools. Education is also available in the Zaporizhya and Kherson regions. In addition, Crimean Tatar is taught as a subject to 14,702 pupils. It is also stated in the report that 18,652 pupils study Crimean Tatar, and 4,002 pupils from 25 Crimean districts study their native language as an optional subject in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea" (ECRML (2010) 6), para.226).

The Committee of Experts mentioned that in the first evaluation report it

"asked the Ukrainian authorities to provide information about measures promoting the Crimean Tatar language in the framework of the programme of resettling Crimean Tatars. According to the second periodical report, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea has so far allocated the amount of 3 748 000 UAH (about 376 000 EUR) inter alia for the publication of teaching manuals, methodical aids and fiction books. There is, however, no specific information about measures carried out within the framework of the resettlement programme. (para. 45 and 46, ECRML (2014) 3).

In para. 110 the Committee of Experts indicated that "According to representatives of the speakers of Bulgarian, Crimean Tatar, German, Greek, Hungarian, Moldovan, Polish, Romanian and Russian, there generally exists an interest within these groups in both education in these languages as well as in teaching them as a subject. Each minority, however, places different emphasis on the individual models in accordance with the situation of their language. In their view, the Ukrainian authorities should elaborate a comprehensive policy for education in minority languages and for teaching these languages as a subject and determine, for each language, an individual "model mix" (share between minority language medium education11 and teaching the minority language as a subject12). For speakers of Hungarian, Romanian and Russian, it appears that teaching in these languages would remain the norm whereas the other models would be demanded only by smaller parts of these groups and outside the core settlement areas. Other minorities expect that most pupils/students would request bilingual education or teaching of the language whereas the offer of teaching in the language or bilingual education would be limited to a few local strongholds of the respective minority or individual schools".

The Committee of Experts was of "the view that the relatively low number of children attending pre-school education in Crimean Tatar does not adequately correspond to the high number of Crimean Tatar speakers in Ukraine. Therefore, the Ukrainian authorities should promote, in co-operation with representatives of the Crimean Tatar speakers, the possibility to make available at least a substantial

part of pre-school education in Crimean Tatar" (para. 402.).

The Committee of Experts pointed out that "Crimean Tatar [language] is not used in technical and vocational education (para. 411.)

The Committee of Experts did not "get a clear idea from all this information to what degree and in which form the history and culture of the Crimean Tatar minority is taught in the areas in which Crimean Tatar is used. During the on-the-spot visit, representatives of the Crimean Tatar speakers stated that there is little information in school books about their history and culture" (para. 418).

During its visit to Ukraine experts were informed by representatives of the minority language speakers "that these reports do not deal specifically with the quality of minority language education (para. 425).

The Committee of Experts noted that Crimean Tatar language was not used in practice before judicial authorities in criminal, civil and concerning administrative matters proceedings and that there are no court interpreters for this languages (para. 432-438).

The Committee noted that "there are no indications that Crimean Tatar is used within the framework of regional and local authorities» (para. 450) and the its experts were informed "by representatives of the minority language speakers that local authorities do not publish their official documents also in relevant minority languages» (para. 456). The Committee urged Ukrainian authorities "to take concrete measures encouraging Crimean Tatar speakers to use their language in dealings with local and regional authorities, inter alia by making official documents in Crimean Tatar more automatically available (also on websites)" (para.448)

The Committee reaffirmed that "representatives of the Crimean Tatar speakers confirmed during the on-the-spot visit that there is a television programme in Crimean Tatar of 2.5 hours per week, but no radio programme» that according to the experts was «too limited compared to the number of Crimean Tatar speakers in Ukraine» (para 471) and «one private television channel is broadcasting in Crimean Tatar» (para. 477) as well as "private radio programmes

are broadcast in Crimean Tatar» (para 474).

The Committee noted the existence of at least one newspaper weekly published in Crimean Tatar (para. 483-484).

The Committee noted that "the Ukrainian authorities generally have no policy regarding the use of minority languages in the private sector (e.g. advertisements, product inscriptions, patient information leaflets, banking sector) and do not oppose practices designed to discourage the use of such languages in connection with economic or social activities» (para. 522).

The former OSCE High Commissioner on national minorities K.Vollaebeck in his report «The integration of formerly deported people in Crimea, Ukraine» (published in August 2013)[1] raised a number of issues of concern regarding the situation with the Crimean Tatars in the peninsula during its «Ukrainian period».

He stated that the lack of comprehensive legal and political agreement on the restoration of rights of the FDPs presented obstacles to their full integration into public and socio-economic life. The needs assessment showed that unresolved questions of identity, land, property and inclusion in political decision-making were deeply dividing the different groups in Crimea and gave rise to tensions, both between communities and within them.

The High Commissioner stressed that «Crimea faces a volatile mixture of acrimonious political competition, socio-economic exclusion, inter- and intra-religious strife and a general atmosphere of increasing intolerance. The risk of inter-ethnic violence is real and requires urgent attention, both from Ukraine and from its international partners».

The institutional framework was claimed to be insufficiently equipped.

As particularly concerning the paper has identified the lack of a legal framework for the restoration of rights of the FDPs, remedy problems within the legal framework that negatively affected returnees (with regard to citizenship, residency permits and the high costs of relevant paperwork).

In terms of acute social needs, the research revealed that lack of land and

1 http://www.osce.org/hcnm/104309?download=true

housing were the two most prevalent factors inhibiting the improvement of the socio-economic situation of the FDPs (unauthorized settlements, lack of basic infrastructure, high level of poverty).

A comprehensive approach to the integration of society in Crimea required inclusive decision-making, which in turn required genuine opportunities for FDP communities to participate in political affairs. While political competition between and within communities is an essential part of pluralist systems, the divisions within the Crimean Tatar community between the Mejlis and its opponents – and the instrumentalization of these divisions by the authorities – undermined the legitimacy of the institutions resolving the problems of the FDPs.

The research showed that the different FDP communities, especially the Crimean Tatars were concerned about obstacles to the preservation and development of their language, culture and religion. While the authorities provided some support, large sections of society appeared reluctant to accommodate the development of Crimean Tatar identity and culture. This was exemplified by resistance to the restoration of historic place names, vandalism of religious sites and occasional clashes between Muslim and Orthodox communities.

The HCNM pointed out that the education system, which should have played a crucial role in the preservation and development of the languages and cultures of FDPs, was fraught with difficulties. While the legal framework acknowledged the right to mother-tongue education, in reality available resources and existing methodologies were not conducive to equitable educational outcomes. Parental demand for education in languages of FDPs, especially in Crimean Tatar, was low because children in Crimean Tatar-language schools were seen as disadvantaged compared to their peers in Russian-language schools. Over the longer term, a fundamental reform of the education system was required, from teaching methodology to teacher training and curriculum review.

Annex 3

Trade blockade? Ukrainian activists block food trucks on checkpoints to Crimea

Published time: 20 Sep, 2015 19:44

Border Service and Police employees checking motor vehicles at the checkpoint "Armyansk", at the Ukraine-Russia border. © Andrey Iglov / RIA Novosti

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Protesters from Ukraine have occupied highways near three checkpoints in between Ukraine and Crimea, not letting food trucks cross into the peninsula. Crimean authorities say the blockade won't have significant effect on the economy.

Ukrainian activists have blocked the roads leading from Ukraine into Crimea, having stopped about 200 trucks, 112 Ukraina news outlet reported citing Ukrainian officials. Crimean deputy Prime Minister Ruslan Balbek also confirmed the blockade.

The action was announced beforehand by adviser to the Ukrainian interior minister, Zoryan Shkiryak, on his Facebook page.

"*The peaceful indefinite civilian campaign by our brothers the Crimean tatars, to ensure a trade blockade, has started*," he said, adding that only three crossing points have been blocked – Chongar, Chaplinka and Kalanchak.

Shkiryak said that the public order there is secured by a special Ministry of Internal Affairs team, battalion "Kherson", with "all actions being totally in accord" with the security agencies, border control officials and the organizers of the blockade.

Earlier, an announcement of a plan to block the border with Crimea was made by Ukrainian MPs, leaders of an unregistered organization "Majlis of Crimean tatars" Refat Chubarov and Mustafa Jemilev. They were followed by the radical Right Sector movement.

The "blockade" won't significantly damage the Crimean economy, according to Prime Minister of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov.

"*Crimea won't notice it. In reality there it poses no problem. There are no more than five percent of Ukrainian goods on the shelves of grocery stores of the republic of Crimea*," Aksyonov told reporters on Sunday.

READ MORE: Ukraine names Russia as 'military adversary' in official defense doctrine

Prime Minister added that the ferry transportations could increase the load if necessary.

"*These blockades, these provocations they are staging should have been conducted a year ago, and today we're independent from the Ukrainian market*," Crimean first vice premier Mikhail Sheremet told RIA.

The Crimean first vice premier also said that, in his opinion, the end to the blockade will be implemented by Ukrainian manufacturers who will suffer huge losses if they break off trade ties with Crimea.

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THE UNITED PORTAL OF EXECUTIVE POWER BODIES OF UKRAINE

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Text of the document: On Restriction of Supply of Certain Goods (Works, Services) from the Temporarily Occupied Territory to the Other Territory of Ukraine and / or from the Other Territory of Ukraine to the Temporarily Occupied Territory
No. 1035, version as of 16 December 2015

(Coat of arms)

CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE

DECREE

No. 1035 dated 16 December 2015

Kiev

On Restriction of Supply of Certain Goods (Works, Services) from the Temporarily Occupied Territory to the Other Territory of Ukraine and / or from the Other Territory of Ukraine to the Temporarily Occupied Territory

In accordance with Subparagraph 4 of Paragraph 12.4 of Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine "On the establishment of a Free Economic Zone of Crimea and the specifics of the economic activities in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine", the Cabinet of Ministers **has resolved**:

1. To prohibit for the period of temporary occupation the delivery of goods (works, services) under any customs regimes from the temporarily occupied territory to the other territory of Ukraine and / or from the other territory of Ukraine to the temporarily occupied territory, with the exception of:

Personal belongings of citizens as defined by Part One of Article 370 of the Customs Code of Ukraine (except for the goods specified in Item 24 of Part One of the said Article), carried as carry-on baggage and / or accompanied baggage; and

Socially important food products as specified in the list of the Annex carried by individuals, where the total invoice value thereof does not exceed the equivalent of 10,000 hryvnia, and the total weight thereof does not exceed 50 kilograms per person.

To establish that the provisions of Paragraph three of this Item 1 shall apply if the individual importing the goods to the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine enters the said territory not more than once in a day.

2. This decree does not apply to:

The supply of electric power from the temporarily occupied territory to the other territory of Ukraine and / or from the other territory of Ukraine to the temporarily occupied territory, such supply being subject to a resolution of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine;

The supply from the temporarily occupied territory to the other territory of Ukraine of goods which are of strategic importance to sectors of the economy and security of the state, as approved by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade; and

The import to the temporarily occupied territory of humanitarian aid provided by international humanitarian organizations in accordance with the list approved by the Ministry of Social Policy.

3. This Decree shall enter into force in 30 days after its publication.

Prime Minister of Ukraine **A. Yatsenyuk**

Ind. 18

http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/cardnpd?docid=248714822

Annex
To the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
No. 1035 dated 16 December 2015

LIST
of Socially Important Food Products

Wheat flour Prime Grade
Bread made of prime grade wheat flour
Bread made of 1st grade wheat flour
Rye-wheat bread
Pasta (noodles made of prime grade wheat flour)
Buckwheat
Rice
Beef, 1st category
Pork
Lard
Poultry
Cooked sausage, 1st grade
Milk, 2.5 percent fat
Sour cream, 20 percent fat
Soft cheese
Butter
Hen's eggs
White sugar
Sunflower oil
Potatoes
Salt

[Close] **[Up]**

The Right Sector Decided to Commence the "Electric Power Blockade" of Crimea

Crimea.ria.ru

12:4112.10.2015
(updated: 01:06 10.11.2015)

86002

The website of the Ukrainian extremist organization "The Right Sector" says that the electric power supply line that was damaged in Kherson Region will not be repaired. The repair works by Dneprenergo have been blocked with the participation of activists from Azov battalion and Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

SIMFEROPOL, 12 Oct – RIA Novosti (Crimea). Extremists from The Right Sector organization supported the activists of Azov battalion and members of the Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People that is not registered in Russia who obstruct the repairs of the electric power line going from Ukraine to Crimea that was damaged in Kherson Region. According to the communication published at the website of the organization, the specialists from Dneprenergo have recently arrived to repair the damaged electric power line, however, they were unable to conduct the repair works because the activists who were also involved in the food blockade of Crimea did not allow them to commence the works.

Ukrenergo: Crimea is receiving 200 Mega Watts less that needed >>

The words of deputy head of the operative staff of civil blockade of Crimea Izet Gdanov were published at the website of the Right Sector: "The electric power supply, as well as supply of consumer goods to Crimea need to be terminated. Electric power is a commodity too. Here, the activists saw that repairs are underway and asked the workers to stop".

Egorov: in case of electric power blockade, emergency outages will begin in Crimea >>

According to the Right Sector, at present, the repair works of the electric power line have been fully suspended, activists are keeping the watch by the damaged line pole.

Transport blockade of Crimea: the planes are not flying, the trains are not moving >>

Two Line Poles Leading to Crimea Were Blown Up Near Kherson

Crimea.ria.ru

Re:

Damage of electrical grid supplying electric power to Crimea in Ukraine (84)

12:0820.10.2015

(updated: 01:06 10.11.2015)

153701

According to the preliminary information, the lines were blown up with mortar shells and are damaged but standing. The experts are working at the incident scene. The electric power line will have to be cut out for the duration of repair works.

Poroshenko to Consider the Petition for Termination of Electric Power Supply to Crimea >>

Recently, in Kherson Region of Ukraine, unknown individuals have damaged the high-voltage line poles of Dzhankoy-Melitopol line used for electric power supply to Crimea. The line pole is located about 1 km from Chongar village near the border with Crimea. The electric power line had to be cut off for the duration of repair works and Kakhovka-Dzhankoy line was turned on in an expedited manner. At present, the damaged part of the line has been repaired, however, the electric power supply has not been resumed.

The State Service for Emergency Response told RIA Novosti: "Two line poles had been blown up. They are damaged but standing. The electric power is being supplied at the moment but will be cut off for the duration of repair works".
1/2

The Right Sector Decided to Commence the "Power Blockade" of Crimea >>

According to preliminary information, the lines have been damaged by mortar shells. The experts

are working at the incident scene.

Egorov: in case of electric power blockade, emergency outages will begin in Crimea >>

70% of Crimea's electric power supply depends on Ukraine. According to the calculations made by the Ministry of Energy of the RF, the region needs additional 880 Mega Watts of power. The first section of the electric power bridge with Crimea constructed by Russia will be commissioned before the end of this year, which will allow supplying up to 400 Mega Watts of power from the mainland to Crimea. The second line will allow increasing the flow of electric power to 800-840 Mega Watts, its construction in planned to be completed in the summer of 2016.

2/2

Destruction of the Remaining Electric Power Line Poles in Ukraine Led to Blackout in Crimea :: Politics :: RBC

www.rbc.ru

22 Nov 2015, 01:31

Vladislav Gordeev

Destruction of remaining electric power line poles in Ukraine led to blackout of Crimea

Image from archive: DPA/TASS

The poles of two lines used for electric power supply to Crimea have been blown up in Kherson Region. The electric power supply to the peninsula from Ukraine has been fully terminated. Two out of the four electric power lines have previously been damaged.

The electric power supply from the Ukrainian territory to Crimea has been fully terminated. Victor Plakida, Director of Krymenergo, told TASS that "Crimea has been cut off completely, I cannot give you any details yet". Moreover, the outage was confirmed by the regional directorate of the Ministry for Emergency Response. The outage commenced at 00:20 Moscow time.

The agency notes that according to the witnesses, there is no electric power supply in Simferopol, Sevastopol, Feodosiya and Evpatoriya. RIA Novosti was later told by the regional directorate of the Ministry for Emergency Response that electric power supply in Simferopol has been restored in part. The emergency has been declared in the peninsula and the Crimean Ministry for Emergency Response confirmed that vital and social infrastructure in the peninsula have been connected to the emergency power sources.

The outage was caused by the blasting of electric power line poles in Kherson Region on the night of 22 November, Sunday, which survived the previous explosion last Friday, 20 November. Head of sub-division for the suppression of drug-related crimes of the Ukrainian Ministry of the Interior Ilya Kiva posted about the explosions in his Facebook account.

Two out of the four electric power lines that were used for electric power supply to Crimea from the territory of Ukraine were put out of operation on 20 November as a result of blasting of the poles. All four lines were blown up in Kherson Region but two lines were still being used for electric power supply since their poles, albeit damaged, did not fall down.

Due to the damage of electric line poles Ukraine reduced electric power supply to the peninsular almost by 30%. The two electric power lines ensured supply of up to 650 Mega Watts of power out of 850-900 Mega Watts needed by the peninsula

On Saturday, 21 November, the head of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov told the journalists that there was no risk of outage. He said: "The Staff has mobilized all officers who will be responsible for the accuracy and safety of electric power supply in the Republic of Crimea. Everyone was at his work place and everyone was ready. However, outages could be avoided, there was no need in any outage schedules".

During the works to ground the exploded high-voltage line there were clashes between the activists who decided to prevent restoration of the electric power supply and the law enforcement authorities.

1/2

Protest campaign was carried out in Kiev. On that same day, President of Ukraine Pyotr Poroshenko met with the leaders of the Crimean Tatar People Refat Chubarov and Mustafa Dzhemilev where these clashes were called "misunderstandings". The leaders were told that the law enforcement officers did not intend to ensure resumption of electric power supply to Crimea. The grounding works had to be performed in the area of the damaged line poles.

The Crimean Tatar activists and members of several social and political organizations are carrying out an indefinite campaign at the border with Crimea to block the supply of goods and food from the territory of Ukraine.

2/2

Ukraine Gave Some Light to Crimea

Ria.ru

20:0908.12.2015

(updated: 23:12 08.12.2015)

8105630

On the night of 08 December, after numerous promises Ukraine resumed electric power supply to Crimea via one out of four electric power supply lines. The Crimean electric power supply system has been operating in the isolated mode for over a week.

MOSCOW, 8 Dec – RIA Novosti. On Tuesday morning, for the first time from the commencement of the power blockade of Crimea, the Russian Ministry of Energy announce that power supply will be restored for all consumers. The major part of peninsula's need in electric powers supply is covered by own means, as well as the electric power supply bridge from Kuban. Moreover, on the night of 8 December after numerous promises Ukraine resumed electric power supply to Crimea via one out of four electric power supply lines.

The Crimean electric power system has operated in an isolated mode for over a week after as a result of blasting of two poles of electric power lines in the southern part of Ukraine on the night of 22 November the electric power supply to the peninsula was cut off completely. Emergency was declared in Crimea and Sevastopol, emergency outage schedules were approved and the work of the enterprises was suspended to save electric power. Supporters of the blockade of Crimea in Ukraine did not allow the workers to access the damaged electric power line poles.

The President of the RF Vladimir Putin arrived in Crimea on 2 December to launch the first part of the electric power bridge from the Krasnodar Region via Kerch Straight, which ensured additional 230 Mega Watts for the peninsula; another 230 Mega Watts are expected before 20 December. The second part will allow expanding the flow of electric power to 800-840 Mega Watts and its construction is planned to be completed before the summer of 2016.

Ukraine Continues Selling Electric Power to Crimea Yet

"On 8 December at 01:37, Kakhovskaya-Titan-Krasnoperekopsk 220 kW high-voltage line resumed operation," reported the Russian Ministry of Energy. The supply of electric power from Ukraine to Crimea via this high-voltage line has been resumed. The maximum volume of supply is 160 Mega Watts. As of 16:00, the actual volume was 151 Mega Watts.

Prior to the power blockade, Ukraine used to supply about 800 Mega Watts of electric power to the peninsula via four high-voltage lines. Restoring as little as 160 Mega Watts-worth of supply took over two weeks, whilst Ukrenergo explained from the commencement of the outage that they would need one-two days to repair the damage. The regular conduct of works was obstructed by the fact that Ukrenergo had to negotiate every step with the supporters of the blockade of Crimea. Without consent of the latter, no resumption of supply was planned, the Minister of energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine Vladimir Demchishin explained.

Prior to the launch of the energy bridge, on 27 November, deputy Minister of energy of the RF Andrey Cherezov said that the hope for resumption of the flow from Ukraine "has long been lost" and all effort is aimed at providing Crimea with electric power with own means.

As the first thread of the power bridge from Kuban commenced operation, the electric power could be supplied to the suppressing majority of consumers in the region, to fully commence the heating season. The launch of the second thread, according to the Minister of Energy of the RF Aleksandr Novak, will allow covering 90% of the needs of the peninsula. But because of additional supply of reserve power, the work of local and mobile electric power stations, as early as on 4 December the number of people cut off from the electric power supply was 192 thousand, whilst prior to the launch of the power bridge the number was around 1 million.

Resumption of electric power supply from Ukraine on Tuesday allowed ensuring full power supply of the entire region a little earlier. However, the maximum volume of supply cannot exceed 250 Mega Watts, the supporters of the power blockade of Crimea announced. This volume can almost entirely be "covered" by supply via the second thread of the power bridge from Kuban.

Moreover, the Ukrainian power is purchased at a rather high price point, in October it increased by 0.53 roubles, to 3.95 roubles per kWh. The gross profit of the state-owned Ukrinterenergo from the import of electric power in Crimea in the 9 months of 2015 was about USD 11.5 mln and net profit was about USD 5.9 mln – reported the press office of the Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine.

Crimea is Striving for Energy Independence

According to the materials of the Ministry of Energy of the RF, in connection with the respite after the resumption of electric power supply from Ukraine it was decided to turn off the reserve power sources. As a rule, these are not meant for non-stop 24 hour operation and require certain maintenance.

The New World

At the same time, all plans to send additional electric power sources to Crimea remain. Thus, according to the materials of the Ministry of Energy of the RF, the works to relocate two mobile electric power stations with capacity of 22.5 MWh each are ongoing. The departure of the first aircraft with the equipment is planned for 9 December.

The head of the Republic of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov said on Tuesday that the staff for liquidation of emergency situation in Crimea, which was established after the blackout, will continue operation until the peninsula gains full energy independence from Ukraine.

"Please do not get distracted by the information that we have taken all issues from the table; we do not trust them, the Ukrainian officials. This decision in final," – said Aksyonov at a meeting of the staff for liquidation of emergency situation.

No Accord

The regional authorities believe that, among others, Mustafa Dzhemilev – the head of Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People, which has not been registered in Russia, is responsible for the energy blockade of Crimea. Together with another Majlis leader – Refat Chubarov – he previously organized the food blockade of Crimea and called for cessation of electric power supply of Crimea. Criminal proceedings were initiated against both in the Russian Federation, 5-year bans on their entry in Russia have been introduced in connection with extremist statements.

According to the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea Natalia Poklonskaya, arrest warrants will be issued against the organizers of the electric power blockade of Crimea that inflicted significant damage on the peninsula, and their property in Russia will be arrested. The Crimean Directorate of the Federal Security Service, having reviewed the materials provided by the Crimean Prosecutor's Office, initiated criminal proceedings under Article 281(2) of the Criminal Code of the RF (subversive activity), which is punishable by up to 20 years of imprisonment.

On Monday, Chubarov stated that the supporters of the blockade of Crimea gave consent to supply of electric power via one of the lines – Kakhovka-Titan. But the members of another organization – The Rights Sector – interfered who said that late at night on Sunday they disrupted the attempts of the work brigades to partially restore the electric power supply. Eventually, the electric power supply was resumed late at night on Monday.

The head of State Committee for inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Individuals of the Crimean government Zaur Smirnov told RIA Novosti that the position of Majlis leaders in the past few days does not release them from responsibility for electric power blockade of the peninsula.

"The law enforcement authorities have taken all necessary steps and confirmed the clear connection between Majlis and the electric power blockade. The solicitations to connect one of the electric power supply lines by no means mitigate the actions of the officers of security agencies aimed at establishing justice and identification of those guilty in the carrying out of the electric power blockade, nor does it change the condemnation of their actions by the Crimean residents," said Smirnov.

Crimean news in details – at crimea.ria.ru>>

Power Bridge from Kuban to Crimea

Aksyonov Called the Blasting of the Pole of Electric Power Supply Line in Kherson Region a Terrorist Attack

Lenta.ru

Head of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov called the blasting of the pole of electric power lines in Kherson Region of Ukraine on the night of 31 December a terrorist attack, reports TASS.

"The Russian Federation has coped with greater problems. The inhabitants of Crimea are well-trained," noted Aksyonov.

Earlier that day, the representatives of police of Kherson Region reported that, according to the preliminary data, the reason of the incident was an explosion.

Earlier on 31 December, the head of information policy office of Ukrenergo Zinoviy Butsyo stated that electric power supply was interrupted as a result of fall of one of the poles. according to him, depending on the nature of the damage, the steps to remedy it will be taken (repair of complete replacement of the pole).

The supply of electric power to Crimea from Kherson Region of Ukraine via Kekhovka-Titan line was interrupted late at night on 30 December. Svetlana Borodulina, the Minister of Fuel and Energy of the Republic, reported that fact. According to her, no warning have been spread.

In November, Crimea was left without electric power supply as a result of blasting of the electric power supply lines Kakhovskaya-Ostrovskaya and Kakhovskaya-Dzhankoy, which were used to supply electric power from Ukraine. Prior to that, the poles of other two lines (Melitopol-Dzhankoy and Kakhovskaya-Titan) had been damaged in a similar way. Subsequently, the peninsula began receiving electric power from Krasnodar Region via two threads of the power bridge and supply from Ukraine has been partially resumed.

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The Residents of Crimea Opposed Kiev's Electric Power Supply Contract

CRIMEA.RIA.RU

SOCIETY

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Kiev wants to include the wording in the new contract that the peninsula is a part of Ukraine. According to the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center, 93.1% of Crimean residents are unwilling to accept the terms of the Urkainian side.

MOSCOW, 1 Jan – RIA Novosti (Crimea). According to the results of the opinion poll conducted by the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center, the residents of Crimea opposed the execution of the contract with Kiev for supply of electric power, which included the wording whereby the region was deemed to be a part of Ukraine.

According to the opinion poll by the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center, "93.1% of Crimean residents opposed the execution of the contract with the Ukrainian side for the supply of electric power to Crimea and Sevastopol if it states that these are a part of Ukraine. Only 6.2% support the proposal".

The Russian Minister of Energy Aleksandr Novak told the journalists on 31 December that the Russian President Vladimir Putin instructed to conduct an opinion poll in Crimea and Sevastopol. The residents of the region had to respond to the following two questions, the first of them being – Do you support the execution of commercial contract with Ukraine for the supply of a part of electric power to Crimea and Sevastopol if it states that Crimea and Sevastopol are a part of Ukraine".

Novak reminded that it is the same wording that Ukraine intends to include in the contract and Russia opposes it. The second question was: are you prepared for temporary difficulties connected with minor electric power shortages throughout the next 3-4 months?".

Crimea was left entirely without electric power supply on 22 November when all four electric power lines from Ukraine were put out of operation as a result of a blast. Emergency was declared on the peninsula because of the electric power blockade of Crimea, emergency outage schedules were introduced. The situation improved with the launch of first thread of the power bridge from Krasnodar Region on 2 December and the launch of the second thread on 15 December increased its capacity to 400 Mega Watts. The launch of other two threads of the power bridge with the same overall capacity is planned for spring, which will enable Crimea's energy independence from Ukraine. At present, the electric power deficit on the peninsula is about 10%.

Declaration on the National Sovereignty of the Crimean Tatar People

The Crimean Tatar people deprived of its national statehood as a result of Russia's conquest of Crimea at the end of the eighteenth century, for a period of more than two centuries underwent military, political, economic, cultural, and religious oppression. In 1917, convening its Kurultai congress, the Crimean Tatar People declared the restoration of its sovereign state – the Crimean Republic. This bold attempt to realize the sacred will of the people was stifled by military force. However, the Soviet Government, obliged to take account of the stubborn fight of our people, and also wanting to appear as an ally of Muslims of the Foreign East in their fight with European colonialism, found a way out of the situation that had been created in the proclamation of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR). After a relatively brief period of the Crimean ASSR's experience – with the requisite attributes of national-territorial sovereignty of Crimean Tatars on the territory of the Crimean peninsula – Crimean Tatars were subjected to wholesale genocide that continued from 1944 to 1956. The policy of discrimination according to the feature of nationality and the denial of the right to self-determination continues even at the present time. Despite the declaration adopted by the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union on 14 November 1989 "Regarding the Acknowledgement of the Illegality of the Criminal, Repressive Acts against Peoples Who Underwent Forcible Deportation, and the Securing of Their Rights," and despite several state measures for restoring the rights, so declared, of these people, the actual condition of the Crimean Tatar people has approached a critical point. The situation is intensified by the absence of a unified structure, among the Crimean Tatar people, empowered to represent the interests of all the people. In the prevailing circumstances Kurultai of the authorized representatives of the Crimean Tatar People elected democratically throughout the territory of the Soviet Union and representing the interests of the Crimean Tatar people:

- guided by the principle of equality and self-determination of the people, their inalienable right to freely determine their political status and to be free to ensure their economic, social and cultural development;

- concerned about the actual situation of the people largely forced to stay outside their historic homeland;

- believing that the process of restoration of the rights of the people and their return to the homeland has been inadmissibly slow;

- admitting that further procrastination of the unification of the people throughout its national territory will result in its total disappearance as ethnicity;

- willing to engage the full potential of the people and all progressive forces of society in settlement of the problem of the Crimean Tatars;

- recognizing and fully supporting the international acts on human rights;

- setting the main goal - to enforce the holy will of its people to live in their homeland and to decide their own destiny,

declares:

the creation of Majlis as a senior plenipotentiary representative body of the Crimean Tatar People, and instructs the latter to act in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the documents of the Kurultai.

Kurultai of the Crimean Tatar People

States that:

1. Crimea is the national territorial autonomy of the Crimean Tatar people, on which they alone possess the right to self-determination as set forth in the international legal acts recognized by the international community. The political, economic, spiritual and cultural rebirth of the Crimean Tatar people is possible only in their own sovereign national state. The Crimean Tatar people will work towards this objective using all the means provided by international law.

2. Relations between Crimean Tatars and national and ethnic groups living in Crimea must be based on mutual respect, recognition of human and civil rights and interests, must ensure strict adherence to political, economic, cultural, religious, and other legal rights of all persons, regardless of their ethnic affiliation.

3. Any action against the realization of the inalienable rights of the Crimean Tatar people to self-determination on their own national territory runs counter to the regulations of the statutes of the United Nations and of other generally accepted international legal acts. The Crimean ASSR, restored not as a national-territorial formation, is viewed as an attempt at juridical reinforcement of the results of the deportation of Crimean Tatars in 1944 and is not acknowledged in such form by the Kurultai.

4. The land and natural resources of Crimea, including its potential for health and recreation, is the fundamental national asset of the Crimean Tatar people and the source of well-being for all inhabitants of Crimea. They cannot be exploited against the will and without the consent of the Crimean Tatar people. Any actions that worsen the ecological condition and disturb the historical landscape of Crimea, including the adjacent waters of the Black and Azov Seas, must cease. Harm inflicted on the nature and resources of Crimea must be made good by the perpetrators.

5. In the event of hostile action taken by state agencies, or some other parties, against the attainment of the goals proclaimed by the Kurultai and the present declaration, the Kurultai charges the Majlis with securing recognition of the status of the people for the Crimean Tatar people engaged in a struggle for its own national liberation and to act in accordance with this status.

The Kurultai Appeals

To the United Nations Organization, to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of states, and to international organizations, with a request to support the aspirations of the Crimean Tatar people for self-determination.

28 June 1991

Ruling of the Supreme Council of Crimea 'On the gathering (qurultay) of the Crimean Tatar representatives' of 29 July 1991 [Extract]

'To declare against the Constitutions of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the laws in force the decisions of the gathering (qurultay) of the Crimean Tatar people to proclaim Crimea the national territory of the Crimean Tatar people, with the symbols and attributes of a state, as well as the attempts to create parallel systems of government and authority.

In view of that the above mentioned provisions contained in the documents adopted by qurultay, mejlis and other bodies created by the qurultay cannot be regarded as legitimate and cannot represent the Crimean Tatar people in their relations with the state authorities.'

Постановление Верховного Совета Крымской АССР о съезде (курултае) представителей крымских татар от 29 июля 1991 [Выдержка]

«Считать положения принятых съездом (курултаем) представителей крымских татар решений о провозглашении Крыма национальной территорией крымскотатарского народа, с символами и атрибутами государства, исключительным правом собственности на землю и природные ресурсы, а также попытку создания параллельных структур власти и управления незаконными, как противоречащими Конституциям УССР, СССР, действующему законодательству.

В связи с этим вышеназванные положения, содержащиеся в документах, принятых курултаем, образованные им меджлис и другие органы не могут быть признаны правомочными, не могут представлять крымскотатарский народ во взаимоотношениях с государственными органами».

Extract from the Mejlis Presidium Statement 'On the situation in Crimea' of 19 February 1992

'Adoption of the draft Crimean Constitution developed by the so-called Supreme Council of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and ignoring the right of the Crimean Tatar people to restoration of its statehood will not be recognised by the Crimean Tatars. In that case Mejlis will declare the Crimean Tatar people as the people fighting for its national liberation and will act in accordance with this status.'

Заявление Президиума Меджлиса Крымскотатарского Народа "О ситуации в Крыму". 19 февраля 1992 г. г. Симферополь.

«Принятие проекта Конституции Крыма, разработанного так называемым Верховным Советом КАССР и игнорирующий право крымскотатарского народа на восстановление национальной государственности, не будет признаваться крымскими татарами. В этом случае Меджлис объявит о придании крымскотатарскому народу статуса народа, ведущего борьбу за свое национальное освобождение, и будет действовать в соответствии с этим статусом».

Krymskaya Pravda

24/10/92

«...It Was A Betrayal!»

"The editorial office of the Krymskaya Pravda newspaper has already informed its readers about holding a journalistic investigation into the reasons for and circumstances of tragic events which took place on 1, 5 and 6 October. The need for this investigation has been proved by an atmosphere, that we deem to be strange, which has formed around official truth-seeking."

"...On 22 October, the Republican Directorate of Internal Affairs held a meeting. Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of Crimea A.K.Maslov, and members of the Deputy Commission also investigating the circumstances of the events were present at that meeting.

Among other issues, the agenda included the discussion of the actions of the police in course of dismantling of arbitrarily built structures in Krasny Rai on 1 October and during mass riots in Simferopol on 5 and 6 October. "

"...Let us remind you that release of the arrested individuals was one of the main demands of the rioters storming the building of the Supreme Council, and information about their release could have defused the tension and, therefore, have averted the massacre at the foot of the "Pentagon"."

"...were uniforms the only protection of police officers from stones and sharp instruments?"

"Behind these events are quite certain individuals who could simply watch unarmed police officers being beaten near the Supreme Council building, while having in mind that there could have been no slaughter."

Yuzhnaya Stolitsa

9 October 1992

"Black Echo of Krasny Rai"

"The 6th of October. The deadline of the ultimatum is expiring. The storming of the Supreme Council resulted in broken windows and broken heads...The rioters with their trophies – police sticks and shields – are heading to the Council of Ministers ready to storm it.

The speech of Dzhemilev is like a verdict – he declares the mobilization and creation of units of self-defense. It has not been the first time this year that there is the smell of war in the air. There is hatred in the eyes of people. People say fierce hatred means war. Finally, the detainees are returned".

Yuzhnaya Stolitsa

9 October 1992

"The Government Betrayed Us!"

"...Agitated by drugs and alcohol, the crowd was murdering, yes, it was exactly murdering Mayor Tikhonov. The police officer would have been killed but for that timely made "unsanctioned" shot in the air. The crowd recoiled...However, one could imagine what kind of a risk it was for an unknown man who had the courage to breach the instructions and make that warning shot. The result of the slaughter is, by the way, the following: 27 police officers are in hospitals, two thirds of them are hospitalized with craniocerebral trauma and brain concussion".

"..."Good people, could it ever be possible, even in the most democratic countries, that representatives of the legitimate state bodies are beaten in public by hooligans without being punished?"

Alushtinsky Vestnik

28 July 1992

Address of the Alushta City Council of People's Deputies to residents of Alushta and Crimea

"On 5 July 1992, a group of citizens of Crimean Tatar nationality arbitrarily occupied a land plot of a young peach garden in the territory of the state farm and plant "Alushta" in the area of the settlement of Krasny Rai, and set up tents there."

"During the picketing the state farm (sovkhoz) "Alushta" invited the picketers to consider the possibility of allocation of additional plots. The picketers, however, do not want to compromise and demand to immediately allocate a young peach garden located on the fertile valley lands for construction of residential buildings. They have categorically rejected repeated suggestions to provide lists of individuals in need of land plots.

On 10 July, workers of the state farm "Alushta", on their own initiative, with the participation of representatives of labor groups of the "Massandra" union, removed the camp. The law enforcement officers ensured the maintenance of the legitimacy and public order while the camp was removed. However, the picketers offered an active resistance, threw stones, petrol bombs and torches at farmers. The law enforcement officers stopped those unlawful actions. As a result, light bodily injuries were inflicted on 2 farmers, 3 police officers, 4 Crimean Tatars; serious injuries were inflicted on one police officer and one Tatar."

"...Despite the efforts of the City Council of People's Deputies, the position of Crimean Tatars has not changed, and from 11 July they continued arbitrary occupation of land plots."

Alushtinsky Vestnik

29 July 1992

"No Compromise Is Found Yet"

"First Deputy Chairman of the City Executive Committee P.Klimovich:

- We have repeatedly, from the first day of the picketing, invited them to provide lists of those in need of land plots, and their applications, said P. Klimovich. However, those lists were only

provided on 21 July. They contained no addresses, no required information – only names and surnames of 272 people. We verified our lists – 50 of them were standing in a queue on receipt of a land plot. There were people who already had apartments or land plots. Among the picketers are people who came from other districts of Crimea. The group continues to carry out illegal actions which are obviously organized and aimed at an escalation of social political and economic situation…"

Krymskie izvestiay

No. 197, 8 October 1992

ADDRESS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOUR GROUPS AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS OF ALUSHTA

"We, representatives of more than 130 labour groups and public organizations of Alushta, are extremely concerned about the situation in Crimea and Alushta as a result of non-constitutional activities of the so-called Majlis. Decisions issued on 6 October by this illegitimate body have already provoked mass disorders in Simferopol, they are aimed at the outbreak of inter-ethnic conflict in Crimea which is able to transform into a civil war.

Under the current circumstances, we, representatives of multinational population of Alushta, strongly protest against such actions and address to the President of Ukraine, Supreme Councils of Ukraine and Crimea, Council of Minister of Crimea and law enforcement bodies to stop the atrocities, and bring to liability the organizers and instigators of the riots and other unlawful actions.

We call all residents of Alushta to stand together to suppress unlawful activities, to assist the law enforcement bodies in ensuring the public order, protecting our homes, dignity, health, lives of our mothers, wives and children.

Obviously, the deported nations should return to Crimea, but this return must be in compliance with the laws and subject to social political situation in Crimea, without prejudice to the rights of the multinational population living in Crimea.

Calling all the residents of Alushta to preserve an equal mind and remain disciplined, we stand for a peaceful settlement of any conflicts, against the use of force, but we warn those who are fond of provocations and violent pressure that we are not going to stand idly by in the face of unlawful actions, arbitrary occupation of land, and attempts of a non-constitutional seizure of power.

We also ask the mass media to cover the events in an objective manner.

The address was adopted at the meeting of representatives of labour groups and public organizations of Alushta on the 7 October 1992"

State Archives of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

The city of Simferopol

Republic of Crimea

Case No.___ Volume No. 3

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY MEETING No.19 OF THE NINTH SESSION OF THE FIRST CONVOCATION

Regulatory legal acts

No. 167-I

2 copies

Opened on 8 October 1992

Closed on 199..

On 134 pages

Ninth session

8 October 1992

Minutes No. 19

Fifth meeting

Deputies present: 144

Chairman: Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of Crimea A.K.Maslov

[…]

A.S.Danelyan

[…]

We also need to seriously think about the situation of Majlis and official authorities of Ukraine.

[…]

Majlis received a phone call from R.Chubarov from Kiev, from the cabinet of the First Deputy Prosecutor General of Ukraine, who said that the problem would be solved and everyone would be released, including the convicts…

I would like to cite the address to the Supreme Council of Ukraine that we are proposing.

"Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People established in July 1991 has been recognized neither by the Supreme Council of Ukraine, nor the Supreme Council of Crimea as the superior and sole plenipotentiary representative of the interests of the Crimean Tatars. From the very beginning of its activity, based on the principle of self-determination of a nation, it took the path of undermining of the Constitutional civil bodies of the state power in Crimea and violation of the provisions of the current Constitution of Ukraine.

The events of the recent months have shown that unlawful actions of Majlis and the Organization of the Crimean Tatar National Movement are considerably destabilizing the social political situation, and may cause acute inter-ethnic conflicts on the peninsula, and struck the unity of peoples living here. In this regard, what is baffling is the position of certain deputies of the Supreme Council of Ukraine who closely co-operate with the Majlis leadership and satisfy all their demands. The Chairman of Majlis and his Deputy get a high tribune at the Supreme Council of Ukraine. Together with their representatives, they are officially received by various high public officials of Ukraine.

In order to safeguard the civil peace and inter-ethnic accord in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Supreme Council of Crimea urges the Supreme Council of Ukraine to deal only with the Constitutional authorities and national unions of citizens which activities are not contrary to the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine and the Republic of Crimea, when deciding on any issues of the restoration of the rights of the deported nations, including the Crimean Tatars."

If you do not mind, I would like to support the proposal of People's Deputy Bobylev to include therein a request for holding an urgent meeting of the two Presidiums of the Supreme Councils of Crimea and Ukraine.

[...]

K.D.Apostolidi

"Dear comrade Deputies,

What has happened near the building of the Supreme Council and what is happening in Alushta and other places remind me of the times when you obviously were children and do not remember what was going on in Crimea. What was happening is that the youth was set against the Crimean Tatar people. The same is happening now. This is the youth who are encouraged to commit those acts. You should not think that it's not like that. At that time they were pitted from

Bakhchisarai, their headquarter, and now it is majlis which is inciting them. Why does Majlis have the right to declare mobilization? This is because our Supreme Council was not able to eliminate those actions and liquidate majlis altogether. Who did recognize this majlis as a governing body of the Crimean Tatars? We have deputies here in the Supreme Council, highly respected Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Bezoziyev. I do not understand why the question of removing him is raised today and Chubarov is openly talking about it. We should not forget our history. That is why I want you to be vigilant. This is only the beginning, and if Majlis should have an opportunity to organize them with arms in hands, they will storm not only the Soviet Council and the Prosecutor's Office, but also the Council of Ministers and everything they want. They should be brought to liability. I believe that those to be blame for the storming of the buildings of the Supreme Council and the Prosecutor's Office committed the true banditry. There is a Decree of the President of Ukraine saying that not disciplinary, but the most rigorous measures should be applied for the attack on life and health of other people, takeover of buildings etc. Why is this Decree ineffective? This is our mistake. When were the arbitrary acquisitions? A long time ago. Acquisition, for example, was allowed in the Salgir Valley, and now there are already buildings standing there. Try to eliminate this arbitrary acquisition now! Or acquisitions around Simferopol! I remember well the Chairman of the Simferopol District Executive Committee saying from this tribune that the order should be restored and that the Simferopol district is not that big to accept 35 thousand Crimean Tatars and other deportees. However, no one listened to him, did not pay attention to it. And now look what we have now! The Dobrovskaya school is extremely loaded. And there were times when they said where one was exiled from there he should return. In our Salgir Valley one and a half thousand people have been already registered, while only 8 Crimean Tatar families lived there before war. I witnessed it as a resident of the valley, and I remember it. Instead of providing support to the Chairman of the Simferopol District Executive Committee for occupation of the lands in Trudovoye, Stroganovka, we closed our eyes and they took advantage out of it. Why did Sevastopol strictly instruct to register only the Sevastopol residents, and we didn't? The laws must be strict, and each citizen of Crimea must follow them. If laws are not complied with, punishment should follow."

[... *by the members and supporters of Majlis*]

COPY

Case No. 1-0107/21/2012 *194*

SENTENCE
IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

On 30 January 2012, Zheleznodorozhnyi District Court of Simferopol comprised of:
Presiding Judge – N.A. Shilnov
with secretaries – E.V. Tikhonova, E.V. Potetenkina
with the participation of prosecutors – S.V. Vinogradov, K.S. Titov, T.V. Doroshenko, E.L. Ametova
with the participation of defense attorney – A.V. Lesovoy,
having considered in an open hearing in Simferopol the criminal proceedings against:

Zair Sitbellyalovich Smedlyaev, born on 01.06.1962 in Leninabad Region of Tajikistan, a citizen of Ukraine with graduate degree, single, employed as assistant and advisor to the people's deputy of Ukraine M. Dzhemilev in the Verkhovnaya Rada of Ukraine, registered and residing at: 29, Adamanov Str., Krasnogvardeyskoye Township, Autonomous Republic of Crimea, without previous convictions,

who is charged with the crimes envisaged by Article 293, Article 28(1) and Article 342(2) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine,

HAS ESTABLISHED THE FOLLOWING:

On 22.06.2006, Z.S. Smedlyaev near the building of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea at 2, Pavlenko Str. in Simferopol actively participated in the mass rioting in the following circumstances.

The panel of judges of the criminal chamber of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea scheduled the hearing of appeal filed by the accused K.S. Abdullaev, L.L. Malayev, F.F. Seitkhalilov, S.Sh. Khayredinov, E.I. Kurtametov against the sentence of the Central District Court of Simferopol of 29.12.2004 for the morning of 22.06.2006.

At around 9.30 a.m., a group of about 500 individuals of the Crimean Tatar origin gathered near the building of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea, some of them were holding flags and posters with demands addressed to the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea, as well as the symbols of the Crimean Tatar movement Azaltyk that has not been duly registered.

At that time, the master of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea announced to the people and law enforcement officers who gathered by the building that only the persons summoned by the court would be allowed in the said court hearing and that no other individuals would be allowed because of lack of free seats in the hearing room.

Following the above, Z.S. Smedlyaev using his authority enjoyed among those Crimean Tatars present as a member of Krasnogvardeyskoye District Council of the AR of Crimea and head of secretariat of Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People, began taking active steps aimed at active participation in mass rioting, including by prompting those rally participants present with gestures and shouts the actions they needed to make against the law enforcement officers while moving towards the entrance door of the court building.

In connection with the above, to prevent the unlawful entry in the premises of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea, the entrance door was closed and the law enforcement officers made a barrier chain before it and asked those present to stop rioting and disrupting the work of a state institution.

However, Z.S. Smedlyaev and other people present near the building ignored the said demands of the law enforcement officers and pushed

<Signed>

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the law enforcement officers who were performing their duties aimed at ensuring public order away from the entry doors of the building of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea.

Then, Z.S. Smedlyaev who continued his criminal conduct aimed at active participation in mass rioting kept driving the law enforcement officers out of the entryway, which made it possible for those present to attempt opening the door of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea, knock on the windows and make demands to the court and law enforcement officers in a blunt manner.

At about 11 a.m., Z.S. Smedlyaev and the individuals of Crimean Tatar origin who saw that the doors of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea resist the pressure and that there were law enforcement officers inside and more officers arrived to the court building, abandoned their attempts of unlawful entry in the court building.

As a result of deliberate unlawful group actions of Z.S. Smedlyaev and other people of Crimean Tatar origin the operation of a government institution – the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea – was disrupted, which resulted in disruption of its work, internal procedures and damage to the building of the court.

Moreover, Z.S. Smedlyaev, while near the building of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea at 2, Pavlenko Str., Simferopol, on 22.06.2006, showed resistance to the law enforcement officers who were performing their official duty in the following circumstances:

Pursuant to instructions Nos. 658, 659 of 21.06.06 of the head of Main Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine in the AR of Crimea Colonel of Police Protsenko to ensure public order and safety of individuals near the building of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea, by 8.30 a.m. on 22.06.06, officers of Zheleznodorozhnyi and Kievskiy district offices of the Simferopol Directorate of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine in the AR of Crimea, we well as the officers of Patrol Battalion of the Simferopol Directorate of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine in the AR of Crimea arrived to the said institution.

At about 9.30 a.m., it was announced to the people who gathered by the building of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea that only the persons summoned by the court would be allowed at the hearing of appeal filed by the accused K.S. Abdullaev, L.L. Malayev, F.F. Seitkhalilov, S.Sh. Khayredinov, E.I. Kurtametov and that no other individuals would be allowed because of lack of free seats in the court room.

The individuals of Crimean Tatar origin who were near the entry door of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea, including Z.S. Smedlyaev began demanding in a blunt manner that the law enforcement officers let them inside the court room.

To prevent unlawful entry in the premises of the Court of Appeal of the AR of Crimea, the front door was closed and the law enforcement officers formed a barrier chain in front of it, asked those present to stop breaches of the public order and warned them about potential consequences of their disorderly behavior.

However, Z.S. Smedlyaev together with other individuals of Crimean Tatar origin ignored the above requests of law enforcement officers and when they saw that the law enforcement officers would not allow them inside the building of the Court of Appeal of the AR Crimea, with the intention to show resistance to the law enforcement officers in the course of performance of their official duty began using physical force against the latter, thus obstructing the performance of their duties to maintain public order and safety.

Thus, Z.S. Smedlyaev who used the authority enjoyed among those individuals of Crimean Tatar origin present as a member of Krasnogvardeyskoye District Council of the AR of Crimea and head of the secretary of the Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People, using gestures and

<Signed>

http://cpravda.ru/newspapers/archive/2002/11/06

"Krymskaya Pravda" 06/11/2002

ROAD TO THE CHURCH: LINE OF CONFRONTATION

History In Documents

On 25 July 2001, on the feast day of the Icon of Divine Mother called "Troyeruchitsa", dozens of Crimean Tatars gathered near the Svyato-Uspensky Men's Monastery situated in the Bakhchisarai area trying to break into the territory of the monastery while shouting "This is our land!" Those words were shouted by the descendants of the nation which appeared out of the mixture of blood a long time after the ancient Greek settlement of Orthodox Christians had appeared in the Mariampolsky Gorge. This is a prayerful, sacred land adorned by the efforts of many generations of Christians and now recovered by the Christians where the Muslims are rushing to shouting "This is our land!" Our newspaper covered those events in a detailed way. It was almost a year and a half ago. The confrontation stopped, abated or went under the ground like a forest fire still smouldering and threatening a new break out of fire. Here is the continuation of the events viewed from 'the one' and 'the other' sides.

To the Prime Minister of the
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
A.K.Kinakh

Brothers and Father of the Bakhchsarai Svyato-Uspensky monastery are turning to you for help. Over the last 3 years, the situation around the Svyato-Uspensky monastery has deteriorated sharply. Inconsistent actions of the Crimean authorities are contributing to the incitement of the inter-ethnic conflict by activists of the Crimean Tatar national movement.
(..)

Besides, there are forces which have intensified their efforts in discrediting the objectivity of the previously made decisions on the return to the monastery of its former possessions. One of the reasons for that is an economic interest in the control of high returns from the passing of numerous pilgrims and tourists along the road

through the monastery to Chufut-Kale located on the territory belonging to the Bakhchisarai State Historical and Cultural Reserve. Control of the road and the territory of the monastery is also claimed by activists of the Crimean Tatar movement seeking to take away a part of the land with the buildings and build a lyceum and madrasa there. They have organized several protest actions against the return to the monastery of its possessions.

At the same time, ill-considered statements and actions, as well as the unprincipled position of the local authorities (Head of the District State Administration V.A.Tsygansky, Prosecutor of the Bakhchsarai District L.I.Kardash) are provoking illegal actions on the part of radical representatives of the Crimean Tatar movement. A climate of insecurity is being created around the monastery which threatens ethnic clashes on religious grounds. The inconsistent position on this issue on the part of the Crimean authorities does not help to eliminate the problem, either. On July 25, 2001, Crimean Tatars organized and held a rally near the Monastery which pursuant to a pre-prepared scenario evolved into an attempt to capture the monastery buildings. As a result of the mass riots and malicious acts of hooliganism with the use of stones and sticks which followed, injuries were inflicted on police officers protecting the monastery buildings and the Orthodox believers.

On July 26, 2001, a visiting session of the Crimean government was held in the town of Bakhchisarai. It was decided to verify the legitimacy of the decision on the allocation of land to the monastery.

(...)

During the discussion of the issues raised by the Commission, representatives of the Crimean Majlis called for the need to celebrate the forthcoming anniversary (on July 25, 2002) of the rally organized by the Crimean extremists at the walls of the monastery which grew into an attempt to capture the monastery buildings with stones and sticks in a "dignified" manner.

Father Archimandrite Siluan

02.03.2017 Crimean Tatar Majlis Demanded That the Territory of the Orthodox Christian Monastery Be Abandoned (Ukraine) – REGNUM News Agency

REGNUM
News Agency

The Crimean Tatar Majlis Demanded That the Territory of the Orthodox Christian Monastery Be Abandoned (Ukraine)

Culture

KIEV, 16 January 2007, 17:14 – REGNUM. On 16 January, the editor's office of **Rusichi** *[Ruthenians]*, a Crimean paper, published the statement concerning the "extremists" of non-registered organization – the **Bakhchisaray Majlis** "who saw tension and threat to peace in Crimea". According to the statement, the text of which was obtained by a Crimean reporter of REGNUM, after they succeeded in delaying the construction of an Orthodox Christian church in Golubinka Village, the Majlis members "chose a relic of the Christian Orthodox world – the Bakhchisaray Monastery of the Holy Dormition as their target".

The newspaper published the text of the Majlis statement addressed to the head of Bakhchisaray, chairman of Bakhchisaray city council, head of Bakhchisaray regional state administration, head of Bakhchisaray regional office of the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine, Prosecutor of Bakhchisaray district and head of Bakhchisaray district office of the Security Service of Ukraine. The statement says: "On 05.12.2006, Bakhchisaray Regional Majlis in its session considered the issue concerning the provocative actions of the rector of the Monastery of the Holy Dormition and member of the City Council Sarakoput who brought construction materials to the shared site (former location of Mariampol café) at the access to Zyncirli medrese complex for the purpose of construction ... The monastery rector continues making efforts to fence the site and install gates, that is, to block the road leading to Zyncirli medrese. We hereby request immediate repeal of the unlawful government act issued to the Monastery of Holy Dormition and remove the construction materials from the site. Chairman of Bakhchisaray Regional Majlis A. Chiygoz".

Rusichi paper notes a number of deviations from the law contained in the statement of Majlis members: "this organization has not been validly registered as required by the Ukrainian law; the address set out in the statement is the registered address of the city civil registry office, which was seized about 10 years ago and has been unlawfully held since, notwithstanding that the city directorate of the Security Service of Ukraine is located next door; the stamp on the statement is not in the state-approved format and, therefore, has been unlawfully manufactured".

The leader of Crimean Christian Orthodox NGO Pavel Butsay told REGNUM that "a government official who sees such document must not accept it for consideration and, technically, should hand it to the relevant authorities for investigation into the legality of the document, however, all government authorities who received the Majlis message accepted it for consideration and thus violated the laws of Ukraine". Butsay also emphasized that, according to the government act, the lower site is located within the historical boundaries of the monastery. And Zyncirli medrese used to have a separate access road from another side, from Basenko Street, which is still available and ready to be used. Moreover, the bothers of the monastery have volunteered several times to rebuild that road and access with their own means. These offers were ignored.

"First and foremost, one should look for the financial interests in any demand of the extremists. The "Holy doors" that need to be restored in the Monastery of the Holy Dormition historically were located before the entry to the lower platform of the monastery, which is currently used as a "feed box" by the extremists because of the unlawful sales outlets located there. As we have found out, this is the site for the provocation the Majlis plans to hold on 17 January", said Butsay.

If you find any errors in the text, select it and press Ctrl+Enter to send it to the editor.

Reunification of Crimea and Russia

02.03.2017 Archive of Krymskaya Pravda Newspaper

Conflict situation

WHEN IN ROME, USE YOUR CROWBAR

[Image] The conflict between Bakhchisaray Regional Majlis and the Monastery of Holy Dormition that sparked nine years ago is still ongoing. A few days ago, several dozens of Majlis supporters, including chairman thereof Akhtem Chiygoz and deputy mayor of Bakhchisaray Enver Umerov dismantled the concrete platform of about 9 sq.m. that had been installed on the territory of the monastery.

On the date of the incident, the members of local Councils arrived in town from the district for yet another protest campaign. This time they opposed the decree of the President of Ukraine on dismissal of chairman of Bakhchisaray district state administration Ilmi Umerov. Vehement and indignant "protesters" learned that they have one more reason for indignation: a concrete platform had been erected on the road leading to the monastery. And they headed there immediately.

When they arrived at the site, as if flown off the handle, they began crashing the concrete binding coat that had not dried yet with their crowbars and planks. Then the chairman of land committee of Bakhchisaray City Council Yuri Sorokopud and a group of local deputies arrived in their vehicles. They tried to calm down their rampant colleagues and explain that by dismantling the platform they were clearly abusing their power. However, the "dismantlers" ignored the call for prudence, which was a vivid illustration of the saying: might makes right.

[Image]

"Today, the sales stands installed on the territory of the monastery are unlawful because the city council has issued a license for the business to trade elsewhere", said Sorokopud. "One guy who saw this thought "if everyone can, so can I" and decided to sell there too. In order to even the site for the sales stand (because there used to be a puddle 15 cm-deep) he decided to cover it with concrete and hired the workers for that. Since the flow of tourists passing the site is incessant during the day, the men conducted the works late in the evening. And in the morning we were approached by deputy mayor of Bakhchisaray Enver Umerov who asked why they were conducting the works without a relevant permission. Forty unauthorized stands located nearby notwithstanding.

In connection with the above, the head of the committee referred to last year's judgements prohibiting sales on the territory of the monastery, which only need to be submitted for enforcement. We have to understand that the actions of court bailiffs will unlikely make salesmen listen to reason and then the latter will have to be driven away by Berkut task force. The rector of the monastery, archimandrite Silouan strongly opposes having any conflicts or confrontations by the monastery walls.

Chairman of Bakhchisaray regional Majlis Akhtem Chiygoz believes that the platform between Zincirli medrese and the monastery, where the concrete binding coat was laid is a public territory. "Police officers and officers of the Security Service of Ukraine were there with us, we approached them and said that there are government authorities – the city council, the executive committee, district government administration, the directorate of architecture and everyone who intends building something shall apply there, there are relevant procedures", he said after the platform had been demolished.

Well, look who's talking...Because if we speak of the "relevant procedures", Chiygoz and company had no right to demolish the platform of their own accord. According to the member of Bakhchisaray city council, lawyer Konstantin Rubanenko, the "crowbar" reaction of the local

government officials must be qualified as forcible assertion of right – a criminal offence expressly set out in the law.

At the same time, in his view, the construction works conducted by a private entrepreneur without consent of the executive committee is an offence and may be regarded as littering of the territory.

"In other words, according to the logic of Bakhchisaray regional Majlis, you step on someone's foot in a bus and they knock your teeth out and at the same time accuse you of provocation without looking into whether your actions were deliberate and whether you were aware of the consequences", explains the member of the council. "Moreover, it is extremely important that the people who committed these unlawful acts were aware that the state inspector for land protection in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea visited Bakhchisaray the day before and an act was drawn up whereby the procedure of that construction was recorded. That is, a certain procedure was commenced whereby the person who conducted the works could be identified and sooner or later would have been obliged to remove that construction."

The inhabitants of the monastery believe that in this case the community must stand for the land of the monastery, which, according to them, is a spiritual centre for all Orthodox Christians on the peninsula.

"We have abandoned the worldly life, ready to die, to pray to God for our souls to be saved, to pray for our country, for the entire mankind and not to go back to the world and solve the land issues", they told us.

Aleksey VAKULENKO

Photo Olga TERESCHENKO. Pictured: Monastery of the Holy Dormition. The conflict site.

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Background

The Monastery of the Holy Dormition was established by Byzantine iconodule monks from the Greek Mariampol ("the city of Mary") in the 8th century the latest. In 13th-14th centuries it suspended its activity but subsequently revived in the 14th century. The monastery was the principal stronghold of religious life of the Christian Orthodox inhabitants of Crimea. In 1850, the monastic order was restored and Dormition cave skete was established. During the Crimean war, in 1854-1855, the hospital was located in the monastic cells, house for the pilgrims and other buildings of the monastery. Those who died of wounds would be buried on the monastic cemetery.

In 1921, the monastery was closed by Soviet authorities. The property of the monastery was stolen, the monks executed by fire. During the Great Patriotic War, a military hospital was located in the monastery. There is a communal grave of Soviet soldiers in the territory of the monastery. In 1944, this place was occupied by a psychiatric hospital, which remained there for several decades.

In 1993, the monastery was returned to the Russian Orthodox Church and in May 2001 it received a government act in relation to the land, whereby the monastery was allocated a plot with the total area of forty-six hectares. Thus, the monastery got part of its pre-1917 territory back.

The road leading to an Islamic spiritual school – Zincirli medrese, which was built in the 16th century, runs through the monastery land. In the summer of 2001, Bakhchisaray regional Majlis called on its supporters to participate in a protest rally. The Majlis members believed that the government act had been unlawfully issued to the monastery. After the rally, hundreds of Crimean Tatars armed with sticks and rocks tried to break into the monastery. They were detained by the parishioners, monks, the Cossacks. A task force police unit did not allow the conflict to stir.

In December 2001, Bakhchisaray regional Prosecutor's Office filed a claim with the Commercial court for repeal of the government act in relation to the land issued to the monastery but the court dismissed it. No further attempts to contest the act have been made. However, Majlis still believe that the government act has been issued unlawfully. And they use any reason to "restore the law".

Conflict Near Bakhchisaray: the Tatars Destroyed a Concrete Platform on the Territory of the Monastery of the Holy Dormition (VIDEO)

09.07.2010, 13:14 Highlight

[Image]

This morning, the members of Bakhchisaray regional Majlis with their leaders Akhtem Chiygoz destroyed a concrete platform near the Monastery of the Holy Dormition, which was intended for installation of an excursion stand.

The 3x3 m platform was erected the day before by the servitors of the Monastery of the Holy Dormition to install a stand for organization of excursions. According to the servitors of the monastery, the Crimean Tatars who conduct tours of the Khan palace and tell tourists about these places distort historical facts and misinform the tourists.

It was for the sake of prevention of distortion of history that the representatives of the Monastery of the Holy Dormition decided to install the excursion stand to offer guided tours and sell Orthodox Christian merchandise.

According to a member of Bakhchisaray City Council Konstantin Rubanenko, about 20 members of the local Majlis led by Akhtem Chiygoz, armed with iron bars and other dismantlement tools, arrived at the Monastery of Holy Dormition and began destroying the concrete construction.

Konstantin Rubanenko noted that several servitors of the monastery tried to protect the platform they had created from encroachment by the Tatars, however, the forces were unequal.

According to the council member, there were representatives of government authorities among the Tatars who dismantled the concrete platform.

"Some of them worked or work in the regional government administration, in directorates of the administration, in the land resources department", noted Konstantin Rubanenko.

The Bakhchisaray council member said that the conflict was settled after the meeting of the servitors of the Monastery of the Holy Dormition and members of Majlis.

"There was a conversation between the representatives of the monastery and those of Majlis. Afterwards, the conflict was settled. Akhtem Chiygoz stated that Majlis will not allow any construction works on the territory of the monastery because it the territory is in dispute", said Konstantin Rubanenko.

COMMENT: The Monastery of the Holy Dormition in Bakhchisaray was established approximately in late 8th-early 9th centuries near a cave town of Cufut-Qale when iconocludes who fled from Byzantine iconoclasts appeared in Crimea. According to the legend, it was the place of visitation of the wonderworking icon of the Holy Mother. The inhabitants of the area carved a cathedral at that spot and placed the relic there.

The conflict in relation to the Monastery of the Holy Dormition began several years ago. The Majlis leaders demand that part of the land of the monastery is given for the construction of a market for the Crimean Tatar businessmen.

02.03.2017 Head of Crimean Police Suggested Majlis Remove Unauthorized Constructions Before Task Force Units and Armoured Vehicles Are Used, the Tatars Responded ...

NOVYI DEN

Thurs, 02.03.2017 03:21 (Moscow time)

Publications dated 07.11.07 (Archive)

Archive

Head of Crimean Police Suggested Majlis Remove Unauthorized Constructions Before Task Force Units and Armoured Vehicles Are Used, the Tatars Responded With Gasoline-filled Bottles (PHOTO)

07.11.07 20:45

The actions of police officers in charge of demolition of unauthorized constructions at Ay-Petri plateau were commensurate with the situation. The law enforcement officers will ensure enforcement of judgments on liquidation of squatting.

This statement was made by head of directorate of the Crimean police Anatoliy Mogilev at a press conference in Simferopol.

"If someone believes that the actions of the law enforcement officers ensuring enforcement of an effective judgment are unlawful, it is his own problem", said Mogilev.

According to him, Majlis (illegal Crimean Tatar "parliament") leaders have been informed of the judgment on liquidation of unauthorized constructions on Ay-Petri.

"Yesterday I saw the television speech by deputy chairman of Majlis Remzi Ilyasov who said that if they were told about it (the judgment – *NR*) they would have figured it out themselves. Last Friday, at a meeting with the representatives of security services and Crimean government I told him that the police have a ruling of the enforcement service to ensure enforcement of the judgment concerning Ay-Petri plateau and that police will comply. Ilyasov's reply was simple and direct: it's about business and not about allocation of land for housing and we have nothing to do with it. I believe it was cynical of him to now say "if they told us"", noted the head of directorate.

He reminded that in January of this year President Yushenko signed a law on criminal liability for land seizure.

"I am asking these people, let them adopt a decision to demolish the unauthorized constructions. The issue will be solved", assured Mogilev.

In response to allegations of aggressive and unreasonably cruel actions of the police the head of the directorate emphasized that it is not civilians we are talking about but about a planned campaign to oppose the police officers.

"The operative video recording shows what these individuals were up to: it is bottled gas prepared in advance, a fire deliberately lit, to which the former was thrown, it is Molotov cocktail with wicks prepared beforehand, which were thrown at our personnel. What could it result in for police officers who helped enforce a lawful judgement?", flared up Mogilev. "These two rules apply to resistance of any kind: the administrative rule concerning the failure to comply with the requests of a police officer and the criminal rule – active resistance. These people have breached both".

In Mogilev's view, Majlis and the Media that support it are spreading false information concerning the actions of the police at Ay-Petri plateau and on Balaklavskaya Street in Simferopol.

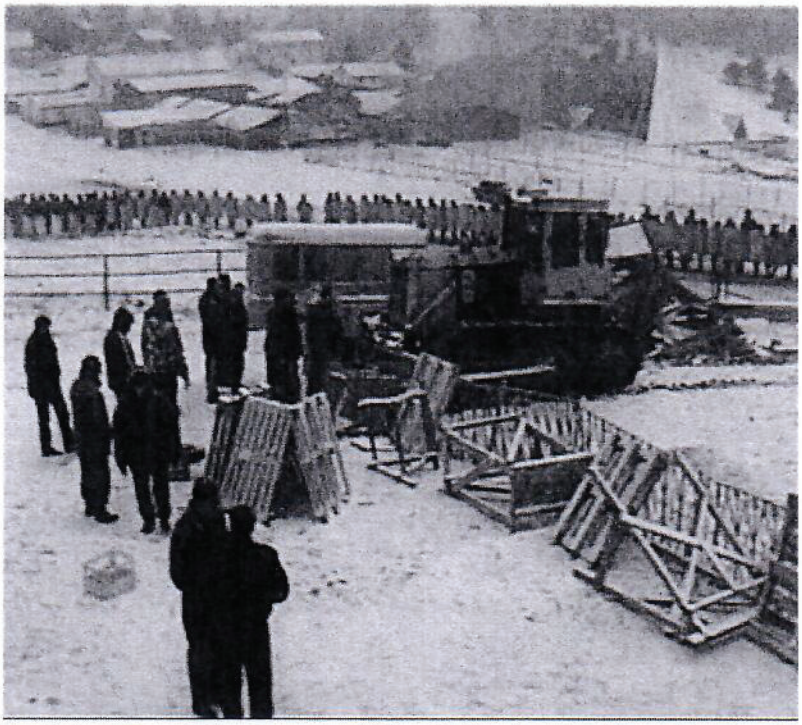
"We were even accused of attack on a "Crimean Tatar settlement" (on Balaklavskaya Str., *ed.*). This "settlement" is located on the land that is officially owned by Olvi-Krym. Although the Prosecutor's Office is contesting the lease agreement in court, the company has lawful title in relation to this land. And the police became a wall saving both sides from mutual acts of outrage, otherwise there would have been deaths", Mogilev believes.

In response to the requests from Majlis leader Mustafa Dzhemilev to dismiss the head of the Crimean police Mogilev stated that "these is not my business but that of those demanding dismissal". "If someone tells me that I gave an unlawful order I will be ready to take responsibility. I believe that in this situation the actions of the police were commensurate with the situation that developed. We were acting strictly within the boundaries of the law and if anyone does not like that it is his problem", Mogilev summed it up.

He is convinced that the "root of all events" is the unwillingness of the squatters to engage in legal business as opposed to earning money "under the table".

According to Novyi Region, on 6 November, the bailiffs with the support of a thousand police officers pursuant to a court judgment demolished seven permanent buildings erected by the Crimean Tatars on the territory of Ay-Petri plateau, which is part of Yalta mountain and forest natural reserve. About 50 Tatars attempted to resist and threatened to explode the gas bottles, which were surrounded by gasoline-filled canisters. In the course of the operation over 20 Tatars were detained after a confrontation with the soldiers of task force police units.

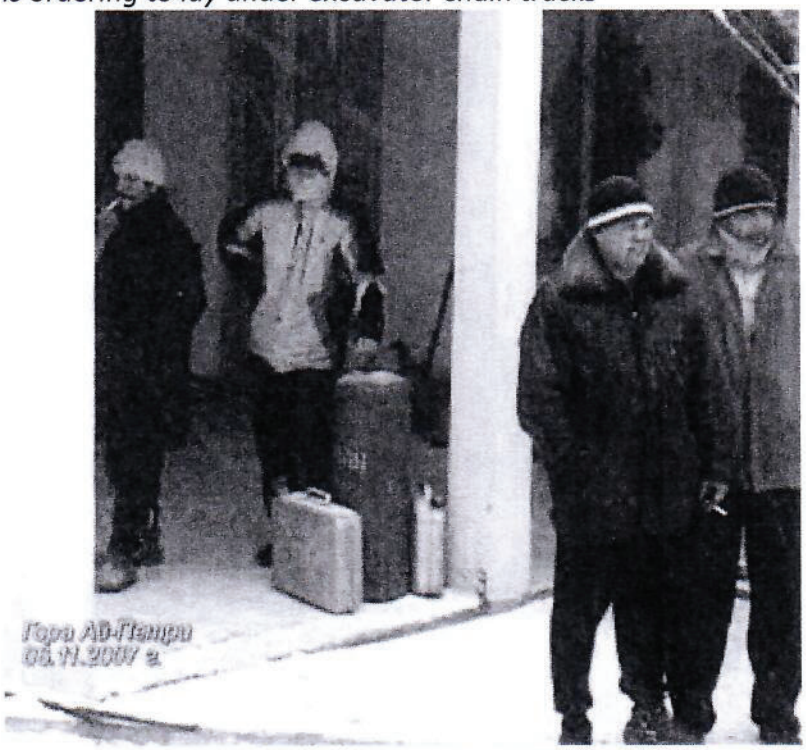
Photo by the Main Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior in Crimea



It all began relatively peacefully. A tiny barricade and only about 40 Tatars ...

Squatters block the access of equipment

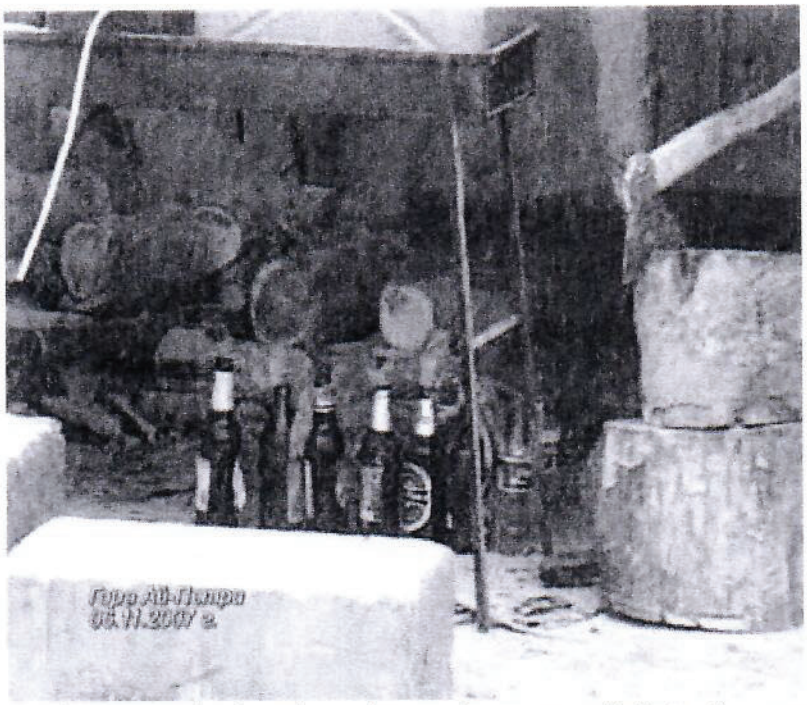
Leader of Bakhchisaray Majlis Akhtem Chiygoz (on the left, wearing a black jacket and a knit hat) is ordering to lay under excavator chain tracks



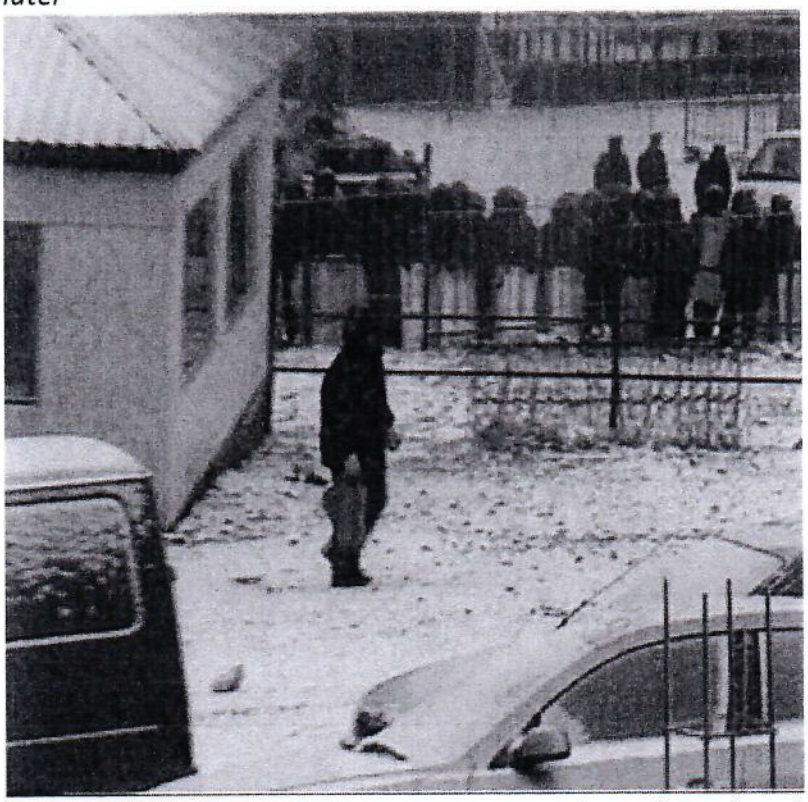
And here is the accessory of "peaceful protest" – bottled gas and a couple of gasoline cans

The flask is being rolled towards fire. Boy is it chilly in the highlands today ...

Another can and some bottles



Wicks inserted in bottle necks can be seen well. Note the empty Coca Cola bottles, we will see it later



And here the loaded bottles are being carried in a plastic bag closer to the epicenter of the conflict.

The corner of that same bag is peeping from the wall. Is the young man playing snowballs with the police?

No, of course he is not! He is holding the Coca Cola bottle we have just seen

Empty bottles thrown at police officers. The remaining drops of Molotov cocktail on the snow.

Simferopol, Efim Perepelitsa

02.03.2017 Majlis Threatens to Rip Bakhchisaray to Matchwood Tomorrow / 10.07.06 / Crimea / © RIA Novyi Den / July 2006

NOVYI DEN

Thurs, 02.03.2017 03:23 (Moscow time)

Publications dated 10.07.06 (Archive)

[Image] **Archive**

Majlis Threatens to Rip Bakhchisaray to Matchwood Tomorrow

10.07.06 16:45

The Crimean Tatar Majlis (illegal ethnic "parliament") threatens to demolish the central market in Bakhchisaray unless the administration closes it down on their own. The Crimean Tatars are planning to hold a protest campaign with several thousand participants tomorrow.

The chairman of Bakhchisaray regional Majlis, Regional Council member Akhtem Chiygoz told UNIAN that the Crimean Tatars from all over Crimea will come to the rally.

"The people from entire Crimea will come, and there will be many – several thousand, take my word for that", said Chiygoz. According to him, the Crimean Tatars are indignant that their requests for relocation of the market are "bluntly ignored".

Chiygoz stated that unless the Crimean Tatars see the fruits of their picketing they will have to demolish the market.

"The market will no longer be here", stressed Chiygoz.

According to "Novyi Region", on Saturday, the confrontation concerning the central market in Bakhchisaray turned into a mass brawl. The film crew of the Ukrainian national television channel Inter was injured during the fight. The members of local Majlis demand closing of the market and the salesmen accuse the Crimean Tatars of wanting to rid from competitors at any cost.

The administration of the market was planning to erect a permanent fence on the boundary so that the monuments of the Khan period of the Crimean history would be outside the perimeter of the commercial area, whilst the extremists demand liquidation of the city market and suggest creating a commercial ethnography centre instead.

The management of the market have had two successful legal proceedings seeking the transfer of the commercial area.

The representatives of the Slavic community who were aggrieved as a result of Majlis riot expressed their distrust of the "orange" head of local government administration, one of leaders

of Majlis (illegal ethnic "parliament") Ilmi Umerov, as well as the head of Bakhchisaray regional office of the Ministry of the Interior Shevket Kurteminov.

The Crimean residents demanded that the Ukrainian authorities apply the laws equally to all citizens without any "discounts" on the basis of ethnicity. The residents of Bakhchisaray are indignant that Majlis regularly conducts its unlawful campaigns in their home town with impunity.

Simferopol, Kirill Lavrov

02.03.2017 Ethnic Clashes Sparked in Bakhchisaray: Bullets Piping, Rocks Flying, Bombs Blasting / 12.08.06 / Crimea / © RIA No...

NOVYI DEN

Thurs, 02.03.2017 03:23 (Moscow time)

Publications dated 12.08.06 (Archive)

[Image]

Archive

Ethnic Clashes Sparked in Bakhchisaray: Bullets Piping, Rocks Flying, Bombs Blasting

12.08.06 20:56

In Bakhchisaray, gunshots could be heard, grenades with tear gas were blasting and stones were flying the entire afternoon today: the clashes between the members of the Crimean Tatar and Slavic communities are raging in town.

The reason of the conflict was that the Crimean Tatars blocked the central market in Bakhchisaray. Yesterday, the picketers blocked the access roads to the market with wire mesh. Today, at 3 p.m. the members of the Slavic community held a rally demanding the blockade of the market to be terminated. But the Crimean Tatars threw stones at the rally participants. Soldiers of Berkut task force units and troops of the Ministry of the Interior interfered.

The supporters of the Crimean Tatar Majlis (illegal ethnic "parliament") made several attempts to break the police cordon by storm. The law enforcement officers used tear gas bombs. Moreover, in critical moments the officers of law enforcement agencies deterred the Tatars by shooting from machine guns in the air.

According to the witnesses, some residents of Bakhchisaray were injured, including women and children.

The journalists were injured too. NTV staff reporter Anna Konyukova was injured in the spine area with a rock thrown by someone from the Crimean Tatars. According to her, she is feeling "very bad" now, however, the exact diagnosis is yet unknown.

The cameraman from the Russian First Channel Denis Pogorelyi was also hit by a rock in the abdomen. There is a very large bruise on his body.

According to the witnesses, the law enforcement officers were also injured. However, no official information concerning the number of casualties has been received.

It is not the first time that the central market in Bakhchisaray becomes a brawl scene. According to the reports by Noviy Region, the Crimean Tatar Majlis threatens to demolish the market if the administration does not close it independently. In July, the confrontation in relation to the

market resulted in a mass fight. The film crew of the Ukrainian national television channel Inter was injured during the riot. The representatives of local Majlis are demanding to close the market and the salesmen accuse the Crimean Tatars of wanting to rid from competitors at any cost.

Bakhchisaray City Council has recently adopted a decision on the construction of a new market. It will be created within one year. In the meantime, the employees of the market can continue business at the former location.

02.03.2017 Majlis Members Beat Inter Film Crew / 10.07.06 / Crimea / © RIA Novyi Den / July 2006

NOVYI DEN

Thurs, 02.03.2017 03:31 (Moscow time)

Publications dated 10.07.06 (Archive)

[Image] **Archive**

Majlis Members Beat Inter Film Crew

10.07.06 11:58

In Bakhchisaray, Majlis members beat up the film crew of Inter television channel. Reporter Yuri Pershikov and cameraman Vadim Telichev were injured.

According to the information provided to Novyi Region by the Crimean press centre of Glasnost Defence Foundation, the journalists of Inter were attacked during a mass brawl while they filmed a report on the blockade of the market in Bakhchisaray by a group of Crimean Tatars.

The clashes commenced when a group of sellers of the local market wanted to get to their places of work but were prevented from doing so by the Crimean Tatars. The confrontation grew into a mass brawl with over 300 participants from both sides.

Inter journalists came to film a report on the Bakhchisaray events. They were beyond the police cordon. According to Pershikov, at first, the journalists heard insults and threats.

"Many of the participants of these events knew us by sight after the attack against VadimTelichev in Simeiz in 2004. They shouted "we'll break your camera', "wasn't Simeiz enough for you?", "Inter is a provocator". Then rocks began flying in our direction", said Pershikov.

On the order from one of picket leaders, a group of Crimean Tatars who were armed with fittings, sticks and tyre levers attacked the journalists. Pershikov was hit on his head with a stick. In an attempt to defend himself, the journalist tried to hit the attackers with the camera tripod but was knocked down. The attackers began dragging him by the hair into the crowd and was only spared because of interference of the market security guards. They managed to win Pershikov back from the outraged crowd, following which he went to the police officers who drew up a record and gave him a referral for medical examination. The doctors suspect Pershikov has cerebral concussion and confirmed numerous blow injuries. The cameraman – Vadim Telichev – also received a leg injury when someone tried to knock him down with a metal tube.

In connection with Bakhchisaray events the Russian Community of Crimea called on the central authorities to perform their main function – protection of constitutional rights and freedoms of the citizens.

The representatives of the Slavic community who were aggrieved as a result of Majlis riot expressed distrust of the "orange" leader of local state administration, one of Majlis leaders (illegal ethnic "parliament") Ilmi Umerov, as well as of the head of Bakhchisaray regional office of the Ministry of the Interior Shevket Kurteminov.

The Crimean residents demanded that the Ukrainian authorities apply the laws equally to all citizens without any "discounts" on the basis of ethnicity. The residents of Bakhchisaray are indignant that Majlis regularly conducts its unlawful campaigns in their home town with impunity.

According to the previous reports by Noviy Region, on Friday 7 July, a group of Crimean Tatars blocked the central market in Bakhchisaray. The businessmen – almost 700 persons – had to be urgently evacuated. The riot participants had tossed several containers used as trade pavilions, sealed all entry gates and tried breaking into the accounting office where the female employees of the market, scared to death, had made a barricade.

The Crimean Tatars want to close down the market because Dyurbe (the Khan mausoleum) is located on its territory. The administration of the market was planning to erect a permanent fence on the boundary so that Dyurbe would be outside the perimeter of the commercial area, whilst the extremists demand liquidation of the city market and suggest creating a commercial "ethnography centre" instead.

The management of the market have had two successful proceedings seeking the transfer of the commercial area.

Simferopol, Marat Barskiy, Anna Kholmacheva

March 1998

No. 2 (67)

AREKET

Informational Bulletin of the National Movement of Crimean Tatars (NDKT)

Statement of the Informational Working Group of the National Movement of the Crimean Tatars (NDKT)

Simferopol, 20 February 1998

[...]

The Imdat group was established under the patronage of the so-called "majlis" in order to exert repressive measures in respect of Crimean Tatars who do not recognize the "power" of "Majlis", on the one hand, and in order to collect taxes from Crimean Tatars engaged in commerce, provision of services and other spheres of business.

[...]

Impunity of bandits is, first of all, explained by the fact that, along with Majlis, the Imdat group has been established as an instrument to break the will of the Crimean Tatar people, to threaten and massacre the nonconformists. The second reason is that the parallel "Tatar" structures created within the law enforcement bodies (the Directorate of Kenzhaliyev in the Ministry of the Interior, and Directorate of Chitakov in the Prosecutor's Office) which are the branches of majlis intervene in the course of investigations, cover the bandits and relieve them from responsibility and a fair retribution.

[...]

DEPUTY OF THE VERKHO 'NAYA RADA

OF THE AUTONOMOUS REP 'BLIC OF CRIMEA

21 June 2006

No.07/06-06

To the Permanent Representative of the President of Ukraine in the ARC

G.G.MOSKAL

OPEN APPEAL OF DEPUTY

I hereby request you to report on measures taken in order to cut short ant-constitutional statements and disrupt activities of the illegal gang, the so-called "Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People."

I ask you to report on the results of the work of the Office of the Representative of the President of Ukraine in ARC performed during a one-year period upon the petition filed by V.A.Yushchenko seeking the exclusion from the so-called Declaration of the Kurultai of the Crimean Tatar People on National Sovereignty of the Crimean Tatar People dated 26-30 June 1991 published in the Avdet (translated from the Tatar language as "return") newspaper issue No. 45 as of 28 June 1991.

In particular, paragraph 1 of the said statement reads as follows: *"Crimea is the national territorial autonomy of the Crimean Tatar people, on which they alone possess the right to self-determination...", and for that sole reason the so-called Majlis-Kurultai has been created."*

In paragraph 5 of the same document it is stated that *"in the event of hostile action taken by state agencies, or some other parties, against the attainment of the goals proclaimed by the Kurultai and the present declaration, the Kurultai charges the Majlis with securing recognition of the status of the people for the Crimean Tatar people engaged in a struggle for its own national liberation and to act in accordance with this status."*

I also ask you to report on the actions taken by the central state bodies of Ukraine in respect of this anti-constitutional statement during all these 15 years.

Please provide a substantive response.

Annex: Copy of the so-called Declaration on 3 pages.

Deputy of the SC of Crimea

Member of the Permanent Committee of the SC of Crimea on the Affairs of Nationalities

(Signed) **O.L. Rodivilov**

Stamp: [Secretariat of the Verkhovnaya Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (3); Reference number *70/30-14*; Date: *21/06/06*]

DEPUTY OF THE VERKHOVNAYA RADA

OF THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

19 November, 2007 No.15/11-07

To Deputies of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, members of the Party of Regions from the faction "Bloc "For Yanukovich!"

OPEN APPEAL OF DEPUTY

In recent weeks, the activities of criminals from the anti-constitutional extremist gang, the so-called Majlis-Kurultai, took an absolutely provocative, incendiary and unlawful character.

Besides their regular (unpunished) pro-fascist, chauvinistic calls and activities against Russian (Slavic) population of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, today the functionaries and leaders of this radical anti-social gang started to openly insult representatives of the law enforcement bodies; implement through mass media their, actually special, unlawful information operations in order to instigate massive riots and prepare counteractions on the part of the citizens of Crimean Tatar ethnicity against representatives of the law enforcement bodies, first of all – security forces.

In its issue No. 45 of 12 November 2007, the Avdet newspaper founded by the Foundation "Krym", and, therefore, personally by Mr. M.Dzhemilev, Deputy of the Supreme Council of Ukraine from the faction "People's Union "Our Ukraine" whom the newspaper precisely describes as "Chairman of the Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People", declares the employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to be "executioners" (p.4), "a band the whole units of the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior were transformed to" (p.5), "internal troops that completely sold themselves to the bandyukovich gang (*sic*)" (ibid.) etc.

The publication "The Land Is the Field Of Battle" makes a knowingly wrong and incendiary conclusion that the latest events in the ARC constitutes "*...one of the reasons for deliberate delay by the Party of Regions, the viceroys of which control political and business life of Crimea, of preparation for the first meeting of the Verkhovnaya Rada...*"(page 4)

The article "Slaughter on Ai-Petri" in the Avdet newspaper explains to its readers, in the same provocative manner, that it is advantageous to "*chief executives of the autonomy who realize that upon creation of the coalition between the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and Our Ukraine they will have to uproot themselves from their comfort zones, and who, therefore, are willing to create a myth before they are gone that they were forced to leave since they were combatting "lawlessness" of the Crimean Tatars.*" (page 2)

The voice of the Majlis-Kurultai is echoed by other mass media controlled by this illegitimate gang, including those financed from Crimean and state budgets. For instance, "Yany-Dyunya" newspaper (founded by the Republican Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens (Reskomnats), S.Saliyev) calls police officers "skinheads" (that is, neo-Nazis).

Back in 1992 (15 years ago), the Crimean Parliament condemned this extremist organization (Majlis-Kurultai) for incitement of inter-ethnic discord, organization of mass disorders, and calls for violent overthrow of legitimate state authorities. The Decree of the Supreme Council of Crimea dated 8 October 1992 No.167-1 "On situation in Crimea in connection with the anti-constitutional activities of

the "Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People" and the Organization of the Crimean Tatar National Movement (OKND) states as follows:

"1. To recognize the activities of the so-called Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People, its structures and the Organization of the Crimean Tatar National Movement (OKND) aimed at escalation of political situation, incitement of ethnic hatred in the form of organization of mass riots, calls for violent overthrow of the legitimate state and local self-government bodies, as anti-constitutional."

In view of the above, I consider it necessary to hold a separate meeting of the faction in order to elaborate the suggestions to the state authorities of Ukraine concerning the stabilization of the situation in the ARC, complete liquidation of the so called "Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People" and its local criminal structures.

Deputy (Signed) **O.Rodivilov**

[COPY]

Case No. 1-487/15

DECISION

in the name of the Russian Federation

On October 12, 2015 the Central District Court for the City of Simferopol of the Republic of Crimea of the Russian Federation, composed of Presiding Judge Y.G.Gulevich, Secretary A.P. Lizen

with the participation of State Prosecutors N.V.Poklonskaya, S.O.Romanovsky, I.G.Altanets,

defendant E.G.Nebiyev

defense lawyer D.M.Temishev,

having considered at an open court session in the city of Simferopol a criminal case against Eskender Bekirovich Nebiyev, born April 2, 1987, a native of the city of Andidzhan of the Andidzan Region of the Uzbek SSR, having a university degree, single, residing at 30 Kaverina street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, having no previous convictions, for the offence contrary to Part 2 Article 212 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation,

ESTABLISHED THE FOLLOWING

E.B.Nebiyev committed a serious crime against public safety under the following circumstances.

On 26 February 2014, A.Z.Chiygoz and other members of the coalition of citizens "Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People" (hereinafter - Majlis), having an objective to disrupt an extraordinary session of the Supreme Council of Deputies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (hereinafter - Supreme Council) on the issue of holding a referendum, organized an unsanctioned rally near the Supreme Council building located at 18 Karla Marksa street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, with the participation of at least 3,000 Crimean Tatars where another rally sanctioned by the local authorities in the order established by law was to take place at the same time with the participation of supporters and members of the political party "Russkoye Edinstvo" (Russian Unity) and other people to support an extraordinary session of the Supreme Council of Deputies on the issue of holding a referendum. The scenario of using violence in case of failure to undermine the session was considered by the above members of Majlis beforehand. In case of such failure A.Z.Chiygoz was supposed to call for the use of violence against citizens and for mass riots.

In the evening of 25/02/2014 E.B.Nebiyev learned from the media about plans to hold a mass public event - an unsanctioned rally organized by Majlis - at 9am on 26/02/2014 near the building of the Supreme Council.

At 9.30 am on 26/02/2014 E.B.Nebiyev who shared radical political views aimed at creation of obstacles to normal functioning of the representative and executive bodies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea propagated by Majlis came to the building of the Supreme Council in order to participate in the mass public event.

From 10 am to 5 pm on 26/02/2014, near the building of the Supreme Council located at the above mentioned address A.Z.Chiygoz, being an adherent to radical political views aimed at creation of obstacles to normal functioning of the representative and executive bodies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea propagated by Majlis, in order to organize mass disorders and undermine the extraordinary session of the Supreme Council of Deputies on the issue of a referendum, grossly violating the public order and the regulations on holding mass events, exercised his authority among Crimean Tatars as a public figure and representative of Majlis, and being aware that his instructions would be performed, requested the participants of the unsanctioned rally organized by Majlis which mostly consisted of Crimean Tatars in the Russian and Crimean Tatar languages to drive their opponents – rallying citizens, members and supporters of the political party Russian Unity - from the territory in front of the above mentioned building by using force against them, beating them, and by pushing and shoving.

After that, from 10 am to 5 pm on 26/02/2014, in front of the building of the Supreme Council E.B.Nebiyev and other followers of the above radical political views, including E.E.Kantemirov, E.E.Emirvaliyev, M.B.Degermedzhi, T.A.Yunusov, A.A.Asanov, A.S.Charukhov, acting deliberately under the instructions of A.Z.Chiygoz on using violence systematically given by the latter, having a criminal intent to participate in the mass disorders accompanied by use of violence and destruction of property, grossly violating the public order and the regulations on holding mass events, and ignoring the legal demands of the authorities' representatives – officers of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea- to stop unlawful activities, committed violence against rallying citizens, members and supporters of the political party Russian Unity, in particular acting jointly and concertedly began to push them in an instantaneous and coherent manner which resulted in occurrence of mass disorders.

Then, from 1pm till 5 pm on 26/02/204, near the building of the Supreme Council A.Z.Chiygoz who stayed in the crowd among participants of mass disorders mainly consisting of Crimean Tatars, acting deliberately and exercising his authority among Crimean Tatars as a public figure and representative of Majlis, being aware that his instructions would be performed, requested the supporters of Majlis in the Russian and Crimean Tatar languages and using gestures clear to the latter to use violence against rallying citizens, members and supporters of the political party Russian Unity and then break into the building of the Supreme Council. Pursuant to the instructions of A.Z.Chiygoz on using force systematically given by the latter, E.B.Nebiyev, T.A.Yunusov, A.S.Charukhov and other participants of mass disorders acting jointly and concertedly, began to hit rallying citizens, members and supporters of the political party Russian Unity with hands, legs, wooden flagpoles, and other objects on different parts of the bodies, throw bottles with liquid and other hard objects towards them, dispense pepper spray at them in an instantaneous and coherent manner, and as a result pushed the latter back from the right side entrance to the Supreme Council building, and pursuant to the instructions of the above mentioned instigator of the disorders broke into the Council building where they cried out anti-government slogans and destroyed the property.

At this time E.B.Nebiyev who was at the right side entrance to the Supreme Council building, following the instructions to use violence systematically given to the protesters by A.Z.Chiygoz, acting deliberately in order to participate in mass disorders accompanied by violence and destruction of property, grossly violating the public order and the regulations on holding mass events, and ignoring the legal demands of the authorities' representatives – officers of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea - to stop unlawful activities, acting together with other participants of disorders with the common intent and being aware that he acted in concert with them, committed violence against rallying citizens, members and supporters of the political party Russian Unity, namely hit the head of an unidentified man with his hand several times, and then hit the head of another unidentified man with his hand and leg at least twice causing physical pain to the victims.

After that E.B.Nebiyev left the crime scene and observed it from the sidelines, while T.A.Yunusov, A.S.Charukhov and other unestablished participants of disorders broke into the Supreme Council building where they cried out anti-government slogans and destroyed the property.

As a result of unlawful activities of organizers and participants of disorders, 79 residents of the Republic of Crimea sustained injuries of varying severity. The actions of the above people also caused the death of V.D.Korneva and I.A.Postny who died from injuries inflicted during the mass fight.

Breaking into the Supreme Council building resulted in the destruction of and damages to the property belonging to the Office of Administration of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, by which the defendant inflicted the material loss in the amount of 9,730 rubles.

Taking into account that E.B.Nebiyev and victims of mass disorders are citizens of the Russian Federation, and the criminal case over this fact was not initiated by the Ukrainian competent authorities, E.B.Nebiyev who committed a crime outside the Russian Federation will be brought to criminal liability in accordance with Part 3 Article 12 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

After the defendant was informed about the charges against him, the State Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea N.V.Poklonskaya fully confirmed the fulfillment by E.B.Nebiyev of terms of the plea agreement concluded with the defendant on 04/06/2015 whereby the defendant performed the obligations he was assigned under the plea and cooperation agreement, namely: during the interrogation defendant E.B.Nebiyev confessed, provided sufficiently exhaustive and comprehensive circumstances of the offence he was charged with, specified the place, time and manner of commission of the offence; during the interrogation defendant E.B.Nebiyev gave complete testimony in respect of participants and organizers of mass disorders familiar to him; participated in performing all the investigative activities, his testimonies were checked at the scene of the crime; during the interrogation he actively assisted the clearance and investigation of the above crime trying to give the most detailed circumstances of the crime known to him. In view of the above, the state prosecutor asked the court to consider the criminal case in the

manner established by Article 317.7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation.

Victims V.I.Leontyev, M.A.Postnaya, V.V. Gerve, A.N.Raschupkin, A.A. Glotov, D.E. Moiseyev, V.N. Dubinin, A.V.Yukalo, V.V.Kobelev, V.D.Fatuyev, V.V.Shlomovich, O.V. Dudkin, I.I.Yerokhin, R.R.Bazhanov, A.V. Pedos, O.I.Korniyenko, N.F. Baranov, S.V. Yernev, P.I.Polotsky, A.O.Kobozev, V.V.Pogorelov, M.M.Matveyev, V.O. Yushkov, Y.S.Anokhin, S.A.Berbenets, Y.S.Solodovnikova, S.A. Turchanenko, A.N.Kosintsev, A.N.Baranov, M.K.Traknov, I.V.Shparyov, A.P.Yaschenko, A.V.Lushchan, O.I. Grek, A.Y. Kiriyenko, V.A.Dorofeyev, D.A. Cherevko, S.G. Sinetsky, M.A.Koleiko, A.Ye. Osin, V.K.Byzov, V.F. Lantsedov, S.A.Nedosekin, K.S.Voltchkov, S.D.Kulikov, N.V. Kolesnik, S.P.Prozor, A.A. Azardovich, V.G. Bocharov, K.N.Dovganchuk, A.A. Kolesnikov, A.V.Tokhtomysh, I.S.Tsokalo, L.G. Snarsky, S.Y. Vakhlin, I.M. Rybalko, D.A.Nesterov, V.S.Butyaga, A.V.Dubikovsky, A.V.Arnautov, S.V.Kolesnikov, A.V. Ivkin, V.M.Khudonosov, I.A. Lobyntseva, G.A. Drozdov, V.N.Kotenko, M. A. Gusarov, G.A. Kuznetsov, A.L. Postny, V.N. Kosarev, V.V.Savchenko, A.A.Belan, V.V. Berezin, S.N.Kolomoichenko, V.N.Zaichinsky, O.I.Mokshin, V.V.Lobyntsev did not appear at the hearing, applied for consideration of the criminal case in their absence and had no objections against the consideration of the criminal case according to special procedure.

Representative of the civil claimant Y.P.Mikolyuk had no objections against the consideration of the criminal case according to special procedure.

Defendant E.B.Nebiyev confirmed that he had performed the terms of the agreement by assisting the preliminary investigation and fulfilling his obligations under the plea agreement. He admits his guilt in committing the crime he is charged with in full, he has no objections against the charges, and fully admits the civil action in the amount of 9,730 rubles and asks to consider the criminal case in accordance with the procedure established by Article 317.7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation.

After the rights and peculiarities of the court proceedings in accordance with Chapter 40.1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation, particularly Articles 317.6, 317.7, 316 and 317 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation were explained to the defendant, the court made a decision that defendant E.B.Nebiyev understands the nature and consequences of the special procedure of consideration of the case and issuing a decision on the criminal case in respect of him on the basis of the plea agreement concluded with him. Having heard both sides and reviewed the materials of the criminal case, the court concluded that provisions of Articles 317.1-317.5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation governing the procedure for filing a petition for conclusion of plea and cooperation agreement, consideration of this petition by the prosecutor, procedure for execution of the plea and cooperation agreement, carrying out preliminary investigation, filing of an application for a special procedure of consideration of the case in respect of E.B.Nebiyev who is party to this plea agreement by the prosecutor were followed within the framework of this case.

The court concludes that the terms of the plea and cooperation agreement and obligations of E.B.Nebiyev thereunder have been performed by the defendant.

The court acknowledges that the charges accepted by the defendant are justified and confirmed by the evidence collected in the criminal case.

Based on the available case materials the court concludes that criminal charges accepted by E.B.Nebiyev are justified, confirmed by the evidence collected in the criminal case and his actions amount to an offence within the meaning of Part 2 Article 212 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – participation in mass disorders accompanied by use of force and destruction of property.

Taking into account that the requirements envisaged by Articles 316, 317.7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation have been met, the court delivers the verdict of guilty and imposes the punishment on the defendant.

At assignment of punishment, the nature and degree of public danger of a crime, personality of the guilty, including the circumstances softening the punishment, and also influence of the appointed punishment on correction of the accused person are taken into account.

The crime committed by E.B.Nebiyev is a deliberate offence classified in the category of serious crimes and aimed against public safety and order, wherefore there are no grounds for redefining the charges as a less serious offence.

E.B.Nebiyev has no previous convictions (T-12 file sheet 12), has not been brought to administrative liability, has good references at his place of work and residence (T-12 file sheets 9;11), has not been registered in psycho-neurological and narcological dispensaries (T-12 file sheets 14;15).

In accordance with para.i Article 61 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, rendering active assistance in the clearance and investigation of a crime, the exposure and criminal prosecution of other accomplices in the crime, conclusion of the plea and cooperation agreement executed by the defendant are deemed as a mitigating circumstance by the court.

The court has not established any aggravating circumstances provided for in Article 63 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Subject to all the circumstances of the case, personality of the defendant, circumstances of the committed crime, aggravating and mitigating circumstances the court concludes that the punishment of the defendant should be imposed subject to Part 2 Article 62, Part 1 Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, subject to the requirements of Part 5 Article 317.7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation. The Court considers that active assistance of the defendant in the clearance of a collective crime considerably decreases the degree of public danger of the crime and considers it possible to impose the punishment below the lowest level of punishment provided for in part 2 Article 212 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

The Court concludes that the punishment in form of the imprisonment will correspond to the committed crime, taking into account the gravity of the offence, the personality of the defendant and will contribute to the attainment of the purpose of punishment, namely, reform the offender and prevent further crimes committed by the defendant.

The court has no grounds for redefining the charges as a less serious offence in accordance with Part 6 Article 15 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. However, taking into account the information on personality of the defendant, circumstances of the case, mitigating factors, absence of aggravating factors, the court considers that other means to reform the offender besides the imprisonment have not been used, and considers it possible to impose the punishment in form of suspended sentence in accordance with Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

The court considers that this type of punishment will be necessary and sufficient to reform and rehabilitate the offender. This type of punishment, however, will enable to attain the purposes of punishment envisaged by Article 43 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, namely, reform the offender and prevent further crimes committed by him.

The court rules to satisfy the civil action of the Office of Administration of the State Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for recovery of 9,730 rubles in full.

There is no material evidence in the case.

On the basis of Articles 303, 304, 307-309, 314-317, 317.7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation, the Court

h a s r e s o l v e d:

that Eskender Bekirovich Nebiyev is guilty of the crime envisaged by Part 2 Article 212 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and shall be sentenced to 2 years and 6 months of imprisonment pursuant to Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

That pursuant to Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation the punishment in the form of imprisonment shall be considered as suspended sentence with the probation period of 2 years.

In accordance with Part 5 Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation to oblige E.B.Nebiyev:

To register with the probation inspectorate at his place of residence;

Not to change his permanent place of residence without notifying the probation inspectorate which shall be charged with the responsibility to supervise his behavior;

To appear at the probation inspectorate for registration two times per month on the days specified by the inspectorate;

Not to attend mass or other events and not to participate in such events.

To leave the injunction against Eskender Bekirovich Nebiyev in the form of bail unchanged until the sentence enters into legal force. To release the defendant in the court room.

To account the period of detention from 20 April 2015 until 18 June 2015 and from 9 October 2015 until 12 October 2015 against the period of the sentence served by Eskender Bekirovich Nebiyev.

To satisfy the civil action of the Office of Administration of the State Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, to recover the material losses from Eskender Bekirovich Nebiyev caused by the offence contrary to Part 2 Article 212 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in favor of the Office of Administration of the State Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the amount of 9,730 rubles.

The sentence can be appealed against within 10 days from the date of its issue through Central District Court of Simferopol in accordance with Article 317 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation.

Judge (Signed)

TRUE COPY
Judge: *signature / Y.G.Gulevich*
The sentence has not been appealed, entered into force on *23 October 2015*

Correct: Judge <signed>

Secretary: <signed>

Round stamp: [Central District Court of the city of Simferopol of the Republic of Crimea]

Central District Court of the Republic of Crimea
The original of the *decision* is kept in *the criminal case file No. 1-487/15*
The copy is issued on *23 October 2015*

Judge <signed>

Court Secretary: <signed>

Round stamp: [Central District Court of the city of Simferopol of the Republic of Crimea]

Case No. 1-213/2015
COPY

SENTENCE
IN THE NAME OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

28 December 2015 Simferopol

Central District Court of Simferopol of the Republic of Crimea comprised of:

Presiding Judge – judge V.E. Mikhailov,
Secretary – A.A. Dmitrieva,
With the participation of:
the prosecutor – E.D. Artyomenko,
the attorney – D.M. Temishev,
the accused – T.A. Yunusov,

Having considered in an open court hearing the criminal case against:

Talyat Asanovich Yunusov, born 02 September 1984 in Khakulabad of Narynsk District of Namangan Region of Uzbekistan, a citizen of the RF and Ukraine, secondary school graduate, unemployed, married, with no previous convictions, registered and residing at Apt.1, 2, Yubileynaya Str., Yastrebovka Village, Krasnogvardeiskiy District, Republic of Crimea,

who is charged with the crime envisaged by Part 2 Article 212 of the Criminal Code of the RF,

established the following:

On 26 February 2015, in Simferopol T.A. Yunusov committed a grave crime against public safety in the following circumstances:

On or before 25 February 2014, the supporters and members of the Russian Unity political party who believed that the issue concerning the All-Crimean referendum was going to be considered at an extraordinary session of the deputies of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter – the Supreme Council), in order to support the members of the said Council drafted and sent to the Simferopol City Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea a notification of the rally by the building of the Supreme council at: 18, Karl Marx Str., Simferopol, Autonomous Republic of Crimea, which was subsequently approved by local authorities in accordance with the established procedure.

Thus, on or before 26 February 2014, A.Z. Chiygoz and the individuals who could not be identified by the investigation, while in the building at: 2, Schmidt Str., Simferopol, Autonomous Republic of Crimea, deliberately, with the intention to frustrate the extraordinary session of the deputies of the Supreme Council, the agenda of which included the appointment of the all-Crimean referendum, elaborated a criminal plan to organize public unrest by the building of Supreme Council in the following circumstances:

according to the above criminal plan, A.Z. Chiygoz was responsible for finding, personally or through unidentified individuals, the members of the Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People association (hereinafter – Majlis) and supporters of this association, informing the local inhabitants of the area through mass communication networks and direct control of such people through unidentified individuals by the building of the Supreme Council.

To conceal his criminal actions and give them a veneer of legality, the above individuals in breach of the provisions of Article 39 of the Constitution of Ukraine, recommendations of the Venetian Commission and OSCE's ODIHR "On the Freedom of Peaceful Assembly in Ukraine" relating to timely notification of local authorities about the planned peaceful assembly of individuals, at around 09:15 a.m. on 26 February 2014, submitted a notification of the rally by members of Majlis

near the building of the Supreme Council located at the above address; moreover, the latter were aware that their rally is unlawful and will subsequently have to be cancelled by judicial authorities of Ukraine on the application from the local authorities.

Continuing to implement the above criminal plan, A.Z. Chiygoz and other individuals who could not be identified by the investigation, acting deliberately in breach of the above legislative rules, organized an unauthorized rally near the building of the Supreme Council located at the above-mentioned address, which was attended by at least 3000 members of the Crimean Tatar community, where a rally that had been duly authorized by the local authorities in accordance with the established procedure was being held by the members and supporters of the Russian Unity political party and other persons in support of the extraordinary session of the Supreme Council in connection with the scheduling of the referendum. Moreover, the abovementioned individuals in pursuit of their criminal plan could foresee the unlawful events that followed that were aimed at obstructing the session and that were to be organized by A.Z. Chiygoz by ensuring that the attendees were mainly from the Crimean Tatar community and asking them in advance to find objects and weapons that could be used to employ violence against people and by organizing civil unrest.

During the day on 25 February 2014, T.A. Yunusov received an anonymous telephone message that starting from 09:00 a.m. on 26 February 2014 a mass public event – unauthorized rally by the building of the Supreme Council, which had been organized by the abovementioned individuals, is planned.

On 26 February 2014, at around 01:00 p.m. T.A. Yunusov who held radical political views aimed at obstructing the normal operation of the legislative and executive authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea propagated by the Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People, arrived at the building of the Supreme Council to participate in a mass public event in breach of effective Ukrainian laws.

From 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. on 26 February 2014, near the building of the Supreme Council at the above address, A.Z. Chiygoz who held radical political views aimed at obstructing the normal operation of the legislative and executive authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea propagated by the Majlis, deliberately, in pursuance of the existing criminal plan, in gross violation of the public order and rules for holding mass events, for the purpose of organizing civil unrest and disruption of the extraordinary session of the Supreme Council, using the authority he enjoyed with the Crimean Tatar people as a leader and deputy Chairman of Majlis, knowing that his orders would be performed, circulated among the participants and repeatedly demanded in the Russian and Crimean Tatar languages that the participants of the unauthorized rally organized by the above-mentioned individuals and comprised mainly of the Crimean Tatars drive their opponents (the participants of the rally and members and supporters of the Russian Unity political party) from the territory in front of the said building by using violence against them, beating and shoving them.

Then, from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. on 26 February 2014, the supporters of the above radical political views, including E.B. Nebiev, E.E. Kantemirov, M.B. Degermedzhi, A.A. Asanov, A.N. Yunusov, A.S. Charukhov and T.A. Yunusov who joined them on arrival, as well as other individuals that could not be identified by the investigation at the square in front of the Supreme Council building, acting deliberately in pursuance to the orders of A.Z. Chiygoz to use violence that were repeatedly communicated among the rally participants, in pursuit of their criminal plan aimed at participation in riots, including the use of violence and destruction of property, in gross violation of public order and rules of holding mass events, ignoring the orders of public officials – officers of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea to stop the unlawful conduct, used violence against the rally participants, members and supporters of the Russian Unity political party, namely, acting in concert, simultaneously and complementing each other, began

pressing with their body weight on the latter, which resulted in trampling and riots. 2

Subsequently, from 1 p.m. until 5 p.m. on 26 February 2014, A.Z. Chiygoz who was near the building of the Supreme Council in the crowd among the participants of the riots, which was mainly comprised of the Crimean Tatars, acting deliberately, using the authority he enjoyed among the Crimean Tatar community as a social activist and deputy Chairman of Majlis, knowing that his orders would be performed, using the voice and gestures understood by Majlis supporters, demanded in the Russian and Crimean Tatar languages that the latter use violence against the rally participants, members and supporters of the Russian Unity party and then enter the building of the Supreme Council. To the satisfaction of A.Z. Chiygoz's orders to use violence, which were repeatedly communicated between the rally participants, T.A. Yunusov, E.B. Nebiev, A.S. Charuhov and other individuals participating in the riots that could not be identified by the investigation, acting in concert and simultaneously began hitting the different areas of the bodies of rally participants, members and supporters of the Russian Unity political party with their hands, arms, legs and feet, wooden flagpoles and other objects, throwing bottles with liquids and other heavy objects at them, spray tear gas from aerosols, as a result of which they pushed the latter away from the right-side entrance in the building of the Supreme Council and, obeying the will of the above organizer of the riot, entered the above building and shouted anti-governmental slogans and destroyed the property inside the building.

Moreover, T.A. Yunusov who was standing by the right-side entrance of the building of the Supreme Council and succumbed to A.Z. Chiygoz's calls for violence that were repeatedly passed on by the rally participants, acting deliberately, with the aim of participating in riots that were accompanied by violence and destruction of property, in gross violation of the public order and rules for holding mass events, ignoring the lawful requests of public officials – officers of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea – to stop the unlawful conduct, acting in pursuit of a common spontaneous plan with other participants in the riots, knowing that his and their actions are complementary, used violence against the rally participants, members and supporters of the Russian Unity party, namely, hit N.V. Kolesnik in the head with his hand at least once and then hit S.A. Turchanenko at least once with his leg, thus causing them physical pain. T.A. Yunusov, A.S. Charukhov and other participants in the riots who were not identified by the investigation, having pushed the above away from the right-side entrance of the building of the Supreme Council, penetrated the building where they shouted anti-governmental slogans and destroyed property.

As a result of unlawful actions of the organizers and participants of riots, injuries of various degrees of gravity were inflicted on 79 residents of the Republic of Crimea, as well as other individuals who could not be established by the investigation, and the actions of the abovementioned individuals resulted in the death of V.D. Kornevaya and I.A. Postnyi of injuries received as a result of pushing and shoving during the riots.

As a result of penetration in the building of the Supreme Council the property owned by the Administration of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea was destroyed and the latter sustained losses in the overall amount of 9730 roubles.

Under Article 218(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code of the RF, on 19 November 2015, the accused T.A. Yunusov in the course of examination of the materials of the criminal case in the presence of his attorney made a petition for the sentence to be rendered without judicial proceedings.

In the court hearing the accused T.A. Yunusov explained that he agreed with the charges made against him, that he committed the crime he is charged with in the circumstances described in the indictment and has no objections against the latter, that he repented what he had done and supports his petition for the sentence to be rendered without judicial proceedings. He explained that he had filed the petition of his own accord and after consulting with his attorney he was aware of the consequences of the sentence being rendered in accordance with the special procedure.

The public prosecutor consented to the rendering of sentence in accordance with the special procedure.

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The victims in their applications asked for consideration of the case in their absence and rendering of the sentence in accordance with the special procedure, as well as to impose the punishment at the discretion of the Court.

Taking the above into account, in accordance with Articles 314-316 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the RF, the Court finds it possible to render the sentence without judicial proceedings in accordance with the general procedure, however, it believes necessary to examine the mitigating circumstances and personal characteristics of the accused.

The Court believes that T.A. Yunusov is guilty of the crime he is charged with and qualifies his actions as participation in mass riots involving violence and destruction of property under Article 212(2) of the Criminal Code of the RF.

When imposing punishment on T.A. Yunusov the Court in accordance with the requirements of Article 60 of the Criminal Code of the RF takes into account the nature and degree of social danger of the crime and personal characteristics of the accused who has no previous convictions (vol. 17, case file sheets 200, 201), has neutral and negative feedback from his neighbours (vol.17, case file sheets 199, 209), is not registered with any drug rehabilitation specialist or psychiatrist, who underwent treatment at the State Budget-funded Healthcare Institution "Clinical Psychiatric Hospital No.5" from 29.05.2015 until 19.06.2015 with the diagnosis "Acute transient psychotic unspecified condition accompanied by severe stress" (vol.17, case file sheets 202, 203, 205, 207, 211), his civil status and the state of his health, as well as the existence of mitigating circumstances and the absence of aggravating circumstances envisaged by Article 63 of the Criminal Code of RF.

The Court finds that in T.A. Yunusov's case the mitigating circumstances under Article 61(1(d)(j)) of the Criminal Code of the RF include the existence of a minor child, acknowledgement of guilt and active cooperation with the investigation of the crime (vol.17, case file sheets 2, 138-147, 168-170).

In choosing the type and scope of punishment the Court takes into account that T.A. Yunusov has committed a grave crime of moderate gravity for the first time, that he acknowledged his guilt, repents what he has done, filed a petition for the sentence to be rendered without judicial proceedings and thus believes that a suspended sentence can be rendered and punishment in the form of imprisonment imposed. In the Court's view, this type of punishment can encourage correction of the accused and prevent commission of further crimes.

There are no material evidence in the case, no civil claim has been filed.

Pursuant to Article 307-309, 314-317 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the RF, the Court

h a s r e s o l v e d:

To hold Talyat Asanovich Yunusov guilty of the crime envisaged by Article 212(2) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and sentence him to three years and six months of imprisonment.

By virtue of Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the RF the sentence rendered against Talyat Asanovich Yunusov shall be suspended and a probation period of two years shall be established subject to the following requirements: not to leave the permanent place of residence or employment without informing the specialized authority for oversight of persons under suspended sentence; to show at the specialized authority for oversight of persons under suspended sentence twice a month for registration.

The term of punishment imposed on T.A. Yunusov shall be calculated from 28 December 2015 and the period of custody pending trial from 11 March 2015 until 07 May 2015 shall be included in the above term.

The injunction in the form of bail against T.A. Yunusov shall be left unchanged (vol.17, case file sheets 185-187).

The appeal (submission) against the sentence can be filed with the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea through the Central District Court of Simferopol within 10 days of it issue and by the convict in custody – within the same time limit from the date the sentence is served on him.

Under Article 317 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the RF, the sentence rendered in accordance with Article 216 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the RF can be appealed against based on discrepancy between the conclusions of the court set out in the sentence and the facts of the case established by the court of the first instance.

The convict has the right to seek participation in the proceedings before the court of appeal.

Judge: <Signed> **V.E. Mikhailov**

[Central District Court of the Republic of Crimea; The original copy of the *sentence* is kept on *criminal* case file No.*1-713* 20*15*; The copy was issued on *26. 02* 20 *16;* Judge: *<Signed>;* Secretary of the court: *<Signed>*]
[Round seal: Central District Court of the Republic of Crimea; Simferopol]

[**TRUE COPY**
Judge *V.E. Mikhailov;* The sentence has not been appealed against and entered into legal force on *12.01* 20 *16*; True: judge_____; Secretary: <signed>]
[Round seal: Central District Court of the Republic of Crimea; Simferopol]

Case No. 1-113/2015

SENTENCE
IN THE NAME OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

On 07 December 2015, the Armyansk District Court of the Republic of Crimea comprised of:
Presiding Judge – judge V.U. Isroilova
Secretary – V.Yu. Klyuyeva, O.V. Pylkina
With the participation of the Prosecuting Attorney – V.A. Rebik
With the participation of the Attorney – E.M. Kurbedinov
With the participation of the victim – A.V. Krupsky

Having considered the criminal proceedings against Edem Mustafiyevich Osmanov, born on 03.01.1981 in Chirchik of Tashkent Region, a citizen of the Russian Federation, with a graduate degree, employed as a trade representative at LLC "Expoline", married, without previous convictions, residing at: 10, Pervomaiskaya Str., Mezhvodnoye Village, Chernomorsk District, Republic of Crimea, accused of committing a crime envisaged by Article 318 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation,

has established the following:

That E.M. Osmanov used violence not dangerous to life and health against a public official in connection with the performance of his duties, in the following circumstances:

On 03 May 2015, at 11:45 a.m., at Armyansk-Kherson road section near "Armyansk" (Turetsky Val) border-crossing point for individuals and vehicles located at km 115 of Kherson-Dzhankoi-Feodosiya-Kerch motorway in Armyansk, Republic of Crimea, E.M. Osmanov, being aware of the degree of danger posed by and illegality of his conduct, with the purpose of using violence not dangerous to life and health against a public official – police officer of sub-division No.1 of operation platoon No.1 (Yevpatoriya) of Berkut task force police battalion of the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea A.V. Krupsky who was dressed in uniform and was on duty protecting public order and performing other duties imposed by the provisional regulation on the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea approved by the Order of Verkhovnaya Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea dated 11.03.2014 No. 1735-6/14, Federal Law "On the police" dated 07.02.2011 No. 3-FZ, approached A.V. Krupsky and, being dissatisfied with the lawful actions of the latter aimed at ensuring public order and prevention of unlawful crossing of the border of the Russian Federation, obstructing the performance by A.V. Krupsky of his official duties, used physical violence not threatening to life and health, pushed A.V. Krupsky in the chest twice with both hands and then hit him with the right fist in the face once.

The accused E.M. Osmanov did not plead guilty in the court hearing and explained that on 03 May 2014, he was walking towards Kherson Region when a masked man in camouflage uniform appeared before him and used physical violence against him and, as an impulse, for the purposes of self-defense, he pushed that man and continued moving. The man was dressed in camouflage uniform of a Berkut officer with "Police" written on it in Ukrainian, the man did not introduce himself and made no requests. Since the Berkut police unit had been dismissed in Ukraine and the uniform had a writing in Ukrainian he did not perceive that man as a Russian police officer. He also explained that he had inflicted no bodily harm and in response to being pushed by the man in camo uniform he pushed him away twice and did not see that man fall.

Notwithstanding that the accused E.M. Osmanov did not plead guilty, which the Court deems to be a remedy chosen by the accused, his guilt in the commission of the crime is confirmed by the aggregate of the following evidence that had been examined by the Court in a court hearing:

- Testimony of the victim A.V. Krupsky who explained in a court hearing that on 03 May 2014, he was on duty in the area of Turetsky Val checkpoint protecting public order and was dressed in uniform with a writing in Ukrainian saying "Police" and a helmet, he was carrying impact munitions and weapons. Having broken through the cordon, E.M. Osmanov who was carrying a flag approached him and standing face to face pushed A.V. Krupsky in the chest twice and then hit him in the jaw with his right fist, which made him squat;
- Testimony of witness A.N. Shalin who was interrogated in the court hearing and explained that on 03 May 2014, he performed his duty to protect public order in the border area, there was a rally and a cordon had been formed and subsequently broken by the rally participants. A command to retreat to the equipment was received and as he approached the equipment he saw that E.M. Osmanov approached A.V. Krupsky, pushed and hit him and that A.V. Krupsky fell on his knees after being hit. He also explained that the Berkut officers were wearing the old "Ukrainian" uniform and were masked and equipped with impact munitions.
- Testimony of witness V.N. Gritsai who was interrogated through a video conference in the court hearing and explained that on 03 May 2014, an urgent report was received about a rally in support of M. Dzhemilev. In the border area, near Turetsky Val in Armyansk there were officers of Berkut, head of Armyansk Police Office of the Ministry of the Interior who made a warning and requested termination of the rally, however, the cordon has been broken. E.M. Osmanov was holding a flag and walking directly towards A.V. Krupsky who was dressed in Berkut uniform and had impact munitions; A.V. Krupsky tried stopping him but E.M. Osmanov pushed A.V. Krupsky in the chest area twice and hit him in the face once and continued walking.
- Reports on the discovery of indicia of crime dated 05.03.2015 and 09.04.2015, whereby the investigation of criminal case No. 2014687003 revealed that on 03 May 2014, in Armyansk border-crossing area for individuals and vehicles E.M. Osmanov used violence not threatening to health and life against a public official in connection with performance of his duties (case file sheets 10, 13, vol.1);
- Copy of the report on the discovery of indicia of crime whereby on 03 May 2014, a report was received from A.V. Krupsky that on 03 May 2014, at around 11:00 a.m., in the course of performance of the duty to protect public order at the stationary checkpoint Turetsky Val, unknown individuals inflicted injury on him (case file sheet 201, vol.1);
- Copy of criminal complaint filed by A.V. Krupsky dated 04.05.2014 against the person who inflicted injury on 03.05.2014 at 11:00 a.m. at Turetsky Val checkpoint (case file sheet 202, vol.1);
- Copy of the record of examination of the incident scene dated 04.05.2014, according to which the area 370 meters away from Turetsky Val checkpoint located at km 115+800 of Kherson-Dzhankoi-Feodosiya-Kerch motorway was examined, where the defense of Berkut task force unit was broken and where injury was inflicted on A.V. Krupsky by an unknown individual (case file sheet 143-146);
- Copy of order No. 119 dated 02.05.2014 by Head of Armyansk Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Crimea on ensuring protection of public order in the nearby area of Turetsky Val stationary checkpoint in Armyansk, whereby it was ordered to engage the personnel of Armyansk Office of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Crimea, with the enforcement of 20 officers of the Police Task Force Unit of the Russian Federation and 13 officers of Berkut task force unit to ensure public order and safety during a protest manifestation at Turetsky Val checkpoint in Armyansk; the

regular uniform shall be used (case file sheet 153, vol.1); and copy of the measures to ensure public order during a protest campaign in Armyansk on 03.05.2014 (case file sheets 154-157, vol.1);

- Copy of the record of seizure dated 17.07.2014, according to which a 16GB Transcend memory card containing video materials recorded by the staff of OJSC "NTV Television Company" on 03.05.2014 at Armyansk checkpoint was seized at the offices of the branch of OJSC "NTV Television Company" at: Office No.75, 30, Samokin Str., Simferopol (case file sheets 166-167, vol.1);
- Copy of the record of examination dated 17.07.2014, according to which a video file containing a recording of the events on 03.05.2014 at Armyansk checkpoint, where from 01'45" until 01'51" it can be seen how a man dressed in a dark-coloured jacket and blue jeans and holding a Crimean Tatar flag in his left hand strongly pushes A.V. Krupsky in the chest with both hands twice, as a result of which A.V. Krupsky takes two steps backwards, then the man hits A.V. Krupsky in the face with his right hand, as a result of which the latter starts falling to the side and the man continues moving forward, several men lift A.V. Krupsky from the ground (case file sheets 169-172);
- Temporary Regulation on the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea approved by the Order of Verkhovnaya Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea dated [*illegible*] 2014 No. 1735-6/14, in accordance with paragraphs 2,5 of which the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea shall be responsible for coordination of the activity, interdisciplinary regulation, executive functions and powers in relation to protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, property, interests of the society from unlawful encroachments, suppression of crime, crime detection, protection of public order, ensuring public safety and road traffic safety in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The main tasks include, among others, organization and coordination of activity of authorities and sub-divisions of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea included in the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, aimed at protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, interests of the state from unlawful encroachments, protection of public order and ensuring public safety (case file sheets 193-200, vol. 1);
- Copy of the order of the Main Directorate of the Ukrainian Ministry of the Interior in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea dated 14.06.2013 No. 138 l/c, whereby in accordance with the Regulation on the service of private corps and senior officers of the Interior in connection with institutional reforms, warrant officer of police Aleksandr Vasilyevich Krupsky was appointed a police officer of a department of operational platoon No. 1 (Evpatoriya) of Berkut task force police battalion of [*illegible*] directorate and dismissed from the position of a police officer of a platoon of the operational company of the regiment of Berkut task force police of the General Directorate (case file sheets, 202-204, vol. 1);
- Functional duties of a police officer, Annex No. 65 to Order [*illegible*] Berkut dated 21.06.2013 No. 392 whereby the tasks, duties and powers include, among others, ensuring public order during governmental, high-profile social and political events, ensuring public order and safety in the area with complicated current situation, in cases of emergency, during mass and special events (case file sheets 206-207, vol. 1);
- Record of submission of a photograph for identification dated 28.11.2014 whereby A.V. Krupsky identified E.M. Osmanov on photograph No. 2 as the individual who pushed him in the chest twice and then hit him in the face on 03.05.2014 at Armyansk-Kherson road section (case file sheets (4-8, vol.2);

- Record of submission of a photograph for identification dated 28.11.2014 whereby A.N. Shalin identified E.M. Osmanov on photograph No. 3 as the individual who pushed A.V> Krupsky in the chest twice and then hit him in the face on 03.05.2014 at Armyansk-Kherson road section (case file sheets (19-23, vol.2);
- Video recording of the events of 03.05.2014 at Armyansk checkpoint, which was examined in a court hearing and which, from 01'44" until 01'51" shows how E.M. Osmanov dressed in a dark-coloured jacket and blue jeans and holding a Crimean Tatar flag in his left hand pushes A.V. Krupsky in the chest twice with both hands and then hits A.V. Krupsky in the face with his right hand;

Having assessed the evidence examined in the court hearing in its totality, the Court concludes that the actions of E.M. Osmanov contains the elements of the crime envisaged by Article 318(1) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – use of violence not dangerous for life and health against a public official in connection with his performance of official duties.

The Court was critical about the testimony of E.M. Osmanov who stated that his actions in relation to A.V. Krupsky were forced, that is, that he acted out of self-defense, because of the following.

During the court hearings and examination of the video recording of the events of 03.05.2014 at Armyansk checkpoint with the participation of E.M. Osmanov and A.V. Krupsky the Court found no actions by the victim A.V. Krupsky that would be aimed at infliction of injury or create a real threat to life of E.M. Osmanov (for example, some sort of wounds, use of arms or statements indicating his intention to inflict death or injury on E.M. Osmanov, demonstration of weapons or objects that could be used as weapons, explosive devices, if given the specific circumstances there were grounds to fear that such threat would be carried out, beatings, infliction of injury, use of violence, etc.).

The Court was also critical about the testimony of E.M. Osmanov who stated that he perceived A.V. Krupsky as someone who was not a public officer since Berkut task force unit was dismissed in Ukraine in February 2014 but the writing on the uniform was in Ukrainian, for the following reasons.

Paragraphs 2,5 of the Provisional Regulation on the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, which was approved by the Ruling of Verkhovnaya Rada of the Republic of Crimea dated 11.03.2014 No. 1735-6/14, provide that the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is responsible for coordination of activity, interdisciplinary cooperation, carries out executive functions and powers in relation to protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, property, interests of the society from unlawful encroachments, suppression of crime, crime detection, protection of public order, ensuring public safety and road traffic safety in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea; the tasks include, among others, organization and coordination of activity of bodies and sub-divisions of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea included in the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, in relation to protection of rights and freedom of individuals and interests of the public for unlawful encroachments, protection of public order and ensuring public safety.

In accordance with Article 1,6.7 of the Federal Constitutional Law dated 21.03.2014 No. 6-FKZ "On accession of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and forming new constituent entities within the Russian Federation – the Republic of Crimea and the Federal City Sevastopol" the Republic of Crimea is considered accepted to the Russian Federation from the date of execution of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Crimea on Accession of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and on Forming of New Constituent Entities Within the Russian Federation; the transitional period shall last through 1 January 2015, and during such period the issues of integration of new constituent entities in the

economic, financial, credit and legal systems of the Russian Federation and in the system of state authorities of the Russian Federation shall be resolved; territorial bodies of federal executive authorities that are created by the federal executive authorities in consultations with the relevant authorities of the Republic of Crimea and authorities of the Federal City of Sevastopol shall be established in the transitional period.

As follows from the fact sheet provided by deputy (personnel) commander of the detached unit – head of the (personnel) department of Berkut task force police unit of the Ministry of the Interior for and in the Republic of Crimea, A.V. Krupsky's employment was not interrupted from June 2013 until 29.05.2014, he is not listed as dismissed from the position of police officer of department No. 1 of operation platoon No.1 (Evpatoriya) of Berkut task force police battalion of the Ministry of the Interior of the AR of Crimea as of 03.05.2014 (case file sheets 177-188, vol.1); no regulatory legal acts on the liquidation of Berkut task force police battalion in the Republic of Crimea have been adopted.

A.V. Krupsky was not alone in the territory near Turetsky Val stationary checkpoint in Armyansk, there were other men in uniform and helmets, which had impact munitions and weapons, therefore, the Court believes that E.M. Osmanov's reference to the fact that, in his opinion, these people were not officers of the Ministry of the Interior and were not ensuring protection of public order, is invalid.

Given the conduct of E.M. Osmanov, the Court concludes that he understood that A.V. Krupsky, being near the border crossing point, was on duty ensuring protection and public order and that when he pushed and hit A.V. Krupsky, E.M. Osmanov was aware that he was using violence against a public official.

The allegation that E.M. Osmanov pushed the victim A.V. Krupsky from the back was not confirmed in the course of court hearing.

As follows from the testimony of E.M. Osmanov and the victim A.V. Krupsky given in court hearings, E.M. Osmanov pushed A.V. Krupsky when they were standing face to face, which is also confirmed by the video recording of the 03.05.2014 events at Armyansk checkpoint.

When prescribing penalty for the crime committed, the Court takes into account that the crime envisaged by Article 318(1) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation is included in the category of crimes of average gravity.

- The identity of the accused E.M. Osmanov who has good references from his community as someone who does overconsume alcohol, morally stable, hardworking, without vicious habits, an active participant in the life of the religious community, there have been no complaints from his neighbours of antisocial behavior (case file sheets 175, 180-182, vol.2), married, permanently employed.

The Court recognizes the fact that the accused has minor children – Kamilla Edemovna Osmanova (born on 02.06.2007) and [*illegible*]ianna Edemovna Osmanova (born on 04.03.2013) – constitutes a mitigating circumstance (case file sheets 176-177, vol.2).

The Court finds no aggravating circumstances in the actions of the accused.

E.M. Osmanov is not registered with any drug rehabilitation specialist or psychiatrist (case file sheets 166, 168, [*illegible*], 170, 172, vol.2).

Given the degree of the criminal offence committed, which is classified as a crime of average gravity, the personal characteristics of the accused who has good references from his community, has no previous convictions, is married and has two minor children, a full-time job, as well as the opinion of the defense pleading to acquit E.M. Osmanov due to the absence of the elements of a crime in his actions, and the opinion of the prosecution, the Court believes that correction of the accused is possible without isolating him from the society by imposing a punishment in the form of imprisonment with the application of Article 73 of the Criminal Code

of the Russian Federation and thus allow him to prove to the society the possibility of his correction.

It follows from the materials of the case that during preliminary investigation E.M. Osmanov was detained from 19.01.2015 until 25.02.2015, therefore, in accordance with Article 72(3) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation the Court believes it is necessary to account the period of detention of E.M. Osmanov against the term of imprisonment.

There are no grounds for application of Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and escalating the charge.

Given that the Court decided to impose punishment for E.M. Osmanov in the form of imprisonment with the application of the provisions of Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, the Court believes it necessary to leave the injunction (bail) unchanged until the sentence becomes effective.

To accept Alexandr Vasilyavich Krupsky's waiver of claim against Edem Mustafovich Osmanov for recovery of 50,000 roubles of compensation for psychological harm and terminate the proceedings under civil law in connection with A.V. Krupsky's abandonment of the civil claim, to explain to A.V. Krupsky that filing a repeat claim with the court in relation to the same subject of the dispute between the same parties on the same grounds shall not be allowed.

The material evidence in the case: a BENQ DVD No. IFPI A375 containing a video file titled "chongar_2.Mpg" shall be left on case file (case file sheets 173-174, vol.1); the original form No.1 of Edem Mustafayevich Osmanov packed in a polymer bag kept on file in the criminal proceedings shall be returned to the Chernomorsk District office of the Directorate of the Russian Federal Migrations Service for and in the Republic of Crimea where it belongs (case file sheets 46-47, vol.2).

There are no judicial costs in these proceedings.

Pursuant to Articles 303, 304, 307-309 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation the Court

h a s r e s o l v e d:

that Edem Mustafayevich Osmanov is guilty of the crime envisaged by Article 318(1) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and shall be sentenced to 1 (one) year of imprisonment pursuant to Article 318(1) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

That pursuant to Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation the punishment in the form of imprisonment shall be considered as suspended sentence with the probation period of one year.

To oblige Edem Mustafayevich Osmanov not to change his permanent place of residence without notifying the specialized authority for oversight of persons under suspended sentence.

To leave the injunction against Edem Mustafayevich Osmanov in the form of bail unchanged until the sentence enters into legal force.

To account the period of detention from 19.01.2015 until 25.02.2015 against the period of the sentence served by Edem Mustafayevich Osmanov.

To terminate the civil proceedings in the claim filed by Aleksandr Vasilyevich Krupsky against Edem Mustafayevich Osmanov for recovery of 50,000 roubles of compensation of psychological harm.

To leave the material evidence in the case: a BENQ DVD No. IFPI A375 containing a video file titled "chongar_2.Mpg" on criminal file; to return the original form No.1 of Edem Mustafayevich Osmanov packed in a polymer bag kept on file in the criminal proceedings to the Chernomorsk District office of the Directorate of the Russian Federal Migrations Service for and in the Republic of Crimea where it belongs.

The sentence can be appealed against within 10 days from the date of its issue in the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea through Armyansk District Court of the Republic of Crimea.

Judge: signature
True copy.
The sentence has not entered into legal force
07.12.2015 secretary of the court hearing <Signed> O.V. Pylkina
Judge: <signed>

Round stamp: [Armyansk District Court of the Republic of Crimea]

TRUE COPY
Judge: *signature / V.U.Isroilova*
The sentence has not been appealed, entered into force on *17 /12/2015*

Correct: Judge <signed> *V.U.Isroilova*

Secretary: <signed> [*illegible*]

Round stamp: [Armyansk District Court of the Republic of Crimea]

Central District Court of the Republic of Crimea
The original of the *decision* is kept in *the criminal case file No. 1-487/15*
The copy is issued on *23 October 2015*

Judge <signed>

Court Secretary: <signed>

Round stamp: [Armyansk District Court of the Republic of Crimea]

[COPY]

SENTENCE
IN THE NAME OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Case No. 1-114/2015

10 December 2015

Armyansk City Court of the Republic of Crimea comprised of:
Presiding Judge L.A. Likhacheva
Secretary – L.E.Chizhova
With the participation of the Prosecuting Attorneys – S.V.Pilinsky, V.A. Rebik,
Victim D.V.Belogurov,
Defendant T.I.Smedlyaev,
Attorney E.M.Kurbedinov,

having considered in an open court session in the Armyansk City Court of the Republic of Crimea the criminal proceedings against

Tair Izetovich Smedlyaev, born on 09.07.1962 in the village of Pakhtakor, Khodzhent District of the Leninabad Region, a citizen of the Russian Federation, registered and residing at 2-a Krymskaya street, Pervomaiskoye village, Kirovsky District, Republic of Crimea, unemployed, married with two minor children, having no previous convictions, accused of **committing a crime envisaged by Part 1 Article 318 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation,**

HAS ESTABLISHED THE FOLLOWING:

That T.I. Smedlyaev used violence not dangerous to life and health against a public official in connection with the performance of his duties, in the following circumstances:

On 03 May 2015, at around 11:30 a.m., at Armyansk-Kherson road section near "Armyansk" (Turetsky Val) border-crossing point for individuals and vehicles located at km 115 of Kherson-Dzhankoy-Feodosiya-Kerch motorway in Armyansk, Republic of Crimea, T.I. Smedlyaev, acting intentionally to use violence against a public official, namely police officer of the 1st division of operation platoon No.1 (Evpatoriya) of Berkut task force police battalion of the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea D.V. Belogurov who was dressed in uniform and was on duty protecting public order, and, being dissatisfied with the lawful actions of the latter aimed at ensuring public order and prevention of unlawful crossing of the border of the Russian Federation by civilians, obstructing the performance by D.V. Belogurov of his official duties and helping to break through the cordon made by law enforcement officers, used physical violence against D.V.

Belogurov by grabbing the latter by the collar of his jacket and pushing him with hands trying to kick him down to the ground and, therefore, inflicting physical pain to the victim.

The accused T.I. Smedlyaev did not plead guilty in the court hearing, denied the intent to use violence against a public official and stated that he amicably patted the victim on his shoulder and thanked him for not using arms. The accused retracted his confession which he gave during the preliminary investigation. He based the change of testimony on the position in defence. The defence also noted that the victim was not a public official as of 3 May, 2014 in which case the defendant asks to acquit him for lack of corpus delicti.

Taking into account the position of the defendant, the court believes that his guilt in the commission of the crime is confirmed by the following evidence:

- record of examination of the incident scene, according to which on 04.05.2014 the area 370 meters away from the Turetsky Val checkpoint located at km 115+800 of Kherson-Dzhankoi-Feodosiya-Kerch motorway was examined, the commander of the 1st division of the Berkut task force unit O.A.Olshansky who was present at the examination stated that on 3 May 2014 at the specified section the cordon of the Berkut task force unit was broken (case file sheets 135-138, vol. 1);
- record of seizure dated 17.07.2014, according to which a 16GB Transcend memory card containing video materials recorded by the staff of OJSC "NTV Television Company" on 03.05.2014 at Armyansk checkpoint (Turetsky Val) was seized at the offices of the branch of OJSC "NTV Television Company" at: Office No.75, 30, Samokisha Str., Simferopol (case file sheets 152-156, vol.1);
- record of examination of the seized Transcend memory card; it was established that the video file named "chongar_2.mpg" is a video record with audio with a length of 16 minutes 38 seconds. Between 43 second and 48 second one can see a man of the Crimean Tatar appearance dressed in a brown jacket and a light-colored sweater using violence against an officer of the special purpose police battalion of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs in the Republic of Crimea D.V.Belogurov wearing uniform with signs of insignia, an armoured vest, helmet and carrying a service weapon. Upon the examination the video file named "chongar_2.mpg" was copied from the Transcend memory card to a DVD disc "BENQ" No.IFPI A319 (case file sheets 157-160, vol.1);
- record of seizure of a jacket of a police officer, victim D.V.Belogurov, which he wore while ensuring the public order at the checkpoint in the city of Armyansk "Turetsky Val", dated 28/09/2014 in office No.2 of the Directorate of the District Office of Internal Affairs of the Main Investigative Directorate of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Crimea at 16 Treneva street, Simferopol (case file sheets 179-183, vol. 1);
- record of examination of the uniform jacket of a police officer according to which it was established that the back of the jacket, the front side of the right

lapel in the chest area had white inscription saying POLICE (MILITSIYA), the upper button of the jacket was absent, on the place of the button there were black-colored threads (case file sheets 184-185, vol. 1);
- personality of T.I.Smedlyaev as a person involved in committing the offence was established during the operational search activities (case file sheets 188-199, vol.1);
- pursuant to the personal staff order of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea dated 14/06/2013 No. 138 o/s, warrant officer D.V. Belogurov was appointed police officer of the 1st division of the operation platoon No.1 (Evpatoriya) of Berkut task force police battalion of the Main Directorate of the Department of Internal Affairs from 2001. The functional duties of the police officer as approved by the Order of the Berkut special purpose police battalion dated 21.06.2013 No. 392 include the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens against criminal offences and other anti-public activities, ensuring public order during governmental, high-profile social and political events, ensuring public order and safety in the area with complicated current situation, in cases of emergency, during mass and special events (case file sheets 226, 235-239, vol. 1, case file sheets 1-8, vol.2);
- Testimony of victim D.V. Belogurov who explained in a court hearing that during the day time on 03 May 2014, he was on duty in the capacity of a police officer of the 1st division of the operation platoon No. 1 of the Berkut special purpose police battalion (BMON Berkut) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, at the roadway in the area of checkpoint Armyansk (Turetsky Val) protecting public order together with other officers of BMON Berkut in the area of the checkpoint Armyansk (Turetsky Val) during a protest campaign held by Crimean Tatars. The victim was dressed in uniform, armoured vest, helmet and a mask, and carried a service weapon in his holster. The campaign was held on a massive scale, Crimean Tatars were driving in their cars, walking by foot, and in order to prevent an illegitimate crossing of the state border the officers of the BMO Berkut, including the victim, lined up across the road. However, the number of protesters was several times bigger than the number of the law enforcement officers, and the protesters broke through this human line of the Berkut officers and headed for the border with Ukraine. The Berkut officers began taking measures not to allow the violation of the cordon, the protesters started to use violence, threatened to use violence, cried out insults. The victim saw one of the officers being kicked down to the ground. The victim decided to make a warning shot in the air with a service weapon and having done so he realized that due to the superiority of the protesters in number there was no use in weapons and put the arm back in the holster. At that moment the accused T.I.Smedlyaev who was one of the protesters, rushed to the victim, started shouting that he was a combat veteran, grabbed the victim with his both

hands by the collar of the uniform jacket, and started pushing him trying to kick him down to the ground. This caused physical pain to the victim, he tried to shake the hands of T.I.Smedlyev off himself and only with the aid of two other officers – E.V.Khomchenko and A.V.Doroshev, the victim managed to break free from the accused. The upper button of the uniform jacket fell off when the accused grabbed the victim by the collar. Later, the uniform jacket of the victim was seized for examination;

- record of submission of a photograph for identification dated 20.10.2014 whereby victim D.V. Belogurov identified T.I. Smedlyaev as the individual who grabbed him by the collar of the uniform jacket and tried to kick him down to the ground using considerable physical force causing the pain to the victim on 03.05.2014 at Armyansk-Kherson road section, 100 meters away from the checkpoint Armyansk (Turetsky Val) (case file sheets 202-206, vol.1);

- testimony of witnesses E.V.Khomchenko and A.V.Doroshev in the court hearing who explained that in the daytime on 03/05/2014 they were at the roadway near the state border checkpoint "Turetsky Val" near the city of Armyansk, Republic of Crimea, together with other officers of the BMON Berkut where they performed their duties for protection of public order during a protest action organized by the Crimean Tatars. The witnesses testified that after the protesters broke through the cordon of the Berkut officers, the accused T.I.Smedlyaev rushed to victim D.V.Belogurov, also an officer of the BMON Berkut, grabbed him with his both hands by the collar of the uniform jacket of the victim and would not let him go. The victim tried to release himself from a grab, the witnesses came to the aid and pulled the accused back from the victim. The witnesses identified the accused as a person who used violence against the victim by the features and strong build of the accused, and witness E.V.Khomchenko also remembered that the accused resembled a movie character "Captain Katani";

- record of submission of a photograph for identification dated 20.10.2014 whereby witness A.V. Doroshev identified T.I. Smedlyaev as the individual who grabbed victim D.V.Belogurov by the collar of his uniform jacket and tried to kick him down to the ground on 03.05.2014 at Armyansk-Kherson road section, 100 meters away from the checkpoint Armyansk (Turetsky Val) (case file sheets 12-16, vol.2);

- testimony of witness A.A.Yaksanov who explained in the court hearing that on 03/05/2014 together with other BMON Berkut officers he ensured the public order during a protest action organized by the Crimean Tatars in the area of the checkpoint "Turetsky Val". The protesters broke through the cordon of the Berkut officers. T.I.Smedlyaev was one of the protesters. He wore a white sweater. The accused pushed witness A.A.Yaksanov, the witness identified the accused in course of the preliminary investigation. The witness also testified that he saw in his peripheral vision the fight between the accused and the victim, he does not

remember the details of the incident, but supports the testimonies given to the preliminary investigation;
- record of submission of a photograph for identification dated 20.10.2014 whereby witness A.A. Yaksanov identified T.I. Smedlyaev as the man who grabbed victim D.V.Belogurov by the collar of his uniform jacket and tried to kick him down to the ground on 03.05.2014 at Armyansk-Kherson road section, 100 meters away from the checkpoint Armyansk (Turetsky Val), and released D.V.Belogurov from the grab only after Berkut officersn E.V.Khomchenko and A.V.Doroshev came to help D.V.Belogurov (case file sheets 22-26, vol.2);
- in the court hearing held by means of a videoconference V.N. Gritsai testified that on 03.05.2014 as an officer of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea he arrived in Armyansk of the Republic of Crimea because the individuals of Crimean Tatar origin were planning a protest campaign near Turetsky Val border crossing point where the officers of Berkut police task force battalion and police task force units were maintaining public order. During the mass event the protesters used violence against the officers of Berkut task force battalion and insulted them. Subsequently, viewing the video recording of the event the witness saw one of the protesters using violence against an officer of Berkut task force battalion – Belogurov;
- in the court hearing, viewing the video recording on a BENQ DVD No. IFPIA319, which contained a video file "chongar_2.mpg" featuring the injured, the accused, witnesses A.V. Doroshev, E.V. Khomchenko, A.A. Yaksanov, it was established that a large number of individuals of Crimean Tatar origin were moving down the road and carrying flags with national symbols of the Crimean Tatars and constantly chanting "Mustafa!"; from 00'43" until 00'48" of the recording it can be seen how T.I. Smedlyaev who was wearing a brown jacket and a light-colored sweater grabbed D.V. Belogurov (who was wearing uniform with insignia, a bullet-proof vest and a helmet and who was armed with service weapons) with both hands by the collar of his uniform jacket and began pushing the latter strongly; two other officers in uniform with insignia helped set D.V. Belogurov free;
- in the court hearing during the examination of the seized uniform jacket of a police officer, which D.V. Belogurov was wearing while protecting public order at the checkpoint in Armyansk (Turetsky Val), it was established that on the back of the jacket and at the front side of the right lapel in the chest area there was an inscription «МІЛІЦІЯ» (police) in white capital letters, the upper button on the jacket was missing, there were broken threads in that place;
- BENQ DVD No. IFPIA319 containing a video file "chongar_2.mpg", the uniform jacket of a police officer were recognized as material evidence /vol.1 case file sheets 161-162, 186-187/;
- record of interrogation of T.I. Smedlyaev as the accused, whereby on 05.05.2015 the accused in the presence of his attorney E.M. Kurbedinov pled guilty to all charges and repented to what he had done. After watching the video

file "chongar_2.mpg" on BENQ DVD No. IFPI A319 he testified that the events took place on 03.05.2014 at a border crossing checkpoint in Armyansk (Turetsky Val) and the fragment of the video recording from 00'43" until 00'48" shows how he, under severe stress as a result of being affected by the overall emotional mood of the crowd, used violence against the police officer by grabbing him at the collar of his uniform jacket. It happened because the police officers would not allow him and other Crimean Tatars pass to meet with their spiritual leader M. Dzhemilev /vol.2 case file sheets 143-144/.

Assessing the evidence submitted and examined in its entirety, given the scope of the allegations made and upheld in court, the Court believes that the guilt of the accused has been fully proven.

The Court recognizes the arguments of the accused T.I. Smedlyaev that no violence was used against the injured to be invalid and regards them as the desire of the accused to evade responsibility.

As the Court has established, the injured as of 03.05.2014 was a police officer of Unit No. 1 of the operation platoon No. 1 (Evpatoriya) of Berkut task force police battalion of the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and an official of a law enforcement agency, that is, a public officer vested with regulatory powers in relation to individuals not subordinate to him in accordance with the procedure established by the law; on 03.05.2014, he was at Armyansk-Kherson motorway near Armyansk border crossing checkpoint for individuals and vehicles (Turetsky Val) performing his duty to maintain public order. The accused who used violence against the injured who was a public officer was acting with direct intention and there is a casual relation between the use of violence by the accused against the public officer and the performance of official duty by the injured.

It follows from the Action Plan to ensure public order during the protest campaign in Armyansk, approved by the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Crimea on 03.05.2014, order of the Head of the City Office of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Crimea dated 02.05.2014 No. 199 that, in particular, the personnel of Armyansk City Office of the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation, officers of Berkut task force police unit and of Task force police unit, were engaged to ensure public order in the course of the protest campaign on 03.04.2014 by the individuals of Crimean Tatar origin at Turetsky Val checkpoint in Armyansk /vol.1 case file sheets 145-149/.

According to Articles 6, 10, 23, 24 of the Federal Constitutional Law "On accession of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and on forming new constituent entities within the Russian Federation – the Republic of Crimea and the Federal City Sevastopol" No 6-FKZ of 21.03.2014, the period from the date of admission of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and creation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation until 01 January 2015 shall be deemed to be the transitional period when the integration

of the new constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the economic, financial, credit and legal systems of the Russian Federation and the system of government authorities of the Russian Federation shall take place; state and local institutions, enterprises and organizations acting in the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol as of the date of accession of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and forming of the new constituent entities within the Russian Federation shall continue to operate and maintain their existing form of incorporation until their legal status is settled in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation; the legislative and other regulatory acts of the Russian Federation shall be effective in the territory of the Republic of Crimea as of the date of its accession to the Russian Federation.

Therefore, as of 03.05.2014, the injured who was a police officer of unit No. 1 of the operation platoon No. 1 (Evpatoriya) of Berkut task force police battalion of the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, in the course of performance of his official duty to protect public order was governed by the Interim Regulation on the Ministry of the Interior of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea approved by the Ruling of Verkhovnaya Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea dated 11.03.2014 No. 1735-6/14, Federal Law "On police" dated 07.02.2011 No. 3-FZ, job description of a police officer approved by the Order of Berkut task force police battalion No. 392 dated 21.06.2013.

Based on the above, the arguments of defense attorney that the injured was not a public officer as of 03.05.2014 could not be confirmed.

The injured D.V. Belogurov in accordance with the personnel order of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea dated 14.06.2013 No. 138 o/s was appointed a police officer of unit No. 1 of operation platoon No.1 (Evpatoriya) of Berkut task force police battalion of the Main Directorate /vol.1, case file sheets 226, 235-239, vol. 2 case file sheets 1-8/, in accordance with the order of the Minister of the Interior for and in the Republic of Crimea dated 29.05.2014 No. 36 l/s in relation to personnel of Berkut task force police battalion, D.V. Belogurov was appointed soldier of unit No. 1 of the operation platoon as of 29.05.2014 / vol.1 case file sheet 217/.

The Court takes into consideration that the accused gave inconsistent testimony in relation to the facts of the case. Initially, in the course of preliminary investigation T.I. Smedlyaev refused to testify /vol. 2 case file sheet 70/ and when he was interrogated as the accused in the presence of his defense attorney E.M. Kurbedinov on 13 and 17 November 2014 he testified that on 03.05.2014 at Armyansk checkpoint (Turetskiy Val) where he arrived to greet M. Dzhemilev he grabbed a man dressed in camouflage and black balaclava mask by his clothes because the latter had hit him and held that man by the clothes for about 10 seconds. After that, four men in camouflage and masks hit and kicked T.I. Smedlyaev one time each /vol.2 case file sheets 92-97/; being interrogated as the accused with the participation of the same defense attorney E.M. Kurbedinov on

05.05.2015, he pled fully guilty, repented to what he had done and confirmed that he had used violence against the police officer by grabbing him by the collar of his uniform jacket /vol. 2 case file sheets 143-144/. In the court hearing with the participation of defense attorney E.M. Kurbedinov the accused pled not guilty and testified that he did not use violence against a public officer but instead pat the injured on a shoulder in a friendly way thanking him for not using arms.

The Court disregards the statement made by T.I. Smedlyaev during his interrogation as the accused in relation to the use of physical violence against him by officers in camouflage uniform and masks on 03.05.2014, as the above statement was subsequently retracted by the accused in the course of preliminary investigation and rebutted by the video recording, moreover, the said evidence is rebutted by the examination held by the Investigation Office of the Main Investigation Directorate for and in the Republic of Crimea of the Investigation Committee of the Russian Federation, as a result of which prosecution against D.V. Belogurov, A.V. Doroshev, E.V. Khomchenko was denied due to the absence of elements of the crime /vol.2 case file sheets 147-151/.

Assessing the clarifications of the accused in the court hearing the Court prefers his testimony given during preliminary investigation with the participation of defense attorney on 05.05.2015 /vol.2 case file sheets 143-144/, since that testimony is detailed and coincides with the testimony of the injured and the witnesses and other evidence in the case, which the Court has no reasons to distrust.

Therefore, the Court believes that the actions of the accused must be qualified under Article 318(1) of the Criminal Code of the RF – use of violence not threatening to life and health against a public officer in connection with performance of his official duties.

The accused shall be liable to punishment for the above crime.

In choosing the punishment the Court takes into account the nature and degree of social danger of the committed crime, personal characteristics of the accused, aggravating and mitigating circumstances.

The accused has no previous convictions /vol.1 case file sheet 200/, is not registered with any drug rehabilitation specialist or psychiatrist /vol.2 case file sheets 177-180/, is a citizen of the Russian Federation, has a permanent place of residence, is married and has two minor children born on 12.02.2000 and 26.12.2010, he is not officially employed, lives in the inner suburbs and runs his household, has positive references from his neighbours and has not been held liable in administrative proceedings /vol.2, case file sheets 181-184, vol.3 case file sheets 6-14, 54/, therefore, he is socially fit.

The Court rejects the negative reference of T.I. Smedlyaev /vol.1 case file sheet 201/ because of its improper execution and because it is refuted by the reference dated 21.09.2015, which was requested by the Court and issued by the

police commissioner of the Kirovsky District Office of the Russian Ministry of the Interior /vol. 3 case file sheets 53-54/.

In accordance with Article 61 of the Criminal Code of the RF the Court regards the existence of minor children of the accused as a mitigating circumstance.

The Court has not found any aggravating circumstances in accordance with Article 63 of the Criminal Code of the RF.

Given the above, the Court believes that correction of T.I. Smedlyaev will be achieved through punishment in the form of imprisonment with the application of Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation on suspended sentence and assumes that his correction will be possible without the actual service of sentence. Moreover, the Court believes it necessary to impose a number of duties on the accused envisaged by Article 73(5) of the Criminal Code of the RF.

Since the Court resolved to impose punishment not involving isolation from the society, the Court believes it necessary to uphold the injunction chosen during preliminary investigation in the form of personal guarantee until the sentence becomes effective (the guarantor is E. Bilyalov, co-chair of the Advisory Council of the Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy in the Crimean Federal Circuit).

Under Part 3 Article 72 of the Criminal Code of the RF the period spent by T.I. Smedlyaev in custody pending trial from 22.10.2014 until 11.12.2014 shall be accounted towards the term of imprisonment.

The material evidence in the proceedings: BENQ DVD No. IFPIA319 containing a video file "chongar_2.mpg", which is kept on case file, shall be left on file; the original form No.1 of T.I. Smedlyaev packed in a polymer bag kept on file in the criminal proceedings shall be returned to the Kirovsky District Office of the Directorate of the Russian Federal Migrations Service for and in the Republic of Crimea; the uniform jacket of a police officer shall be returned to its owner – D.V. Belogurov.

No civil claim has been filed.

Based on the above, the Court pursuant to Articles 303, 304, 307-309 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the RF

HAS RESOLVED:

That **Tair Izetovich Smedlyaev** is guilty of the crime envisaged by part 1 Article 318 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and shall be sentenced to 2 (two) years of imprisonment.

That pursuant to Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation the punishment in the form of imprisonment shall be considered as suspended sentence with the probation period of 3 (three) years, during which T.I. Smedlyaev may not change his place of residence or work without notifying the specialized authority for oversight of persons under suspended sentence and shall appear for registration at the specialized authority for oversight of persons under

suspended sentence twice a month throughout the probation period on the dates established by the said authority.

That the injunction imposed against T.I. Smedlyaev in the form of personal guarantee (the guarantor is Eskender Bilyalov, born on 22.07.1952, of 5 Mira Street, Mikhailovka Village, Saki District, Republic of Crimea) shall remain unchanged until the sentence becomes effective.

That the period of detention of T.I. Smedlyaev pending trial from 22.10.2014 through 11.12.2014 shall be accounted towards the term of imprisonment.

That the material evidence in the case:

- BENQ DVD No. IFPIA319 containing a video file "chongar_2.mpg" kept on case file shall be kept on file;
- the original form No.1 of T.I. Smedlyaev packed in polymer clear file kept on file in the criminal proceedings shall be returned to the Kirov District Office of the Directorate of the Russian Federal Migrations Service for and in the Republic of Crimea at 12 Roza Luxembourg Str., Kirovskoye Village, Kirov District, Republic of Crimea;
- the uniform jacket of a police officer shall be returned to its owner D.V. Belogurov.

The sentence may be appealed against in the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea through Armyansk City Court within 10 days of being announced.

The accused may seek participation or participation of his defense attorney in the consideration of the criminal proceedings by the court of appeal.

Judge <Signed> L.A. Likhacheva

True copy. The sentence has become effective.

10.12.2015. Secretary of the court hearing <Signed> L.E. Chizhova

[Round seal: Armyansk City Court of the Republic of Crimea]

[Armyasnk City Court of the Republic of Crimea; 4 pages numbered and sealed; signature <Signed>]

RIA NOVOSTI KRYM ROSSIYA SEGODNYA

SOCIETY

Bakharev: Blackout Caused Over A Billion In Damages To Simferopol Enterprises

Subject: Emergency Situation in Crimea Due To Blackout (297)

09.40 am 11/05/2016 (updated at 09.56 am on 11/05/2016)

"Energy blockade of Crimea caused over a billion rubles in damages to enterprises of Simferopol," said on air of radio station "Sputnik in Crimea" head of the Simferopol Administration Gennady Bakharev. Now there is an electricity surplus in Simferopol.

SIMFEROPOL, May 11 - RIA Novosti (Krym). "Energy blockade of Crimea caused over a billion rubles in damages to enterprises of Simferopol," said on air of radio station "Sputnik in Crimea" head of the Simferopol Administration Gennady Bakharev.

"I believe that we have gone through this period in quite an organized manner. Naturally, our Simferopol enterprises suffered losses. Those losses were declared, and in total it's over one billion three hundred thousand rubles only in Simferopol. We do have a lot of large enterprises," said Bakharev.

Now there are no problems with electricity in Simferopol.

"We are already forgetting about what has happened, it did not breed in our minds much. There were some inconsistencies and inconveniences. This situation united us. Difficulties always unite. It had to be passed the way we did – with no panic or bigotry. Now we have a surplus in electricity," Bakharev said.

http://crimea.ria.ru/society/20160511/1104904619.html

Extracts from the interviews with Mr Islyamov

Interview 1. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PxwUFjSk80U)

"It is de-energized by mechanical, not political means. It is now how we intended to do that. You can see the result as it is and Crimea is supplied only with one electricity line" (1:20 – 1:35)

"I think that was done by our Crimean tatars, who are tired of waiting" (2:10-2:15)

"When Mustafa Dzhemilev is saying that the peninsula will be de-energized in October it means that it will be de-energized. You should understand the influence of that person on the Crimean tatars and also Chubarov's influence. It is a call to action" (3:35-4:00)

Interview 2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vWsBebVsu3c

"We have conducted energy blockade and there is no energy on peninsula. Patriots understand why we did". (5:43-5:56)

Interview 3 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KlHPdXLrx10

"We want at least one political prisoner for one pylon" (1:40-1:48)

(page 60)
[Handwritten text illegible; <Signed>]

APPEAL

We, the representatives of the official Crimean Tatar non-governmental organizations and movements of the Republic of Crimea, are indignant at the incessant attempts of the non-registered organization "The Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People" and its supporters to discredit the peaceful and hardworking Crimean Tatar people and incite ethnic hatred in Crimea.

It has been about 4 months since the commencement of the so-called "civil blockade" of the peninsula, which was announced and arranged by the people who consider themselves the leaders of the Crimean Tatar people – the Ukrainian people's deputy Mustafa Dzhemilev, Chairman of the Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People Refat Chubarov and a businessman Lenur Islyamov who joined them.

These people, having been deprived of the possibility to control the masses and the financial flows, to conduct business in avoidance of the law and successfully build their destructive plans in Crimea and Russia decided to go to the limit.

The sole fact that the blockade was arranged by them in close cooperation with "The Right Sector" – a Ukrainian organization that has been officially recognized as illegal, speaks for itself.

Now that they understand that all blockades have failed, they are making open statements about creation of an armed battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan that would be ready to shed people's blood in order to seize Crimea.

Any law-abiding Crimean Tatar person will find it insulting that our national flag is used for the blockade and commission of subversive acts.

As chairs of the Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People, neither Dzhemilev nor Chubarov have ever struggled unselfishly for the interests of the ordinary people. It was like that in the past and it is still the case. Such manifestations of extremism on their side is nothing but another attempt to draw attention, get grants, political dividends and funding. Notwithstanding the damage caused to the inhabitants of Crimea and Ukraine.

The ordinary people have never received any assistance from the so-called "nation's leaders" – Dzemilev, Chubarov – or from the Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People that was organized to implement their lucrative plans. In the past, such inaction was explained by the lack of funds, lack of recognition of the Crimean Tatars as a native people, and, therefore, the people were strongly encouraged to continue fighting for their rights as much as possible. Many of us were forced to participate in rallies and processions under such mottos.

At present, the Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People and its supporters commit crimes and acts of provocations ostensibly for some kind of benefit for the Crimean Tatar and the Ukrainian peoples, under their new-fashioned brand of "liberation from the occupants".

[Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea; Date 02.02.2016 Time 11:06; No. VGL-56-16]

(page 61)

Apparently, any "liberation from the occupants" is also out of question, since the people who voluntarily by a suppressing majority of votes in accordance with the rules of international law opted for creation of an independent republic and subsequent reunification with the Russian Federation cannot be deemed to have been forcefully occupied.

Together with all peoples of Crimea and Russia we are building our happy future and have not a slightest desire to be identified with the nationalistic regime in Ukraine.

Therefore, we hereby ask you to take all possible measures to prevent further unlawful and provocative activity of the so-called Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People and hold all those guilty of such conduct liable.

Chairman of the Regional Non-governmental Organization "Kyrym Birligi" <Signed> **S. Nimetullayev**

01/02/2016 [Illegible]
of the non-governmental organization

Chairman of the Regional Non-governmental Organization "Crimean Tatars – the Support of Crimea" *02.02.2016* **M. Bekayev**

<Signed> *38 members*

Chairman of the Regional Non-governmental Organization "Committee of Crimean Tatar Youth"

01.02.2016 **A. Smirnov**

<Signed> *63 members*

Chairman of the Regional Non-governmental Organization "Council of Crimean Tatar Elderly"

01.02.2016 **S. Dzhelyalov**

<Signed>

Chairman of the Regional Non-governmental Organization "National Cultural Autonomy of Crimean Tatars of the Sudak City District"

01.02.2016 **A. Umerov**

<Signed>

[Illegible] 183 members

http://cpravda.ru/newspapers/2013/03/13/lentunbezazievmedzhlisnikogdanezanimalsya-sozidaniem

"Krymskaya Pravda"

POLITICS 08.11 am 13 March

LENTUN BEZAZIYEV: MAJLIS HAS NEVER BEEN ENGAGED IN CREATION

More than two decades ago, a complicated epic return of the deported persons to Crimea began. However, the issues of returnees are still a long way from being resolved today. Head of the Council of Representatives of the Crimean Tatar People under the President of Ukraine Lentun Bezaziyev told "Krymskaya Pravda" what hinders a full integration of deported citizens into the Crimean community.

40 HRYVNIA PER PERSON

- What is the main problem of resettlement of returnees that the Council of Representatives faces today?

- In 2011, it was planned to allocate 25 million UAH from the state budget for resettlement of the deported citizens. Half of it was underfinanced. In 2012, a total of 32 million 709 thousand UAH was allocated from the state budget and the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC). We actually received only 11.5 million - 40 hryvnia per a returnee. For the whole 2012. That is why I keep saying that this amount is embarrassing to the state and insulting to the deportees. What could you do with 40 hryvnia? I am even ashamed to talk about it. The 2013 program provides for 22 million from the budget of ARC and 50 million from the state budget of Ukraine. That is a total of 72 million. Well, if these amounts are funded, then we can talk about commissioning of new housing units, construction of highways of a hard surface which the majority of settlements lack at the present, and provision of water and electricity supplies. Social and cultural units - I mean medical and obstetric centres and schools – are almost not built at all. I have already given these numbers, but I repeat: the hospitalized number of children among the deportees makes 16.5% of the total number of sick children. These are the data on the Republican Children's Hospital for 2012. 71 children died in this hospital during the last year, of them 26 (representing 36.6%) are from deportees' families. There are 317 children with disabilities under the age of 16 in the ARC, including 83 children (26.6 %) in the families of the deportees. These statistics demonstrate social disorder of deportees.

- The country is experiencing the crisis, the budget lacks funds…

- You cannot be "half pregnant". Once the authorities have announced the program of resettlement of deported citizens to the whole world, they should accomplish that program. I understand that on the background of the second wave of financial crisis beggars can't be choosers, as they say. If hundreds of millions were reserved, then it could be cut a little. But out of 22 million allocated for the program from the Crimean budget, only 4 million is going to be paid now, and out of 50 million from the state budget of Ukraine - only 10 million 990 thousand. In total, it will be less than 15 million hryvnia instead of the planned 72 million. What kind of "resettlement" are we talking about?!

You should understand that we are not talking about any kind of preferences of the deportees compared to other inhabitants of Crimea. No nation can live better at the expense of another. But we do not ask for it. The goal is to reach the average level of life in Crimea, as a whole.

LITERACY CLASSES FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

- Once the financial issues are solved, will the situation get better at once?

- There exists another problem. I am not speaking as a Crimean Tatar now, but as a pragmatist, an engineer. Funding has not been launched, because Reskomnats did not provide the design and estimate documentation yet. The procedure is as follows: if one wants to receive 50 million from the budget – one should provide the whole set of documents. And then, the amount provided can be adjusted.

And if you provide nothing, they will give nothing at all. It cannot be otherwise. Today, even in respect of 15 million I referred to, the funding has not been launched because documentation was not provided. I met with the Prime Minister and reported to him that with this attitude of Reskomnats we will not launch the funding even in March.

- What is the reason for that? Cannot they or don't they want to work in Reskomnats?

- Over many years, it has been packed with sons-in-law, brothers, wives, sisters ... And I have to give them literacy classes on how to prepare documents in accordance with the laws of Ukraine! One should perform his duties from the beginning to the end. By the way, former head of Reskomnats Dudakov who did not provide documents in the IV quarter in respect of a number of facilities to be commissioned last year is largely to blame for the underfunding of the Resettlement Program last year.

NOSTALGIA

- Did the issue of the underfunding exist before, or is it the "success" of the recent years?

- Let's take the amounts provided back in Soviet times for the purposes of the resettlement of 350 thousand people. According to estimates of the State Commission of the USSR Academy of Sciences, those amounts were equal to approximately 6 billion rubles.

The second, updated number of deportees turned out to be higher - 450 thousand Crimean Tatars. A total of about 8 billion Soviet rubles was to be provided then. Resettlement, employment and education were planned then. Even environmental issues were taken into account, since a large number of people living on a small peninsula represents an additional burden on the environment. Everything was taken into account.

After the Soviet Union collapsed, I addressed to the then USSR Academy of Sciences, I paid for their work, and they made calculations. They reserved about 6 billion hryvnia for the resettlement of 350 thousand Crimean Tatars. However, as of January 1, 2013 only about 1 billion 200 million UAH was allocated.

- It turns to be five-time smaller, doesn't it?

- Yes, it does. But if we talk about the resettlement and return of the Crimean Tatars, the dissolution of the Soviet state is, first and foremost, a tragedy of the Crimean Tatar people. For if there had been the Soviet Union, then all would have been returned and resettled before 2010. The issue would have been solved long time ago. Because at that time the union republics, which were home to the Crimean Tatars - Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Krasnodar region and, of course, Ukraine - were obliged to participate in the resettlement of Crimean Tatars. The first two years of return proved that public funding was not bad. But it lasted until the pro-majlis group of people started to provoke inter-ethnic conflicts on the Lenina square with banners reading like "Russians – Get Out of Crimea!" in 1992 after the collapse of the USSR and the "parade of sovereignties". Do you remember? It did happen. It did. And then, I went once again to Gaidar (Yegor Gaidar, the Minister of Economy and Finances of the RSFSR from November 11, 1991 to February 19, 1992, Russian Finance Minister from February 19 to April 2, 1992. - Ed.) in order to solve the issues of financing for the following year. He met me right by the doors and told me: "Lentun Romanovich, the Russian government will no longer finance the program of resettlement of the Crimean Tatars."

I asked why. And he said, “Russia will not finance you once you are shouting over there "Down with the Russians."

I explained to him, "Yegor Timurovich, it's just a bunch of people, it's not the whole nation!" And he said, "It was your “head of Tatars there”. You should first solve your own problems. "

Russia stopped the funding. And this bunch of people merged with radical nationalists of Ukraine. Majlis, which was established in 1991, needed the destabilization. After all, when all is well, who needs it? Therefore, its principal slogan is "the worse - the better." This is the condition for nationalist seeds falling on the fertile soil.

- Even now Ukraine would rather rely on Europe than Russia, and nationalists gained seats in the Ukrainian parliament. Majlis has traditionally supported the Western Atlanticism. What is your attitude towards the "European choice" of Ukraine?

- When people are talking about "associated membership" today, it means that Ukraine has to stand aside and wait for another 15 or 20 years (it’s not clear whether the European Union will exist that long) to be accepted in the EU. I have nothing against it. But I always say in such cases: it’s better to be a head of the Customs Union, than a tail of the EU.

It's not an accident that I say the “head": during the Soviet Union, the SSSR top management echelon consisted of 30-45% Ukrainian natives. The ethnic compositions of Ukraine and Russia today are practically identical. We must be realistic, pragmatic, and sometimes we must even pocket out our pride for the sake of the welfare of the people we are responsible for. When during the first wave of the crisis Sergei Tigipko reported that industrial production fell by 19%, I remembered that when the Nazis were near Moscow, and Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltic States were occupied, industrial production in the Soviet Union fell only by 24%. Today, even enemies recognize that the SCO countries have rapidly developing economies. Sooner or later, they will beat the United States. Today we extremely need the Customs Union. And there's little time for sailing along - no more than two years. That's it, my friend.

«ANY DELAY IS FATAL»

- Today Majlis is the main enemy of the Council of Representatives. Whose side the people are on?

- I have already announced my position to the leadership of Crimea. A one hundred day challenge ("stodnevka") will not end in one hundred days, but on May 18th. After all, what is going to happen now? If they start dividing those crumbs again instead of providing real financing, Majlis will, naturally, take advantage of it - the same people who objected to the start of work of the Council of Representatives which all the people awaited hoping for a change for the better. Another important thing is that in 1989 several thousands of people's deputies condemned the criminal act of exile of the deported citizens from their historical homeland. Well, how long should we talk about this? If there is no law on rehabilitation of the deported citizens by the 69-th anniversary of the deportation, it will be the second misstep of the leadership of Ukraine and Crimea. Procrastination will only worsen the inter-ethnic situation in the autonomy. I have already persuaded my colleagues, despite the fact that the bill, which has passed the first reading, has a lot of shortcomings. Let's bring it to its end at least in this version. No delay can be allowed anymore. This document should be accepted. You should understand, Majlis will have a trump card if this does not happen until 18 May.

- What do you think they can do? Organize protests?

- If Majlis were "valid", it would certainly have brought people to the streets and protested. Today, it cannot gather even a hundred. It can have fifty, but it will look ridiculous. Majlis has never been engaged in creation. It has been engaged in provocations, arousing resentment by saying "they owe to us", "they have not decided for us," "we want to." But if I want you to help me in some way, I have to want it more than you do.

- But they used to retain the power for quite a long time and hold the influence, didn't they?

- Yes, speculating on the problems of the people. I repeat that if everything was all right, what for would they be needed? Such a scheme did not work in Tatarstan - there too majlis had power claims. But Mintimer Shaimiyev clearly put them on their place - you are a public organization, and there is the Council of Ministers to govern the Republic.

- Majlis is not even a public organization, it refuses to enter the legal field of Ukraine.

- In the 90s, when the power of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR did no longer exist, many politicians resorted to pluralism and started flirting with it. Given the enormous influence of "zapadentsy", many liked the nationalist slogans of Majlis. Thus, Majlis members became welcomed in Kiev and

abroad. They no longer went to the United States as there they were asked to report on the spending of the donations. Now they go to Canada, where they find a common language with Ukrainian radical nationalists and even sign petitions there to award the Nobel Prize to Mustafa. Remember, it was a couple of years ago? People keep silent, people are against it, and nationalists support it. It's like with Gorbachyov: he ruined everything, and got a reward.

THE LAND AND THE WILL

- The Council of Representatives has an advantage, since Majlis is in opposition not only to you, but to the current government, too. Do you find possible the reconciliation between Majlis and the state authorities, or Majlis and the Council?

- The appointment of the Council of Representatives is the duty of the president. After all, he has the right not to create this council at all. Membership in the council is not inherited, even if you are Chingizid.

And what moral right does the leadership of Majlis have to be indignant? Had Majlis done anything significant for the Crimean Tatar people over the past 5 years while it was on the board of the Council? Let's have a look at the issue of the mosque construction.

It is the first time I'm telling someone about it, you can write it down or not – it's up to you. Donations were collected back in 2008.

At that time, I was restricted in movements after a leg surgery, that's why I invited my son-in-law and said, "Go and make donations from my family, your family and the family of your father who lives in Genichesk." He donated a thousand dollars. People saved money and gave it away – as much as they could. About 170 thousands of shell stones were brought. 2008 passes, then 2009, and 2010... and only in 2011 a capsule was placed in the presence of a large gathering of people. But it turns out, there is no design and estimate documentation. No one knows how much money was collected. Well, shell stone is a high-absorbency material.

And it was unprotected. After a while, Mustafa (Dzhemilev - Ed.) states that construction of the mosque will begin in September 2011. Today is 2013. Construction has not begun. And he says that the construction will cost 80 million dollars. But if there are no design estimates, where did they get that amount from? It is 650 million hryvnia, a lot of money. It's not the Saudi Arabia that we live in.

- Do you think that this amount is overestimated?

- I made inquiries - none of the mosques built here during the past 22 years costs even a half of that amount. Then Mustafa says that the Turkish Prime Minister has promised to contribute the remaining amount after the construction begins. I have already expressed my objections, including in the media, addressed to Majlis and project designers it hired. If all of it is true, then show the location-based design and estimate documentation at least for the foundation. There are thousands of projects of religious buildings one can find in the world - both Christian and Muslim. But this project should be linked to local conditions, take into account all the parameters: soil characteristics, seismic activity, and so on. Show us the project, indicate the cost of the foundation construction, then the Council may appeal to the people for donations and to the authorities with a request to allocate at least a part of the amounts reserved for the resettlement program.

Another very important thing is the allocation of land plots. Not only between Crimean Tatars are the deportees, but all Crimean residents. I do not think that the land should be allocated to the deportees and not allocated to the others.

- But you should agree that self-acquisition is indeed a national invention.

- Over the past six years, self-acquisition had been carried out by more than 12 thousand families. There was a shift in addressing those issues, but the process is unacceptably slow. A good planning is needed to see the amounts planned to be allocated in the first, second, third quarters. And the figures should be announced so that people knew them. I'm talking about everybody, not only the Crimean Tatars. There should be a clear procedure for and openness in dealing with land issues.

- It is not a secret that Crimean authorities have allocated since long time ago and keep allocating land plots primarily to the deportees. Nevertheless, people keep speculating on the land issue.

- Let's be objective. When I headed the committee on the affairs of the deportees in the 90s, we planned out everything under both the Soviet and Ukrainian programs. Plans were prepared on the basis of the map of the former settlement of Crimean Tatars. Before the deportation the coastal zone, from Yevpatoriya to Feodosiya, the Bakhchisarai and Belogorsk regions were inhabited by about 60% of the Crimean Tatars.

Today this narrow strip is inhabited only by 3 to 5 percent of the Crimean Tatars. At the same time, non-deported people with "bags full of money", you know what they are doing in Yuzhnoberezhye. And for some reason, many of them get away with it. I believe that it’s much easier to solve the problem of self-acquisition than

coping with huckster-oligarchs who received "kickbacks" and feel "masters of their lives." What a point this all has reached! The Prime Minister has to take a tractor himself and bring down grills illegally set up along the beach due to acquiescence of some local officials. But, thank God, the process has begun.

- Does the question of allocation of lands require the intervention of the top figure, too?

- I personally witnessed the prime minister calling and putting pressure on those responsible. There was a shift in the case of the Petrovskiye heights, it simply needed a boost. Unfortunately, decisions of the land commission do not always reach the executives. That's why we have to turn to the high-rank officials. In general, the activity and energy of head of government Anatoly Mogilyov mean a lot. After he personally intervened, the Republican Committee on Land Resources headed by Chabanov performed a six-year plan within two months! There is nothing to do about it - these are the times we live in. By his example the head of the government shows officials the way drastic measures should be taken.

- There is another sensitive issue. What should be done with the self-acquired lands with houses already built on them?

- I believe that where environmental regulations are complied with, the necessary distance to high-voltage lines, pipelines etc. meets the regulations, and if nothing is grown on this soil, in such cases the government could make concessions.

And where safety regulations are violated, cause no official will dare to take responsibility and to legitimize the process. Well, if anything should happen, even in five years – the responsible person will be the one who signed it. In such cases, the land plots would have to be vacated and people - resettled. I have no doubt that the authorities will have enough determination to deal with this problem.

I am very concerned about another issue: the financing of the resettlement program and the adoption of the law on the deported people do not fall within the competence of the Crimean authorities. The participation of Kiev is clearly essential. Here, we need a political will of the president. Only then the case will move off the ground.

THE WAY OUT OF THE IMPASSE

- What do you think about the candidature of Enver Abduraimov for the post of a new Chairman Of The Permanent Parliamentary Commission On Affairs Of Nationalities And Deported Citizens?

- I did not approve his candidature. I frankly told the head of the government and the Chairman of the Supreme Council about it. First, he allowed himself a statement on television which humiliated and insulted the entire Crimean Tatar nation. He distorted the history of deportation. Such things cannot be forgotten. People will remember it until the end of his life. I convened the council which, by the way, consists of different people, and all of them said as one "No way!" Second, he is a businessman, and has no experience in working in public structures. He does not understand, this young man, what kind of a situation he found himself in - Kurultai turned away from him, he was not recognized by the Council of Representatives under the President. People do not recognize him, either. Who will he work with, and how?

- Did you have another candidature?

- We offered another candidature, I am not going to give the name, he is a member of the Party of Regions, a deputy who has extensive working experience in Crimea. But somehow the authorities have decided otherwise. I am not accountable for the actions of the authorities, I am responsible for the actions of the council. I believe our actions are correct.

- How do you estimate the level of co-operation with the state power, as a whole?

- It is a quite fruitful collaboration. I keep saying: if you want to reach an agreement with me, and you've got three questions out of five, on which our opinions coincide, you should start with these three, and then move on to the fourth and the fifth ones. You must be able to find a compromise that will satisfy both sides. It does one no credit to turn back and walk away. This is a dead end where Majlis came to, thanks to which we are now back in the 90s. We kept working hard and now we have to start all over again.

* * *

- Sea foam follows the storm. When the sea is calm, it is blue, calm and gentle. The same is with society - when there is no order, rats get out of all the cracks and ditches and say to the world: "It is our time to rule." Today the leaders of the opposition in the Supreme Council represented by new Ukrainian Chamberlains and Daladiers watch with tenderness their colleagues from the party "Svoboda", raging and preaching neo-Nazi ideology. All this leads to strengthening of the centrifugal forces and lead to the disintegration of the country. They learned nothing from the collapse of the USSR and Yugoslavia, while the collapse was at the cost of blood and tears.

Lentun BEZAZIYEV.

Interviewed by Nikolai FILLIPOV

Crimean blockade organizer launches guerrilla 'Tatar battalion' with 'Turkish help'

Published time: 27 Dec, 2015 05:06Edited time: 27 Dec, 2015 06:01

A self-proclaimed Crimean Tatar leader and the coordinator of the peninsula's land blockade and power blackout, has claimed that the Turkish defense ministry is helping with the formation of a Tatar battalion tasked with sabotage.

In a set of interviews to Ukrainian media, Lenur Islyamov who represents the unregistered organization "Majlis of Crimean Tatars", announced that the Turkey is taking an active role in the formation of the *"Tatar battalion"* tasked with *"protecting the Crimean frontier"* and carrying out attacks inside the peninsula.

"While the Ukrainian Defense Ministry still only scratches its head, the Turkish Defense Ministry has already begun supporting us," said

Islyamov, adding that Ankara has so far provided the newly-assembled radical force with boots and uniforms.

The volunteer battalion is allegedly relying on *"public donations"* so far, but soon, Islyamov hopes, the paramilitary structure will be incorporated into Ukraine's defense forces.

Crimea launches sabotage case against organizers of blackout

"We now have more than a hundred people who have already entered the battalion as volunteers, but we hope that after all the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, will create and allow the Crimean Tatars to have their own national battalion within the armed forces," Islyamov told 112 Ukraine TV channel.

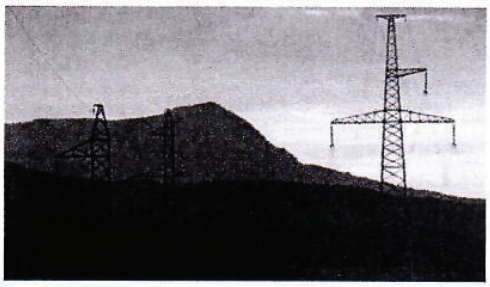
Islyamov hopes that the new force of around 560 fighters will serve as a "Tatar navy seals" battalion. The main task of the paramilitary unit will be guerrilla warfare and acts of sabotage inside the Crimea.

"The main objective is the protection of the borders of Crimea from inside," Islyamov said in the TV interview. *"The objectives of this battalion is to strike everywhere we can. In Crimea we know all the trails."*

Islyamov called for the further isolation of Crimea and promised to *"liberate Tatars"* from Russia and return the peninsula to Kiev *"within a year."* Islyamov, who is a Russian citizen, is already being investigated by the Russian Security Service (FSB) for organizing a ground blockade of Crimea.

The blockade *"using all the strength and resources"* could begin *"at the end of 2015 or the beginning of 2016,"* Islyamov was quoted saying earlier this month, threatening to disrupt ferry connections across the Kerch Straight, which separates the peninsula and mainland Russia.

The 49-year-old self-proclaimed fighter for the Tatar people's rights said there are many *"interesting methods"* to organize a naval blockade of the peninsula, where as an extreme measure, *"small boats could attack ships that carry goods in Crimea."*



Russia powers up Crimea, cutting dependence on Ukraine

In late November, so-called *"Tatar volunteers"* destroyed several electricity pylons in the Kherson region of southern Ukraine and prevented repair crews from restoring energy supplies via two important power lines leading to Crimea. The power line sabotage operation left more than 1.8 million people in the Black Sea peninsula in a blackout.

Mainland Russia has begun supplying electricity to Crimea earlier this month after the first stage of the energy bridge was commissioned weeks ahead of schedule.

The majority of those living in Crimea today are ethnic Russians – almost 1,200,000 or around 58.3 percent of the population, according to the last national census conducted back in 2001. Some 24 percent are Ukrainians (around 500,000) and 12 percent are Crimean Tatars.

#Crimea blockade organizer Islyamov with right-wing Grey Wolves

> #Turkey via @A_SHEKHoVTSoV https://m.facebook.com/home.php?ref=bookmark&app_id=474885433 9&hrc=1&refsrc=http%3A%2F%2Fh.facebook.com%2Fhr%2Fr%3Fref%3Dbookmark&_rdr ...
>
> — Arseniy Svynarenko (@svynarenko) 8:12 PM - 6 Dec 2015

While the Majlis is still posing as an official body representing Crimean Tatar minority, the interregional public movement Qirim held a conference in December, renouncing the self-proclaimed leaders.

"The drift of Dzhemilev, Chubarov and Islyamov towards cooperation with extremist groups condemned by the whole progressive world has deprived them of their right to represent Crimean Tatars. From now on, all their statements at any forums should be qualified as personal opinions," said a resolution adopted by the congress.

The delegates also condemned the use of the national symbols of Crimean Tatars, including the flag, emblem, and anthem, during the inhumane blockade of the peninsula.

"Crimean Tatar symbols are not a bargaining chip for political crooks, no one gave them the right to unilaterally use our relics at their discretion," the resolution added.

Crimean Tatar battalion got help from Turkey

KHERSON (QHA) -

Crimean Tatar volunteer battalion, created in Kherson region, received 120 sets of camouflage uniforms as a volunteer aid from Turkey, reported the coordinator of the Crimean civil blockade Lenur Islyamov on Facebook.

> *- Turkey has sent the batallion volunteer help - 120 sets of camouflage uniforms! According to the post.*

City Hall Health Department in the city of Adana (Turkey) organized a charity event to collect warm clothing for the participants of the Crimean

civil blockade and collected about 500 kilograms of clothes that was handed to the blockade participants January 16 at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Congress of the Crimean Tatars.

Photo: Lenur Islyamov's Facebook page

QHA

Unofficial translation

„Poroshenko said that the aim of the blockade is the return of Crimea to Ukraine"[1]

22 September, 2015

The President of Ukraine P.Poroshenko said that „the blockade of Crimea is an action of public activists".

"The blockade is an action of public activists of the Crimean Tatar peoples", said P.Poroshenko. He added that "the state authorities – Ukrainian border guards and the Minisrtry of the Inferior of Ukraine got an order to ensure law and order and absence of provocations".

According to P.Poroshenko, this steps are taken to return as soon as possible Crimea to Ukraine.

[1] https://regnum.ru/news/polit/1975787.html

BALBEK Ruslan Ismailovich, deputy within the multi-party electoral district of the "United Russia" Party, former Vice-Premier of the Republic of Crimea, former assistant to people's deputy of Ukraine, the leader of the so-called Majlis, M.Dzhemilev;

Online newspaper "Krymskoye Ekho":

- "*Today, these interests, first of all issues of cultural rehabilitation, are reflected in the President Putin's Decree on Measures for the Rehabilitation of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German Peoples Living on the Territory of the Crimean ASSR, a document which is so important for all previously repressed peoples. This long-awaited legal act withdraws all sweeping accusations, expands the ability to restore rights which were declared by Dzhemilev and Chubarov so many times, without explaining to the Crimean society what lies behind it.*" (http://c-eho.info/intervyu/item/342-krym-za-ognennoj-stenoj);

- "*...99 percent of Crimean Tatars have got the Russian passports and every time I go to the areas of compact settlement of Crimean Tatars I can see the people's sentiments. You know, their domestic problems are finally being solved, including those of squatters; it was Ukraine who got them into these "protest meadows", these 3x4 m constructions...*" (http://c-eho.info/intervyu/item/623-medzhlis-vsegda-dejstvoval-v-interesakh-chuzhogo-gosudarstva);

ILYASOV Remzi Ilyasovich, Deputy Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea, leader of the Interregional Public Movement of the Crimean Tatar People "Kyrym", former member of Majlis;

- "*The safety of the Crimean Tatars in Russia is ensured as never before*". (RIA-Krym, 05/02/2016, http://crimea.ria.ru/opinions/20160205/1103068789.html);

- "*Two years ago the multinational population of Crimea joined the big family of peoples of the Russian Federation. Crimea's reunification with Russia contributed to restoration of historical justice and withdrawal of sweeping accusations, which the Crimean Tatar people waited for long 70 years*", stressed R. Ilyasov (Krymskiye Novosti (Crimean News), 15/03/2016, http://crimea-news.com/society/2016/03/15/180431.html)

ABDURAIMOV Vasvi Ennanovich, leader of the Crimean Tatar Movement "Milli Firka" (People's Party), candidate of medical sciences, publisher, editor, political expert;

- "*The scale of changes that have affected Crimea can be compared with the beginning of the 90s, when the Soviet Union collapsed and the mass return of Crimean Tatars to the peninsula started*", said Vasvi Abduraimov. "*However, while processes of restoration of the rights of the Crimean Tatars as a repressed nation were rudely interrupted and forbidden at that time, now right on the Crimea's first day within the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin promised to help my people in solving this problem.*

However, not all the Crimean Tatars share my opinion. There is some small group of bandits called Majlis which strongly inhibits the formation of Crimea as part of Russia, fueling international discord.

I do not want their activities to form a wrong opinion about Crimean Tatars. For the most part, my people are happy to join Russia, because we understand that no ethnic group is discriminated in this country. They will not allow to insult us, they will help. And no opponents' intrigues will be able to dissuade us." (Novostnoi Kaleidoskop website, 24/03/2016, "*Vasvi*

Abduraimov: Crimean Tatars Welcome Crimea's Reunification with Russia"; https://novokol.info/novosti/vasvi-abduraimov)

NIMETULLAEV Seitumer Nuridinovich, leader of the movement "Krym Birligi/ Krymskoye Edinstvo" (Translator's Note: Crimean Unity), former head of the Genichesk District Administration (Kherson Region, Ukraine), displaced person, businessman;

Chairman of organizations Seitumer Nuridinovich Nimetullaev and his deputy Reshat Ablaev were invited from Regional Public Organization "Kyrym Birligi" and Public Council of the Crimean Tatar People. Head of "Kyrym Birligi" made a presentation on the topic "Human potential as a factor of development of Crimea." In his speech Seitumer Nimetullaev stressed that without solving the problem of resettlement of Crimean Tatars in their historical homeland the potential of the Republic of Crimea on the national scale will not be fully unlocked: "*We must show that we are able to solve problems of resettlement of a whole nation in a short period of time. It should be the main argument in our policy on a global level, since the Crimean Tatar issue had not been resolved for 23 years while Crimea was under the Ukrainian government, and today his decision is a contribution to the development of the Russian community on the part of the executive bodies of the Republic of Crimea, a contribution of the Republic of Crimea to the improvement of the image of the Russian Federation on the world stage.*" (Website of Non-governmental organization "Kyrym Birligi", 28/10/2015 "*Potential of Crimea in Strengthening the Russian Statehood*", http://www.qirimbirligi.ru/news/potencial-kryma-v-ukreplenii-rossijskoj-gosudarstvennosti.html)

ABLAEV Emirali, leader of the Centralized Religious Organization "Spiritual Administration of Crimea and Sevastopol" (DUMKS)

Ablayev: The time has come for the Crimean Muslims to create in Russia
15:1603.12.2014
A mufti of the Muslims of the Crimea Khadzhi Emirali Ablayev told RIA Novosti what life is like for the Muslims in Crimea, about the funding of construction of the Cathedral mosque and assistance from Turkey, as well as about cooperation with the Muslim communities in various regions of Russia.

- The Crimean Tatars had a mixed response to the reunification of Crimea and Russia. What is the current sentiment among the Muslims?

- The Crimean Tatars, the native people of the Crimea are going through a difficult time. But the value of a raincoat is best appreciated in the rain. Everything that has happened must encourage us to create, in the first place we must take care of each other and remember that each one of us is responsible for our own people. Therefore, it is extremely important to be thoughtful about every step, every action and every word, so as to inflict no harm on oneself or one's neighbor.

In Quran, Allah says: "Seek help from Allah through patience and prayer". Thank Lord, today peace and stability are maintained in Crimea. It is a priceless opportunity to create and develop for the sake of preservation of our spirituality, culture and the language.

- Are Crimean Muslims ready to hold a dialogue with the authorities?

- The constructive dialogue is being conducted, there is no other way. It is impossible to live, work, solve problems without interacting with the authorities. Moreover, we, the religious leaders, must create a positive atmosphere. It is our mission, a distinctive feature of a person of

faith and Quran refers to it as "muslih"- the creative, as opposed to hypocrites who trespass and breach the order – "mufsidun".

- What do authorities promise in return?

- We can feel the support from the authorities in implementation of social projects for the benefit of the Muslim Ummah and it gives hope. Take, for instance, a conference in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of passing of Ismail Gasprinskiy, a massive celebration of the 700th anniversary of Khan Uzbek mosque in the Old Crimea. We have drawn a lot of attention to the mosque and it is justified because it is the oldest mosque in the entire Eastern Europe and our task is to do everything possible to preserve our monuments of the Muslim culture.

We are planning to implement a range of projects in cooperation with the Crimean authorities. We will continue the dialogue and cooperation.

- Last country you visited was Turkey. What did you discuss with President Erdogan?

- I went there on the invitation from the Turkish side. I am grateful to Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Mehmet Gormez (Minister of Religious Affairs of Turkey – *editor's note*) for the invitation. It is important that Turkey has confirmed and does not renounce its agreements concerning the funding of the construction of the Cathedral mosque. The Head of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov and the Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy in the Crimea Oleg Belaventsev have already announced that they are willing to provide support and I hope the construction can be commenced soon. The Lord willing, the expectations of the Crimean Muslims will be met. I have no doubt that it will bring positive things to our community.

- How long will it take to construct the Cathedral mosque? Haven't investors from Tatarstan and the leader of Chechnya Ramzan Kadyrov previously manifested their willingness to provide support?

- We hope that, the Lord willing, the mosque will be constructed within a few years. It depends on a number of factors: relationship between the states, timely funding, specialists who will conduct the construction works. Take Turkey, for example, the construction there is fast and of good quality. As far as the investors are concerned, at present, we have signed an agreement on the construction of the mosque with Turkey only. No other official proposals have been received but we are open to everyone who would like to contribute.

As of today, over 1.5 mln roubles has been collected from the Crimean Muslims. We have not announced the cessation of the collection of funds but it had to be suspended because of disruption of the operation of the banks in Crimea.

- The Ukrainian side rushed to announce that the meeting in Turkey was permeated by anti-Russian sentiments...

- I strongly object against anybody using me as a spiritual leader in geopolitical games, however, sometimes there is no avoiding it, unfortunately.

We have had important discussions with the Turkish side and I am sure they will help us preserve peace in Crimea, maintain the bridges we have built with other religions in these years and will contribute to stabilization of the situation within the Crimean community. Believe me, I have not heard any anti-Russian statements nor have seen any support of such sort of sentiments from the Turkish side. A call for a constructive dialogue and creation was made.

- Islam teachers from Turkey used to work in Crimea, however, after the referendum in March they left the peninsula. Are their services needed today?

- The teachers of Islam were working in Crimea sine 1993 under a programme of the Directorate of Religious Affairs of Turkey. They helped us revive Islam, taught our children. The Turkish and the Crimean Tatar peoples are very close as far as faith, language, culture are concerned, they share the traditions of Khan Efti teachings of Islam, which are very far from extremism or radicalism.
As a result of changes in the legislation the teachers of religion had to leave the Crimea but Mekhmet-bei (Head of the Directorate for Religious Affairs of Turkey Mekhmet Germez – *editor's note*) and I have discussed the possibility of their return and resumption of activity. This issue will be resolved after the muftiyat is registered in accordance with the Russian laws.

- How would you describe the state of inter-ethnic relations in Crimea? What is essential for the peace in the Crimean land?

- We thank the Lord that today peace can be maintained in our republic. It is a great shame but there have always been people among the public officials and in the community in general who have a different understanding and interests, some strive for conflict and deliberately create problems. Most importantly, the positive spirit in the society must prevail. The function of the authority consists in equitable treatment of all and establishment of the rule of law. We will work jointly to preserve peace and stability on our peninsula.

- Are you establishing cooperation with the Muslim communities from the constituent entities of the Russian Federation?

- We have always had friendly relations with all Muslim organizations in Russia and now these ties will only grow stronger. We hope that they will grow into close and fruitful cooperation for the benefit of the Muslim Ummah in Russia and the society as a whole.

- Does the agenda include the construction of new mosques? How many are needed?

- In order to satisfy the needs of the Muslim communities we need to construct about 40 more mosques, provided several dozens of old worship buildings seized back in the Soviet times are returned.

- What prayer would you suggest using to pray to Allah in times of hardships?

- One can pray with words or with deeds. If we want it to be effective, I would suggest rethinking everything first, find mistakes or flaws in oneself and try to remedy them, it is true both for individuals and society in general. As far as the words are concerned, the prophet Muhammad in such moments advised to pray to Allah with the prayer of prophet Yunus (Jonah): "There is no God but You [oh Lord]! You are infinitely far from all flaws! I have truly been sinful!"(Quran, sura Prophets, ayat 87)

(Rossiya Dlya Vsekh (Russia for Everyone) website with reference to an interview of RIA-Novosti of 03/12/2014, "*Ablaev: for Crimean Muslims it is time to create and build in Russia*", http://tat.rus4all.ru/interview/20141203/725607357.html)

SAITVALIEV Ruslan Narimanovich, Mufti of the Central Administration of Muslims Central Spiritual Administration of Muslims "Tavrichesky Muftiyat" which is in conflict with DUMKS;

"...For Crimean Tatars, representing the majority of Muslims of the peninsula, an important event was the signing of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 21 April 2014 "On measures for the rehabilitation of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and the state support of their revival and development." This Decree is aimed at the restoration of historical justice and elimination of consequences of the illegal deportation of the Crimean peoples in 1944.

*With the reunification of Crimea we became part of the large Ummah of the Muslims of Russia. We have got new opportunities for cooperation and collaboration for the benefit and unity of all peoples living in the Russian Federation. To this end, we are now making contacts, discussing joint constructive work with Muslims of other republics and regions." (*R.Saitvaliev with experts of the Russian Institute for Strategic Research. Verbatim records of the speech: (http://newsbalt.ru/reviews/2015/09/vzryv-v-krymu-aktivno-gotovitsya-antir/)

KRAVCHENKO Oleg Vitalyevich, Chairman of the **Ukrainian** Community of Simferopol (currently being reorganized into the Ukrainian Community of Crimea);

"*Now there are so many contradictory statements about the life of the Ukrainians in Crimea. I want to say that there are no harassment on grounds of national origin or inter-ethnic conflicts in Crimea. We can safely walk in embroidered shirts, no one is discriminated or oppressed*", Kravchenko stressed. He also called to end political speculations about the life of the Ukrainians in Crimea. (RIA Novosti Ukraina, 09/03/3016, "*Ukrainians of Crimea to Form Cultural Autonomy*", http://rian.com.ua/society/20160309/1006406439.html)

SEITMEMETOV Seit Veli, former chairman of non-governmental organization "**Crimean Tatars For Alliance with Russia**" (registered in 2005, from 2014 - non-governmental organization "Crimean Tatars – Crimea – Russia!")

"*...During 23 years, while we were part of Ukraine, we received nothing from the government, while Russia passed a law which we have sought for years as early as in April. I received the citizenship of the Russian Federation and I'm proud of it*," said the leader of the pro-Russian organization of the Tatars. (Internet Media A-News, 19/01/15, http://www.anews.com/p/16132874/)

Zaur Smirnov, Head of the State Committee of inter-ethnic relations and deported citizens, delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimea	Smirnov called "political, unconstructive and made under an external influence" the resolutions of the Mejlis on boycotting the elections and recalling its representatives in the governance. http://gazeta.crimea.ua/news/krimskie-tatarigotovyatsya-k-iskluchenіyam-15765	Crimean Newspaper 23.07.2014

n Tatar People		
Zaur Smirnov, Head of the State Committee of inter-ethnic relations and deported citizens, Delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimea n Tatar People	The Mejlis advised the Crimean Tatars also to boycott the September 14 election. It was decided to dismiss the disagreeing members. "The decision on the boycotting is hasty, politically motivated, it shall bring in nothing useful to the Crimean Tatars, says Head of the State Committee of inter-ethnic relations and deported citizens Zaur Smirnov. – Tatars are motivated to participate in building up the new Crimea, and no one but they can advise the government how to resolve their problems. http://www.kommersant.ru/doc/2564926	kommersan t.ru 22.09.2014
Zaur Smirnov, Head of the State Committee of inter-ethnic relations and deported citizens, Delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimea n Tatar People	"If the Ukrainian party is so much interested in supporting the Crimean Tatar People, then it has already had 23 years to articulate their support. The fact that the Ukraine has not adopted any political decision in the favor of rehabilitation of The Crimean Tatars, in the favor of acknowledging the Crimean Tatar language as an official one, once again reveals that the Crimean Tatar issue for the Ukraine party is an issue for international manipulations and speculations". http://ria.ru/crimea news/20150122/1043824925.html# 14265109361764&messaqe=resize&relto=loqin&action =removeClass&value=reqistration	RIA News 22.01.2015
Zaur Smirnov, Head of the State Committee of inter-ethnic relations and deported citizens, Delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimea n Tatar People	"98% of the Tatar People want to return Crimea to the Ukraine, because they have to live under terror organized by the occupation authorities" declared Mustafa Dzhemilev, member of the Ukrainian Parliament, in the interview to the French Journal "International Life". Zaur Smirnov, Head of the State Committee of inter-ethnic relations and deported citizens, called the statements made by Mustafa Dzhemilev "a new effort to attire the dying attention". Mr. Smirnov reminded the "Ъ" newspaper that in the end of the February a member of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine demanded from Petro Poroshenko to start an "economic blockade" of the Crimea: to stop electricity and food supply. "He said that is what the Crimean Tatars demand, but these requests have nothing to do with the people's opinion" , thinks Zaur Smirnov. – When making such declarations Mustafa Dzhemilev intends to consciously set Crimeans against the Crimean Tatars, but all his efforts remain useless". Mr. Smirnov also assured that there are no 'internal threats' that might launch inter-ethnic conflict in the Crimea. http://www.kommersant.ru/doc/2680479	kommersan t.ru 05.03.2015
Zaur	"Certain mass media resources have published information that	18.12.2014

Smirnov, Head of the state Committee of inter-ethnic relations and deported citizens, Delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimea n Tatar People	the Crimean authorities are planning to deport thousands of the Crimean Tatars and other citizens from among the repressed nations who arrived from the Central Asia countries and whose allowed period of stay in the Crimea has expired. Now then I would like to address these "media resources": First of all you should ask the authorities what measures are supposed to be undertaken, and only then reveal facts throgh mass media. You should write only about the verified facts, scandals and intrigues are currently not quite in fashion. There is an exact position that Sergey Valeryevich Aksenov and the leaders of the Republic adhere to: no one will deport any one from the Crimea. I am sure that we shall find legal forms in accordance with which we'll provide for the lawful presence of the repressed citizens within the territory of the Crimea Republic. The case is closed". http://qkmn.rk.gov.ru/rus/index.htm/news/291342.htm	
Zaur Smirnov, Head of the State Committee of inter-ethnic relations and deported citizens, Delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimea n Tatar People	For a long time we have been waiting for the Presidential decree, and it was yesterday signed by the RF President. We are ready to carry out all the provisions of the said decree, and the main thing – after this long-waited decree was signed – to bring it to effect. This is our principle task and obligation, I call up all the colleagues to understand, to believe and to support, said Smirnov. http://qha.com.ua/na-hidirlezpriqlasvat-rukovodstvo-krima-i-rf-smirnov-135301.html	The "Crimean News" Agency April 23, 2014
Ruslan Balbek, Deputy Prim e Minister of the Crimea Republic	"Under Ukraine the Crimean Tatar issue was a political instrument of influence for the U.S. Department of State , and the Crimean Tatars were hostages because the Ukraine authorities handed over the monopoly to represent the whole nation to one person, i.e. to Mustafa Dzhemilev. Today the USA is trying to impose the position and outlook of their single agent of influence on the Crimea events on the whole world". http://ria.ru/societv/20150316/1052729621 ,html#14265 092899534&messaqe=resize&relto=loqin&action=removeClass& value=reqistration#ixzz3UYG79ci4	RIA News 16.03.2015
Ruslan Balbek, Deputy Prim e Minister of Crimea Republic	"Today The Crimean Tatars understand clearly that they are under secure protection of the state", pointed Balbek. In his opinion, the great role in it belongs to the decree of the Russian President Vladimir Putin This decree removed the label of "traitors" from the repressed nations.	Studio discussion "Nation's verdict", ITV channel
Ruslan Balbek, Deputy Prim e Minister of Crimea	The Crimean Tatars made in an considerable contribution to provide for the return of Crimea to Russia, considers the Deputy Prime Minister of Crimea Republic Ruslan Balbek. He declared that after handing out medals "For the Return of the Crimea" to eight representatives of the Crimea Tatars who	Department of informatio nal policy of the

Republic	provided for the security measures during the Crimean referendum of March the 16th. http://ru.krvmr.com/content/article/26775775.html	Crimea Republic at the CR Ministry of Informatio n 24.12.2014
Ruslan Balbek, Deputy Prim e Minister of Crimea Republic	"I propose to the UNO delegation to visit Crimea as a fully legitimate region of the Russian Federation so that they could personally familiarize themselves with how the Crimean Tatars live. I could likewise propose that they would not ever listen to any organization with a poor reputation" , said the Deputy Prime Minister. He also emphasized that the Crimea and Tatar security committee has not been officially registered and that it has only some dozens of supporters and that it is known as an organization financed by the US. Their principle task is to make loud geopolitical declarations as if on behalf of the nation, the declarations which comply with the interests of their investors, and by that they impudently and insolently neglect the position of the Crimean Tatars proper" http://russian.rt.com/article/69634	RT 19.01.2015
Remzi Ilyasov, Deputy Chairman of State Council of Republic of the Crimea, Chairman of the movement "Crimea" («Къырым»)	"The Crimea inter-ethnic issue assumes now more and more valuable character and depending on its resolution the stability of social and political situation on the Crimean Peninsula shall progress. And it shall be recognized that Russian and Crimean governments have already made and are making certain steps in this direction. These are only some examples: the Crimean Tatar language has been acknowledged as the official language, which serves the basis for further adoption of appropriate laws and decrees for its development and acknowledgement of its full equality of rights. For instance, today, according to the priority measures plan the State Council of the Crimea Republic elaborates the Laws of the Crimean Republic "On the Languages of the Crimea Republic" and "On Education in the Crimean Republic"; also signing by the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin of the Decree on rehabilitation of the Tatar People. This has provided our people with the right for benefits, privileges and other economic liberties listed in the Law of the Russian Federation "On the Rehabilitation of Political Repression Victims". You know very well about the raider issue that has not been resolved during the past 10 years. Thanks to the fact that the Crimea has obtained a right to adopt its own laws, today we are trying to settle this problem by the legal basis and I sincerely hope that this issue will be resolved in the nearest future. For instance, a draft of the law "On Resolution of Issues Connected with Illegal Seizure of Lands on the Territory of the Crimean Republic" is being prepared for the second hearing. Another law that is already in force in the Crimea Republic, "On Singularity of material and land relations in the Crimean Republic" specifies that the repressed people requiring land shall be provided	"Komsomo lskaya Pravda", October 3, 2014

	one time with a plot of land for the construction of a private house to be lived in. A program aimed at adjustment and social and cultural development of the deported people has been adopted. It is intended to be carried out before 2020. 10 billion 805 million rubles shall be allocated for its realization. 450 million out of 800 million planned for this year has already been transferred from the Federal Budget for the adjustment of the deported. Muslim holidays Uraza Bayram and Kurban Bayram as well as Christian Easter and Trinity Day have already become official day-offs , and that is for all the citizens of the Crimea". "I consider the Mejlis resolution on "boycotting" elections as baseless and unjust, hasty and adopted with an excess of the jurisdiction provided for by the Qurultay. It is yet another attempt to divert the attention from the existing issues . People who as a result of the Mejlis incompetent rule are now in the state of confrontation. Such tendency is hazardous. The political strategy based on showdowns and restrictions creates the conditions for aggravation of inter-ethnic contradictions in the Crimea, brings forth a social split, diverts from settling major practical tasks placed by the Qurultay on the Mejlis of the Crimean and Tatar people". http://www. kp. md/dail v/26290/3167909/	
Remzi Ilyasov, Deputy Chairman of State Council of the Republic of Crimea, Chairman of the movement "Crimea" («Къырым»)	The Crimean Tatars shall be included in the public life of Russia and the Crimea. Certainly, their desire to be represented in public authorities and to participate in governing the country is obvious and understandable. And that shall be favored by the Crimean and Tatar people development concept. It is possible to elaborate a precise plan for five, ten and twenty years that shall provide for the appropriate stages and their exact objectives. http://crimea.kz/130134-Remzi-Il-yasov-My-ne-pozhali-protyanutuyu-nam-vlast-vu-ruku-No-vse-eshe-mozhno-ispravit.html	The Crimean News, January 15, 2015
Remzi Ilyasov, Deputy Chairman of State Council of the Republic of Crimea, Chairman of the movement "Crimea" («Къырым»)	Two to three thousand of the Crimean Tatars have returned to the Peninsula from places of their deportation after the Crimea joined up Russia, announced Vice-speaker of the State Council of the Crimea Republic Remzi Ilyasov. "Today this flow of people is being multiplied, because the Crimea has settled as part of the Russian Federation. We feel it". http://lenta.ru/news/2014/10/01/tatari/	Lenta.ru October 1, 2014
Eskender Bilyalov,	"The Qurultay practically does not work. Mejlis does not work at full strength. The deputies who were left by Refat Chubarov do	15 minutes 15.12.2014

Chairman of Saki Regional Mejlis, Delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People	not really fulfill their duties" http://15minut.org/article/krymskogo-vitse-spikeraremzi-ilyasova-predlozhili-sdelat-i-o-glavy-medzhlisa- 2014-12-25-17-12-08	
Murat Ayzyd zhiev, Delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People	The Russian authorities are now providing unprecedented preferences for the Crimea and ,in particular, for the Crimean Tatars. In these conditions one should not stir up troubles, but do their best to use these opportunities in favor and for the best of the people. http://belogorsknews.blogspot.co.ii/2014/11/blogpost 67.html	"The Crimea Belogorye" November 18, 2014
Refat Derdarov Head of Bakhchisaray Regional council of the Crimea Republic	"To manage the Mejlis by "Skype" is unacceptable. Our Chief of Mejlis is staying on the territory of the Mainland part of Ukraine, no, it is unacceptable for us". "Thanks God, our life is being adjusted.The Crimean Tatars are very united, they always hear their leaders. They ask 'Show us the way', and the answer is 'We do not know it ourselves'. So they have no idea what to do'. http://an-crimea.ru/page/news/95448/	Weekly Arguments – The Crimea, March 3, 2015

Statements made by the representatives of Crimea during the Human dimension implementation meeting (Warsaw, 19-30 September 2016)

Working session 10 «Tolerance and non-discrimination»[1]

Выступление заместителя Председателя Духовного управления мусульман Крыма и г. Севатополя А.С.Исмаилова

Меня зовут Айдер Исмаилов, я заместитель председателя Духовного управления мусульман Крыма и города Севастополя. Я непосредственно приехал из Крыма, поэтому воочию на протяжении последних двух-трех лет наблюдаю все процессы, которые происходят в Крыму и соответственно с мусульманами Крыма. Озвучиваются, скажем, мнения людей за пределами Крыма, издалека. Следует сказать, что есть Указ Президента России о реабилитации репрессированных народов Крыма, в том числе и крымское-татарского народа Крыма. Крымско-татарский язык является государственным, наряду с украинским и русским, в Республике Крым, чего мусульмане Крыма, крымское-татарский народ добивались на протяжении последних 23 лет. Национальные институты — духовные, культурные, образовательные — работают, то есть это национальный музей, крымско-татарский театр, фольклорные группы, университет крымский педагогический, национальные школы. Также функционируют Духовные управления мусульман Республики Крым и г. Севастополь. Зарегистрированы более 200 местных мусульманских религиозных организаций, около 360 мечетей осуществляют свою деятельность.

Следует отметить, что также разработан и согласован механизм по топонимике, где исторические названия местности будут прописываться как вторые. На протяжении 23 лет при бытности в Украине не было принято ни одного закона по реабилитации и восстановлению прав коренного народа крымско-татарского народа. Естественно, есть определенные проблемы, животрепещущим вопросом для крымско-татарского народа является

1 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6lqFo0xrsfw)

внедрение крымско-татарского языка, то есть это актуально для данной сессии для обязательного обучения в школах на территории Крыма. Хотелось бы конечно содействия в том, чтобы данный вопрос, закон или то, что прописано практическую в Конституции Республики Крым, спроецировалось на практическую плоскость.

На данном этапе следует отметить, что мы живем мирно, законодательную базу для реализации своих прав. В целом отношения с другими национальностями, национальными сообществами строим не из концепта противостояния, как это было ранее, а исходя из концепта конструктивного диалога и добрососедства.

Что касается альтернативных духовных структур, которые были созданы при Украине в 2010 г., я бы хотел обратить внимание на вещание таких СМИ, как АТР и аффилированных к нему других СМИ, где Ферзи Якобов, ректор Университета, муфтий Крыма М.Аблаев называются предателями, коллаборационистами. Также я думаю, что не способствует предотвращению конфликта и этнической напряженности, подрыв опор и вывешивание крымско-татарского флага, создание батальонов имени Номана Челебиджихана, призывы к джихаду и призывы к казни муфтия Крыма на турецком языке. Спасибо большое!

Statement delivered by the deputy Mufti of Spiritual administration of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (unofficial translation)

My name is Aider Ismailov, I am deputy head of the Spiritual administration of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. I came directly from Crimea, that is why in the last two or three years I have witnessed all the processes in Crimea and with regard to the Muslims of Crimea. We can hear opinions from outside Crimea from far away. It is worth mentioning that there is a Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on rehabilitation of repressed peoples of Crimea, including the Crimean Tatars.

The Crimean Tatar language along with the Russian and Ukrainian languages is a State language of the Republic of Crimea, something that the Muslims of Crimea, the Crimean Tatars had sought for the last 23 years. National institutions — spiritual, cultural, educational are functioning. There is a national museum, Crimean Tatar theatre, folklore groups, a university, national schools. There are also Spiritual administrations of the Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. More than 200 local Muslim religious organizations are registered, 360 mosques are functioning.

A mechanism on toponymy is elaborated and agreed upon, according to which the historical names of local entities will also be provided as an addition. In the last 23 years in the Ukrainian times no laws on rehabilitation and restoration of the indigenous peoples, the Crimean Tatars, were adopted in Ukraine. Of course, there are several challenges, one of vital importance is the issue of the promotion of the Crimean Tatar language for obligatory study in schools on the whole territory of Crimea. Of course, assistance is needed to implement this issue, that is written in the Constitution of Crimea, in practical terms.

At the current stage it has to be mentioned that we live peacefully, we have a legal basis for implementation of our rights. We build our relations with other nationalities and ethnic communities not on the basis of oppositions, as it was before, but on the basis of a constructive dialogue and good-neighborly relations.

As for other alternative spiritual structures that were established in Ukraine in 2010, I would like to draw your attention to such Mass media as ATR and other related to it Mass media. In these media F.Jakubov, rector of the University, M.Ablayev, the Mufti of Crimea, are portrayed as traitors and collaborators. I do not think that this as well as blowing up of transmission pylons and waiving of the Crimean Tatar flag, the establishment of a volunteer battalion named after N.Chelebidzhan, appeals for jihad and to execution of the Crimean Mufti in the Turkish language contribute to prevention of conflicts and ethnic tensions. Thank you!

Decree

of the Supreme Council of the Crimean ASSR

On Situation in Crimea In Connection With Anti-Constitutional Activities of the "Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People" and Organization of the Crimean Tatar National Movement (OKND)

On 5-6 October 1992, mass riots organized by **the so-called Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People**, its structures and the Organization of the Crimean Tatar National Movement (OKND) took place in the city of Simferopol. During these riots attempts were made to take over the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic **with the acts of destruction in the building of the Supreme Council of Crimea**. Speculating on the interests of the Crimean Tatar People, taking advantage of existing problems with the return and resettlement of Crimean Tatars in the Republic, in order to attain their narrow corporate objectives Majlis and OKND since their establishment have set a course towards a confrontation with the state and local self-government bodies, escalation of political situation and inter-ethnic relations **without reference to the Constitution of Ukraine and the Republic of Crimea**.

Biased media coverage by TV and Radio company "Krym" and other media sources have contributed to this.

The Department of the Internal Affairs of Crimea failed to ensure due public order and safety of the building of the Supreme Council of Crimea with the use of all available forces and means envisaged by the legislation which resulted in heavy consequences.

The Supreme Council of Crimea states that no motifs or circumstances can justify the violation of laws and the acts against public order and the Constitutional system of the Republic of Crimea.

In the prevailing circumstances to avoid the occurrence of unmanageable processes, and understanding the responsibility to the people of Crimea to preserve the civil peace and inter-ethnic accord,

The Supreme Council of Crimea decrees:

1. **To recognize the activities of the so-called Majlis of the Crimean Tatar People, its structures and the Organization of the Crimean Tatar National Movement (OKND) aimed at escalation of political situation, incitement of ethnic hatred in the form of organization of mass riots, calls for violent overthrow of the legitimate state and local self-government bodies, as anti-constitutional.**

To mandate the law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Crimea to take measures provided for by the applicable legislation to suppress anti-constitutional activities of Majlis and OKND, and to compensate for incurred pecuniary damages in a judicial procedure.

2. To mandate the Council of Ministers of Crimea to create a police regiment within one month using the budget funds.

To agree on structures, headquarters, material support and armament of the regiment with the Cabinet of Ministers and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

3. To invite the Supreme Council of Ukraine as a legislative initiative:

a) to make amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On National Guard of Ukraine" on change of control of the regiment of the National Guard of Ukraine in Crimea in favor of the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Crimea;

b) to establish criminal liability for unauthorized occupation of residential and other premises; to increase responsibility for unauthorized occupation of land and unauthorized construction;

c) to amend Article 56-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Conspiracy to violently overthrow the Constitutional order or to seize the state power" by adding "and the Republic of Crimea" after the word "Ukraine".

d) to amend Article 58 "Attempt on the Life of Public Official" by adding words "President of Crimea, Chairman of the Supreme Council of Crimea, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of Crimea, Deputies of the Supreme Council of Crimea, Vice-Premier of Crimea, member of Crimean Government, Chief Judge and Judge of the Constitutional Court of Crimea, Chief Judges of Supreme Court of Crimea and Arbitrazh Court, Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea" after "General Prosecutor of Ukraine".

4. To mandate the Council of Ministers of Crimea together with Councils of the People's Deputies to undertake an inventory of lands provided to the representatives of deported nationalities, and verify their intended use and exploitation. To continue to allocate lands in the order established by law.

5. In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea to create a temporary commission of deputies to carry out a parliamentary investigation in the events which took place on 1, 5 and 6 October 1992.

To approve the proposed composition of the commission.

6. To oblige the TV and Radio company "Krym" to provide airtime to the officers of the police of the Republic to report information concerning the events of 1, 5 and 6 October 1992.

7. To charge the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Crimea with the control over the fulfillment of the present Decree.

Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of Crimea A.MASLOV

Simferopol, 8 October 1992, No. 167-1

(see http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/krym/show/rb0167002-92)

Enclosure

COMPOSITION OF THE TEMPORARY COMMISSION OF DEPUTIES OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF CRIMEA FOR THE PURPOSES OF PARLIAMENTARY INVESTIGATION IN EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE KRASNY RAI VILLAGE, ALUSHTA, AND THE CITY OF SIMFEROPOL ON 1, 5 AND 6 OCTOBER 1992:

Enclosure dated 08/10/1992 No. 167-1

COMPOSITION OF THE TEMPORARY COMMISSION OF DEPUTIES OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF CRIMEA FOR THE PURPOSES OF PARLIAMENTARY INVESTIGATION IN EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE KRASNY RAI VILLAGE, ALUSHTA, AND THE CITY OF SIMFEROPOL ON 1, 5 AND 6 OCTOBER 1992:

Viktor Vladimirovich Vilyant - People's Deputy of the Republic of Crimea from the Nekrasovka territorial constituency No. 15;

Valery Yevgenyevich Kuznetsov - People's Deputy of the Republic of Crimea from the Kharkov territorial constituency No. 49;

Andrei Vasilyevich Menyailov - People's Deputy of the Republic of Crimea from the Pobednenskoye territorial constituency No. 155;

Yury Aleksandrovich Meshkov - People's Deputy of the Republic of Crimea from the Borodino territorial constituency No. 56;

Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Skripnichenko - People's Deputy of the Republic of Crimea from the Pervushino territorial constituency No. 67;

Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of Crimea A.Maslov

"Krymskiye Izvestiya" No.201 (210) October 14, 1992

Meeting of President of Ukraine L.M.Kravchuk with Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea N.V.Bagrov

"On 12 October 1992, President of Ukraine L.M.Kravchuk held a meeting with Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea N.V.Bagrov.

During the meeting, they discussed the issue of the mechanism of implementation of the Law of Ukraine "On Delimitation of Powers Between State Authorities of Ukraine and the Republic of Crimea."

It was decided to give respective instructions to the Government of Ukraine and the Council of Ministers of Crimea.

The Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea informed the President of Ukraine about the situation in connection with the events which had occurred in Crimea from 1 to 9 October this year.

President of Ukraine L.M.Kravchuk condemned violent unlawful activities of extremist groups of persons representing Majlis.

L.M.Kravchuk pointed out that the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea and its bodies constitute the only legitimate authorities in Crimea and that he would maintain the official relations pursuant to the current legislations.

The President of Ukraine supported the activities of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea aimed at the protection of the Constitution and laws, and the stabilization of the situation in that region of Ukraine.

The President of Ukraine will firmly and consistently insist on the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens and normal functioning of the authorities elected by the people.

It was emphasized that the right to voluntary return of the deported peoples to the places of their former residence must not be exerted at the expense of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens residing in such areas. This provision was included in the respective agreement recently concluded in Bishkek at the meeting of the heads of CIS member states.

The discussion touched upon the great efforts made to organize and ensure the return of the deported peoples. At the same time, the President of Ukraine believes that the local authorities of Crimea must solve the practical issues related to the return faster and more competently, and the Government of the Republic of Crimea must carry out a stricter and greater permanent control.

L. M.Kravchuk confirmed that Ukraine would continue providing material, financial and organizational support to the population of Crimea through the legitimate authorities.

In discussing the prospects, the President of Ukraine and Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea agreed on the fact that Crimean Tatars and other displaced nations returning to Crimea should be provided a real opportunity to better reflect their interests in the state authorities."

Unofficial translation

The ministry of education of Crimea pays particular attention to establishment of conditions for studying of native languages[1]

The Ministry of Education of Crimea pays particular attention to creating conditions for studying native languages. This statement is made by the Minister of education, science and youth of the Republic of Crimea in the follow-up to the Day of native language. Thus, the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth organizes and carries out regular events, which contribute to the promotion of native languages, respect for the languages and culture of the peoples of the Republic of Crimea and support of talented children.

„Through creating conditions for the promotion, preservation and study of native languages by schoolchildren of the Republic of Crimea we shape the historical memory and nurture patriotism“, N.Goncharova said.

According to N.Goncharova, in the framework of celebration of the International Day of native language at the premises of the „ Secondary school №44“ of the city of Simferopol a creative competition „Language – the soul of the nation“ was held, this year devoted to the 200 anniversary of the birthday of the famous painter, collector and philanthropist I.Aivasowsky. Representatives of 6 peoples of the Russian Federation living in Crimea participated in this event. Children recited poems by S.Marshak, A.Pushkin, E.Schemyi-zade, Lesya Ukrainka, M.Bogdanovich, Shakir Selim, Georgius Afanis, Ovanes Tumanyan, Cherkeza Ali and other poets in the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, Russian and Ukrainian languages. In the nomination „The competition of rhetoric „Artist in words“ senior high school students demonstrated their skills on working with the audience on the topic „How do you understand the rapprochement of cultures?“ (on the International decade of the rapprochement of cultures (2013-2022)). Almost 300 pupils of Crimean general education institutions participated in this event.

In the near future the 14th Republican festival of pupils' creativity in the Crimean Tatar language „Native language is priceless, and spiritual wealth of the nation is inexhaustible" will

[1] http://monm.rk.gov.ru/rus/index.htm/news/355733.htm

take place. A significant number of children, studying their native languages participate in this type of events.

N.Goncharova has also explained that in the 2016/2017 school year 556 general education institutions function in the Republic of Crimea, where 192,3 thousand children study. Out of this number 186,5 thousand pupils receive education in the Russian language (96,9% of the total number), 5,4 thousand receive education in the Crimean Tatar language (3% of the total number) and 371 receive education in the Ukrainian language (0,1 %).

There are 15 educational organizations that teach in Crimean-Tatar (3651 pupils in 201 classes), one teaches in Ukrainian (132 pupils in 9 classes) – the Municipal budgetary general education institution „School №20" in Feodosya.

In addition to this, general educational institutions with Russian language of education include classes with Ukrainian language of education (19 classes, 239 pupils in 12 schools) and with the Crimean Tatar language of education (137 classes, 1730 pupils in 37 schools,).

Schools of Crimea also provide an opportunity to learn and study native languages in different forms (e.g. as a subject, as an additional course, in non-school classes): in one of these forms the Crimean Tatar language is studied by 19254 pupils, the Ukrainian language - by 12892, Armenian - by 54, Bulgarian – by 62, Greek – by 136, German – by 56.

The study of native language in general educational institutions with education in native language is provided 3-5 hours per week, in schools with Russian language of education – 2-3 hours per week. Such a time-table enables pupils to study their native language, literature, culture and history.

In 2015 the Ministry of Education prepared exemplary programs „Crimean Tatar language (mother tongue)", „Crimean Tatar language (non-mother tongue)", „Crimean Tatar literature", "Ukrainian language (mother tongue), "Ukrainian language" (non-mother tongue) and „Ukrainian literature" for preschool and general education schools. According to the decision of the Federal educational and methodological unit on general education of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (protocol №2/15 20.05.2015) these programs are approved and included into the list of exemplary general education programs of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation.

In 2015-2016 the Ministry organized and conducted activities on translation, editing, printing, publication and supply of 66 publications, including in the Crimean Tatar language – 61 thousand copies (in 2015 – 45 publications, in 2016 – 21 publications). Among them were translated textbooks on subjects from 1 to 9 grades: geography, history, biology, music etc. Exemplary programs on „Crimean Tatar language"

(mother tongue), „Crimean Tatar literature“, „Crimean Tatar language“ (non-mother tongue) and Crimean Tatar – Russian school vocabulary“.

In accordance with the number of enrolled pupils these textbooks are distributed in schools and classes with Crimean Tatar language of education. The budget of the Republic of Crimea provides 46,7 million of rubles for these activities.

In the Crimean Federal University named after V. Vernadsky and in the Crimean engineering and pedagogical university the following courses are taught: „Ukrainian language“, “Crimean Tatar language”.

On the basis of the Crimean engineering and pedagogical university there is a scientific and research Institute of Crimean Tatar philology, history and culture of the peoples of Crimea.

Refresher courses for teachers of languages, who teach native languages, are held on a regular basis.

In 2016 the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth organized for the first time training for teachers who teach the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek and Crimean Tatar languages according to the program “Theory and methods of teaching of native languages“.

Annex 1268

CV of [redacted] 4 April 2017

Translation

[redacted]

4 April 2017

Published: 4 April 2017

[redacted]

Annex 1269

Website "*Mirotvorets*", page dedicated to [redacted],
4 January 2018

Translation

20 December 2020 [redacted]

MIROTVORETS

Center for Research of Signs of Crimes against the National Security of Ukraine, Peace, Humanity, and the International Law

Information for law enforcement authorities and special services about pro-Russian terrorists, separatists, mercenaries, war criminals, and murderers

Search

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

The Mirotvorets Center asks law enforcement agencies to consider this publication on the website as a statement about the commission of deliberate acts by this citizen against the national security of Ukraine, peace, human security and international law, as well as other offenses.

#R1141988X176A107A184A167N

4 January 2018 NATO Complain

[redacted]

Annex 1270

Website of the Mejlis, “Appeal of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People“, 12 March 2018

Translation

News

qtmm.org/новости/5869-обращение-меджлиса-крымскотатарского-народа

Appeal of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People dated 12 March 2018.
At the end of February and in the course of March 2014 the Russian Federation, in violation of all rules of international law and the existing agreements with Ukraine, carried out a military invasion of the territory of sovereign Ukraine and occupied a part of its territory – the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

The Russian occupiers who invaded Crimea, at gunpoint and with the direct participation of the officers of the Federal Security Service (FSS) and other special services of Russia, simulated a "referendum" on 16 March 2014, to which they managed to drive only 34% of Crimean voters.

The Crimean Tatar people, having supported the decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, completely boycotted the illegal "referendum" that was simulated by the Russian occupiers at that time.

None of the tricks of the Russian occupiers around the fantastic "referendum results" put down by them could deceive the international community.

Non-recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation and condemnation of the actions of the Russian aggressor with call for the restoration of the territorial integrity of Ukraine are reflected in the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the European Union, the Council of Europe, OSCE, NATO and other international organisations as well as in the resolutions of the absolute majority of the national governments of the countries which are members of the UN.

The said resolutions also contain demands to Russia, the occupying country, to stop the persecutions and repressions against the Crimean Tatar people, the native people of Crimea, including numerous illegal arrests, abductions, murders, torture and movement of people as well as the persecutions against all residents of the peninsula who do not accept the temporary occupation of Crimea by Russia.

The Russian Federation is still able to openly ignore the decisions of international organisations, including also the decision of the UN International Court of Justice to lift the ban on the activities of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and to lift the ban on Crimean Tatar leaders and activists from entering home, to Crimea.

But the time is already relentlessly approaching when Russia, as a result of economic, political and civilizational isolation, will be forced to return to the framework of international law, to liberate Crimea and the other territories of Ukraine that have been occupied by it.

Sensing the inevitability of punishment for the international crimes they have committed and are committing against Ukraine and against the Crimean Tatar people, Putin and the people around him are trying to involve as many civilians, residents of Crimea, as possible in the crimes that they are committing.

That is why the Russian authorities, continuing to blatantly violate the UN Charter and the fundamental rules of international law, are planning to hold elections for the President of the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol on 18 March 2018.

Holding of elections for the President of the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territory of Crimea is illegal and, accordingly, the citizens who are directly involved in the preparation and holding of elections will be considered to have violated the Ukrainian legislation in force.

The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People notes the unprecedented pressure and direct threats against Crimean Tatars from the side of the Russian occupiers and local collaborators aimed at forcing them to participate in

the illegal elections.

Prominent sections of the population – clergy, teachers, doctors, businessmen, employees of public utility companies and organisations, students, athletes, retirees – find themselves under severe moral and psychological blackmail.

At the same time, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, being in constant and close interaction with compatriots living in all cities and districts of Crimea, notes that the absolute majority of Crimean Tatars are full of dignity and courage not to succumb to blackmail and threats from the Russian occupiers.

Crimean Tatars demonstrate adherence to the principles of international law and the firmness of their position in terms of assessing the Russian occupation of Crimea, show solidarity with all Crimean political prisoners and express unity with the families of their compatriots killed and forcibly abducted.

Thus, Crimean Tatars will not take part in the illegal elections on 18 March 2018, which will be held by the Russian occupiers in the temporarily occupied Crimea.

Supporting the Crimean Tatar people as well as the other residents of Crimea, regardless of nationality and religion, in their non-participation in the illegal elections on 18 March 2018, which will be held by the Russian Federation, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People will continue to take all measures to ensure the state sovereignty of Ukraine over the Crimean peninsula and restore the status of Crimea on the basis of the right of the Crimean Tatar people to self-determination as an indigenous people of Ukraine.

Adopted under the procedure of the emergency mode of operation

of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People,

which was introduced on 26 April 2016.

Refat Chubarov,

Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People,

Kiev, 11 March 2018

Annex 1271

Hizb ut-Tahrir in Ukraine, Fazyl Amzaev, Hizb ut-Tahrir's activities in non-Muslim countries: goals and methods, 16 August 2019
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Hizb ut-Tahrir's Activities in Non-Muslim Countries: Goals and Methods
16 AUGUST 2019

I, Fazyl Nedimovich Amzaev, am the Head of the Information Office of Hizb ut-Tahrir in Ukraine.

[…]
Page 3

Beyond the Islamic world (in the so-called "countries outside the *Majal*" according to Hizb ut-Tahrir's terminology), in Europe, America, Russia, Ukraine, Australia, and other non-Muslim countries, Hizb ut-Tahrir conducts outreach activities focused on spreading the ideas of Islam among Muslims and non-Muslims.

[…]

Hizb ut-Tahrir's activities beyond the Islamic world (in the so-called "countries outside the *Majal*")

[…]
Page 4

Returning to Hizb ut-Tahrir's activities in non-Muslim counties, it should be mentioned that:
The fact that the party is not trying to establish a Caliphate in non-Muslim countries does not mean that our organization has nothing to do in these countries.

Islam requires Muslims – irrespective of whether the Islamic State exists or not or whether the country in which they live is Muslim or not – to spread the light of their religion in the society in which they live. Islam provides that care should be taken of society and individuals regardless of whether the Islamic State exists or not.

As part of this duty, Hizb ut-Tahrir has adopted the following goals in non-Muslim countries:

1. The first area is to enlighten the Muslims of these countries with Islam so that they can be formed and follow the rules and principles of Islam.

Given the existing historical background, the level of enlightenment about the rules and principles of Islam among Muslims living in non-Muslim counties is low. This affects their way of life, both in personal and public fields. Eventually, according to Islam, this state of things leads Muslims to hardship in this life and to punishment in the afterlife.

All this requires Muslims to study the fundamentals of Islamic beliefs and religious solutions stemming therefrom that Muslims should follow in their everyday life.

2. The second area of Hizb ut-Tahrir's activities includes work with non-Muslims.

Hizb ut-Tahrir has taken on the task of extending the light of Islam to non-Muslims.

Hizb ut-Tahrir urges non-Muslims to join Islam as a universal human doctrine and an all-encompassing worldview. When working with non-Muslims, we show that numerous stereotypes about Islam, its laws, and Muslims are unsubstantiated. By refuting such false information about Islam, we adduce examples of the wonderful centuries-old co-existence of various ethnicities and denominations in the shade of Islamic laws, and examples of how different problems have been successfully solved in Islamic practice based on the Quran and Sunnah.

In particular, in pursuance of the two goals above, the Ukrainian branch of Hizb ut-Tahrir has organised a number of outreach campaigns over more than 20 years of its operation in the territory of Ukraine: the importance of Islamic rule; the reasons behind the global financial crisis and its solution from the point of view of Islam; the Islam's view on the so-called "ethnic and religious minorities"; the distribution of rights and obligations between men and women; the difference between culture and tangible objects of civilisations; the prohibition of accepting an alien culture by Muslims and the permissibility of accepting objects of civilization that do not contradict Islam; the importance of raising children in keeping with the Islamic worldview and the responsibility of parents and teachers for this.

This is just a very brief list of outreach campaigns that our organisation has held. Hizb ut-Tahrir is known in Ukraine and Crimea for its conferences, classes in mosques, press conferences, rallies, peaceful processions, radio and television appearances, and other public outreach campaigns.

This is a brief overview of Hizb ut-Tahrir's outreach activities in non-Muslim counties.

Fazyl Amzaev
Head of the Information Office of Hizb ut-Tahrir in Ukraine
13 August 2019

Annex 1272

Crimean Digest, No. 3, September 2020

ISSUE | № 3 | SEPTEMBER 2020

CRIMEAN DIGEST

Publisher: Business and Cultural Center of the Republic of Crimea

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov – to John Kerry: No Need for Performance
- Friends of Crimea: Interview With Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea Georgy Muradov
- Unfulfilled "Prophecy". Utopian Dreams of American Retired Captain
- Best – for Export
- Anton Chekhov's Cultural Heritage in Crimea

TO THE POINT

"Theater of Sanctions"

Sanctions against Russia have long been a real theater play. It is an endless "soap opera" in which Russia is the main villain. The public can enjoy the performance where the "audience is outraged and burst in tears". Nobody cares that there is no evidence or even objective reasons.
In fact, at the bottom of the heart, many Western politicians are well aware that they are wrong, that attempts to bring Russia "under control" using restrictive measures are doomed to failure - everyone can see this from the previous historical experience of relations between Russia and the West.
It was no coincidence that during backstage talks with Sergey Lavrov in Geneva in 2014, the former US Secretary of State John Kerry said that everyone understood that Crimea was Russian, that the people of Crimea wanted to return. Kerry asked Lavrov to talk with the President of Russia Vladimir Putin about holding a second referendum with the participation of international observers in order to strictly follow all the rules and regulations.
Lavrov noted in response that if the Americans understood that this was a manifestation of the people's will, then what is the reason for such performances?
Until the main Director of the play gives a signal to lower the wings, the "theater of sanctions" will work. But in what genre - either tragicomedy, or farce, you should decide for yourself.

AND THEN THEY FORGOT. SERGEY LAVROV RECALLED THE BEHAVIOR OF THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE REFERENDUM IN CRIMEA

follow the link >>>

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FRIENDS OF CRIMEA →

Georgy Muradov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea - Permanent Representative of the Republic of Crimea under the President of the Russian Federation, answers the questions from Norwegian public figure Hendrik Weber.

As the head of the public organization "People's Diplomacy", a member of the coordinating council of the International Association "Friends of Crimea", Norwegian Hendrik Weber makes a lot of effort to change the distorted view of Europeans about Crimea. A public figure and people's diplomat calls on European countries to abandon the American point of view on the return of Crimea to Russia and start conducting a confident foreign policy.

In 2019, a book by Hendrik Weber "Our Crimea. Coup D'État or Democratic Solution?" about the Ukrainian events that led to the reunification of Crimea with Russia was published in Europe. The book was published in German. The Russian version of this book is currently being prepared for publication.

LINK TO THE INTERVIEW "EVENTS OF THE CRIMEAN SPRING AND SANCTIONS AGAINST RUSSIA AND CRIMEA"

follow the link >>>

Photo: facebook / Weber Rosenlund

IN DEVELOPMENT

The Inhaled Vaccine Against CoViD - 19 Is a Unique Invention of Crimean Scientists: Science Beyond Sanctions

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) recognized the spread of coronavirus infection as an emergency of international importance, and on March 11, it called the outbreak of a previously unknown pathogen a "Pandemic". Since then, major national pharmaceutical companies and research centers have entered the race to find and develop a vaccine against the deadly virus.

It usually takes years or even decades to create a life-saving vaccine, but given the high contagiousness of the SARS-CoV-2 virus and the devastating impact of the pandemic on the global economy, developers are making every effort to accelerate the creation of the vaccine, and regulators have significantly simplified the registration procedure for new drugs. Chinese, American, German, British, Belgian, and Russian scientists are involved in the development of drugs.

To date, Russia has registered two vaccines against coronavirus infection: Sputnik V (developed by the Gamaleya National Research Center for Epidemiology and Microbiology) and Vector, developed by the Federal Biomedical Agency (FMBA). Many other Russian research centers continue to work on creating the vaccine, in particular, in Crimea, where a new scientific and technological center was created on the basis of the Crimean Federal University.

Crimean scientists have also succeeded in developing a new CoVID-19 vaccine that can be taken without an injection - i.e. simply inhaled. It contains an activator of innate immunity. The vaccine of Crimean virologists was created at the crossing of two sciences - virology and genetics. This is the fourth generation of vaccines, the most modern one, and Crimean experts are sure that one of the options for creating this vaccine can be effective.

CRIMEAN SCIENTISTS HAVE INVENTED AN INHALED VACCINE AGAINST COVID-19

follow the link >>>

Photo: Press Service of the Crimean Federal University

The results of the study were published in the world's leading Journal of Inflammation Research. Tests of this vaccine can begin immediately after receiving the necessary funding. The discussion showed that the idea of Crimean virologists is interesting and may become the basis for further development and testing of the drug.

As we can see, the sanctions policy against Crimea did not affect the cooperation of scientists in the world who evaluate the development. Thus, science and the scientific community, which is fighting to rid humankind of the pandemic, lives outside the artificial sanctions invented by politicians.

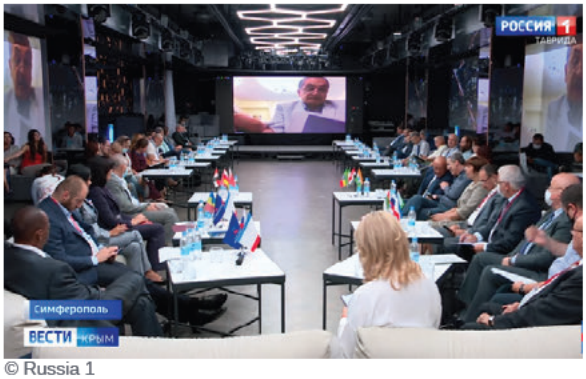
BUSINESS IN CRIMEA →

Crimean Wines, Rose Oil, Grain - All the Best for Export

Crimean entrepreneurs are increasing their cooperation with foreign partners. One of them – winemaker Valery Zakharyin, a participant of the Third International Conference "THE MOST to Success: Export Potential of Crimea", recently held in Crimea, shared his experience in selling his products for export. According to him, in addition to China, representatives of Turkey, Germany, and a number of other countries are interested in high-quality wines from Crimea. Experts from 15 countries attended the conference, where Crimeans present products of small and medium-sized businesses. Due to the pandemic, some of them participated in the forum online. Foreign experts carefully studied the products of Crimean producers, among which, cheeses, grains, rose oil, sausages, industrial goods, and even ice cream made using new technologies and modern equipment were presented along with high-quality wines. This conference was focused on the search for fundamentally new, alternative approaches and tools for solving the problems of foreign economic development of the peninsula, discussion of the best world business practices and cases.
It is worth noting that the efforts of the Republican authorities, in particular, the launch of new support mechanisms for business projects, have also affected the improvement of the region's domestic investment rating.

EXPERTS FROM 15 COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD EVALUATED THE CRIMEAN PRODUCTS

follow the link >>>



© Russia 1

THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA HAS RISEN BY 18 POSITIONS IN THE RATING OF INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

follow the link >>>

PRO ET CONTRA →

Stories of an Old American

Harry Tabakh, an American officer, a retired 1st rank Captain of the US Navy, surprised with his "prophecy" about the future of Russia and Ukraine.
The military is convinced that Russia will collapse very soon, and "Crimea will go back" to Ukraine. According to the American officer, this country (Ukraine) will have prosperity and a wonderful future - without corruption and with a high standard of living. Even the interviewer - the Ukrainian blogger-journalist Gordon - was surprised by such statements of the retired American officer, calling them "sweet fairy tales".
Current events in Ukraine do not bode well for the prosperity of this country. Over the past six years, Ukraine has not only fallen back economically. It has lost competence in a number of productions and even industries, lost millions of workers, accumulated debts, and may even have passed the point of no return in the economic sense. Factual GDP of Ukraine in 2019 was 5.8% lower than in 2013.
If we compare GDP in dollar terms, over the same period it decreased by 16% — from 183.3 to 154 billion dollars. This is despite the artificial strengthening of hryvnya in 2019. The results of this year are unlikely to improve the overall economic picture of Ukraine, and the ratings of the ruling party and the president are inexorably creeping downward.
As for the American's fantasies about "Crimea will go back to Ukraine", we would like to remind that the residents of Crimea chose to unite with Russia in a democratic way, in full compliance with international law and the UN Charter.
Recall that the President of Russia Vladimir Putin has repeatedly publicly emphasized the importance of this decision of the Crimeans, and noted that the issue of the territorial affiliation of Crimea is finally closed and not subject to discussion.

"RUSSIA WILL COLLAPSE, CRIMEA WILL GO BACK": THE AMERICAN CAPTAIN ISSUED A "PROPHECY" ABOUT "BLOOMING UKRAINE"

follow the link >>>

Photo: Aleksey Ivanov/ TV Zvezda/Globallookpress

LOOK AT CRIMEA →

Visit the Virtual Chekhov Museum in Yalta

Anton Chekhov is well known to the reading and thinking audience not only in Russia, but far beyond its borders. Chekhov's status as one of the leading figures in world literature is confirmed by numerous translations of his works into different languages. The earliest of them were made during the author's lifetime, and most of them were made after his death. For example, Chekhov's play "The Seagull" premiered in English translation at the Theatre Royal in Glasgow in 1909. As in England, his plays and dramatized versions of stories are performed in theaters, broadcast on radio, and shown on television. Some of them are taught in secondary schools, colleges, and universities and are included in anthologies of world literature. Chekhov's seasons, like the popular Shakespeare's seasons, are held in various countries of the world. The works of this Russian writer, whose life and creative biography are inextricably linked with Crimea, have become an integral part of Western cultural life. Sometimes ambiguous, lyrical, whimsical, tragic, and humorous works by Anton Chekhov cover the widest range of human emotions and spirit, and this attracts the audience. Chekhov's story or play only indicates - not reveals - the wardrobe with the skeleton hidden inside; rather, slowly reveals secrets. It is no coincidence that the Chief Editor and publisher of the Canadian magazine BC Bookworld, Alan Twigg, wrote: "It is for sure that Anton Chekhov is the second most popular writer on the planet. According to the IMDb movie database, only Shakespeare surpasses Chekhov in the number of film adaptations of his works. Surprisingly, but we generally know less about Chekhov as a person than we do about the mysterious Shakespeare."

The most famous plays by Chekhov - "The Cherry Orchard" and "Three Sisters" - were written in Crimea. He settled in Yalta in 1898. He bought a small plot of land here and built a house for himself and his family, which was called "Belaya Dacha" (white summer house) by the locals. In Yalta, Chekhov was elected a member of the local Committee of the Russian Red Cross society and a member of the Board of Trustees of the girls' gymnasium, in whose affairs he actively participated.

THE CHEKHOV HOUSE MUSEUM IN YALTA HAS BECOME ONE OF THE MOST VISITED MUSEUMS IN CRIMEA

follow the link >>>

link to the museum website >>>

As a doctor, he provided free medical care to students, teachers, and poor residents of Autki village (currently - the Chekhov district, within the boundaries of Yalta), where his house was built. You could always find a stethoscope, a medical hammer, and a plessimeter on the writer's desk in his Yalta office.

Thanks to Chekhov's sister - Maria Chekhova - the writer's dacha turned into a museum after his death. Until now, the entire furnishings of the rooms are safe and sound, the most valuable literary archive is kept in bookcases.

Everything has been kept as it was during Chekhov's life. In 2021, the Crimean literary and art Museum will be 100 years old. Today we invite readers of Crimean Digest to visit the Anton Chekhov Virtual Museum in Yalta, which is a branch of one of the most popular federal museums in Russia. The English version of the museum website will be ready by early 2021.

→

Annex 1273

Official website of the International Festival Great Russian Word,
"Overview on the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD",
14 February 2020

Translation

Overview on the International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD

mfvrs.org/content/obzornaya_informatsiya

(Logo) International Festival Great Russian Word

Since 2007, the International Festival of Russian, Slavic culture GREAT RUSSIAN WORD has been annually held in Crimea, which has become a humanitarian project of the Republic of Crimea. The festival is held under the auspices of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea with the support of government bodies of the Russian Federation, Ukraine (until 2014), the Moscow Government, Russkiy Mir Foundation.

The goals and objectives of the Festival are aimed at developing Russian culture, strengthening the position of the Russian language, and developing international cooperation in the humanitarian sphere.

Within the framework of the events of the Festival in Crimea, concerts, art and educational programs, public forums, scientific conferences, creative meetings, literature and church-pedagogical readings are traditionally held, in these events take part Crimean, Ukrainian and Russian figures of culture, science, education, representatives of the Orthodox clergy, social and political organizations, government bodies of Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

Traditionally, delegations from the regions of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and other countries participate in the events of the Festival. During the existence of the Festival, prominent Russian and Ukrainian public and political figures have become its special guests. Greetings to the organizers and participants of the Festival were sent by the leaders of the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

The leadership of the Republic of Crimea pays great attention to the organization of the festival of Russian, Slavic culture at a high international level.

Festival events are held in a number of cities and regions of the Republic of Crimea. In accordance with the tasks set for the festival, the Organizing Committee of the next International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD is approved annually by the Decision of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea, the Committee develops and adopts the festival program.

The opening ceremony of the VIII International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD, which took place on 6 June 2014 in Yalta, in the concert hall Yubileiniy, was attended by over 150 special guests, 2 thousand residents and guests of Crimea. More than 10 thousand people took part in the events of the VIII Festival. Among them: representatives of the Russian Presidential Executive Office, deputies of the Federation Council and the State Duma of the Russian Federation, heads of the legislative assemblies of the regions of Russia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Government of Moscow, governors and heads of a number of regions of the Russian Federation, including Moscow, Rostov, Kursk, Bryansk, Samara, Vladimir Regions, Krasnodar Territory and the Chechen Republic, the State of Eritrea.

On 7 June, the VIII International Social and Political Forum Interaction-2014 (Vzaimodeystvie-2014) was held in the Livadia Palace-Museum in Yalta, the forum was attended by public and political figures, political experts, as well as representatives of cultural, educational and scientific circles. Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Vladimir Konstantinov made a report at the forum.

According to Vladimir Konstantinov, the festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD in 2014 is held in a special atmosphere, "We receive guests after Crimea returned to Russia. And the fact that this happened is a great merit of our festival. Crimeans showed the way for the Russian regions of the "near abroad", gave an example of Russian patriotism for the rest of Russia."

"GREAT RUSSIAN WORD became a bastion of the fight for Russian culture, for the Russian language, it became our battlefield for the Russian world. And we won this fight! Before our eyes, the WORD BECAME A DEED!", convinced the head of the Crimean parliament. As part of this festival, the authorities of the republic **decided to establish the Livadia Forum - an international platform for discussion among politicians, public figures, political experts on the problems and prospects of the Russian world.**

Another significant events that take place in the framework of the festival are: Pushkin Literature Readings in the A.S. Pushkin Museum in Gurzuf, Cyril and Methodius Church-Pedagogical Readings, International Scientific and Practical Conference Russian Language in the Multicultural World, the annual Seminar of teachers of Russian language and literature Russian Language: Theory and School Practice, concert programs Crimea Gathers Friends and Russian Souvenir. The Literature and Art Center named after A.S. Pushkin in Simferopol hosts the Holiday of Russian Book along with a number of other cultural and educational events.

As a part of the closing ceremony of the festival on 12 June, on the Russia Day, a festive concert with popular performers from the Russian Federation and Crimea is traditionally held in Simferopol.

Annex 1274

Media Office of Hizb ut-Tahrir in Wilayah, *"Neither America, nor Russia, nor Europe, Trusting these Kuffar is a Political and Military Suicide!"*, 29 February 2020

Media Office
of Hizb ut Tahrir
Wilayah Turkey

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

﴿وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنكُمْ وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَيَسْتَخْلِفَنَّهُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ كَمَا اسْتَخْلَفَ الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِهِمْ وَلَيُمَكِّنَنَّ لَهُمْ دِينَهُمُ الَّذِي ارْتَضَىٰ لَهُمْ وَلَيُبَدِّلَنَّهُم مِّن بَعْدِ خَوْفِهِمْ أَمْنًا يَعْبُدُونَنِي لَا يُشْرِكُونَ بِي شَيْئًا وَمَن كَفَرَ بَعْدَ ذَٰلِكَ فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْفَاسِقُونَ﴾

حزب التحرير
HIZB UT TAHRIR

Saturday, 04th Rajab 1441 AH | 29/02/2020 CE | No: 1441 / 09

Press Release

Neither America, nor Russia, nor Europe,

Trusting these Kuffar is a Political and Military Suicide!

(Translated)

This criminal attack was carried out less than 48 hours before the end of the period given by Turkey to the Syrian regime to withdraw from the Turkish monitoring points. Russia claimed that it had not attacked the Turkish soldiers, and that the “terrorists” and members of the Turkish army were fighting in the same place, and that they had not been informed of the coordinates of their positions. Hulusi Akar denied the Russian statement and stated that “The Russian side was informed in advance but the airstrikes continued.” But Turkey has avoided blaming Russia for this attack, and insisted on making reference to the regime. Likewise, Turkey's appeal to NATO to implement Article 4 was not also accepted. Then the meeting took place between Erdogan and Putin at Turkey’s request. At the meeting, concerns were expressed about the growing tension and death toll, and emphasized on increasing coordination between the defence ministers of the two countries. It addressed Astana and Sochi and combating "terrorism" and emphasized taking steps to restore normalcy in Idlib.

It is the consequences of relying on the international resolutions, plans and projects planned by the colonists that led to this unfortunately grievous and dangerous outcome. In February alone, 53 soldiers died as a result of Russian and Syrian regime’s attacks. The current situation in Turkey is bitter and dreadful. This situation cannot be explained by Turkey as a result of the steps it has taken depending on America and Russia. What political justification is used to continue to affirm adherence to the Geneva, Astana and Sochi Conventions while hiding the truth from the people that what is happening on those tables is a burial of the Syrian revolution, and that it is these agreements that have pushed Turkey to its present status? Is there not a right-minded man in the Turkish Foreign Ministry? Although the most head of state that President of the Republic, Erdogan, meet with is his friend Putin (!), what is the desired benefit of this meeting with this killer again? The establishment of friendship, depending on America, Russia, Europe or other Kaffir colonial countries is undoubtedly a political and military suicide, and its price is high, as we have seen! Consequently, Turkey should end its existing cooperation with America and Russia, the enemies of Islam and Muslims. It must tear the Geneva Conventions, Astana and Sochi and throw them into the trash. What needs to be done urgently is a practical reciprocity response.

The flames of Idlib hurt us, just as did the pain that Syria suffered nine years ago. In this case, we Muslims have no solution but to uphold our religion, trust its solutions, and protect our country from the Kaffir occupiers. This requires us to seek help through patience and stand together in the face of the schemes of disbelief. We have to move away from the kuffar and not trust their friendship, and we must support the Deen of Allah, so He supports us, and plant firmly our feet on his religion.

Media Office of Hizb ut Tahrir

in Wilayah Turkey

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Hizb ut Tahrir Official Webpage:
www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org
Hizb ut Tahrir Central Media Office Webpage:
www.hizb-ut-tahrir.info

Annex 1275

Statement of the Chairman of the Mejlis on the possibility of water supply to Crimea, 6 March 2020

Translation

Translated from Ukrainian

News

qtmm.org/новости/6222-заява-голови-меджлісу-кримськотатарського-народу

Statement of the Chairman of the Mejlis on the possibility of water supply to Crimea
6 March 2020

The scandalous statement of the newly elected Prime Minister Denis Shmygal about the possibility of water supply through the North Crimean Canal to temporarily occupied Crimea, made by him in the midst of intensified repressions in Crimea and persecution of Crimean Tatars and ethnic Ukrainians by the Russian occupiers, was a vile blow in the back of those who has not accepted the occupation of Crimea and remain loyal to the Ukrainian state.

The situation has not changed by the urgent explanation of Prime Minister Denis Shmygal that he later posted on his Facebook page.

It should also be honestly noted that a number of recent capitulation statements on Crimea by certain Ukrainian politicians and officials have disoriented international organizations and international partners seeking to support Ukraine in restoring its territorial integrity within internationally recognized borders, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

At the same time, attempts to cover up such “initiatives” with the alleged concern for the citizens of Ukraine who live in Russia-occupied Crimea are absolutely unacceptable.

In fact, any concessions to Russia by Ukraine or its international partners only strengthen the Kremlin’s repressive policy against Ukrainian citizens living in temporarily occupied Crimea, primarily against the Crimean Tatar people.

Restoring the water supply to Crimea through the North Crimean Canal is necessary for Moscow to strengthen and expand the Russian military presence in Crimea it occupies, as well as to set up new settlements to colonize the occupied peninsula by Russian citizens, who settle in order to displace the indigenous people of Crimea – Crimean Tatars and ethnic Ukrainians.

It is obvious that a radical breakthrough in restoring Ukraine’s territorial integrity and protecting the state sovereignty of Ukraine requires the maximum mobilization of Ukrainian society.

In order to consolidate, both inside Ukraine and at the international level, all efforts aimed at the soonest deoccupation of Crimea and restoration of the state sovereignty of Ukraine over Crimea, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People calls the Prime Minister of Ukraine Denis Shmygal and the newly appointed Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, as well as all political and public organizations of Ukraine, for constant consultations and interaction with the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

Refat Chubarov,
Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People,
Kiev - New York (UN Security Council),
6 March 2020

Annex 1276

Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea official website,
"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea reads out the sentence
to L.E. Islyamov", 10 December 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea

http://vs.krm.sudrf ru/modules.php?did=356&name=press_dep&op=1

Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea reads out the sentence to L.E. Islyamov

On 10 December 2020, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea announced the sentence, which found Lenur Edemovich Islyamov guilty of committing crimes under paragraphs "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 no later than 20 December 2015, "112 Ukraina" TV channel), Part 2 of Article 280.1 (the episode no later than 20 December 2015, Crimean News agency (QHA)), Part 2 of Article 280.1 (the episode no later than 28 December 2015) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, and he was sentenced:

- under paragraphs "a,b" of Part 2 of Article 281 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in the form of imprisonment for a term of 14 (fourteen) years;

- 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) - in the form of imprisonment for a term of 12 years with 1 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) - in the form of imprisonment for a period of 1 year with deprivation of the right to engage in activities related to making speeches in the mass media for a period of 1 year;

- under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (the episode of 17 October 2015) - in the form of imprisonment for a period of 1 year with deprivation of the right to engage in activities related to making speeches in the mass media for a period of 1 year;

- under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (the episode of 21 November 2015) - in the form of imprisonment for a period of 1 year with deprivation of the right to engage in activities related to making speeches in the mass media for a period of 1 year;

- under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (the episode no later than 20 December 2015, "112 Ukraina" TV channel) - in the form of imprisonment for a period of 1 year with deprivation of the right to engage in activities related to making speeches in the mass media for a period of 1 year;

- under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (the episode no later than 20 December 2015, Crimean News agency (QHA)) - in the form of imprisonment for a period of 1 year with deprivation of the right to engage in activities related to making speeches in the mass media for a period of 1 year;

- under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (the episode no later than 28 December 2015) - in the form of imprisonment for a period of 1 year with deprivation of the right to engage in activities related to making speeches in the mass media for a period of 1 year.

[…]

Annex 1277

Mustafa Dzhemilev Talks, Reports at sessions and conferences of Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People 1991-2001, Simferopol, Odzhak, 2001 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Mustafa Dzhemilev Talks

Reports at sessions and conferences of
Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People
1991-2001

Simferopol, “Odzhak” 2001

[…]

Page 9

At the first stage, the electors were elected at general meetings at the place of residence of Crimean Tatars, who at the second stage at their conferences (district, city, regional or republican) elected delegates to the Congress. Quotas were established - 1 elector from 30 people of the Crimean Tatar population, 1 delegate to the Congress - from 1,000 people (33-34 electors). Every Crimean Tatar man or woman who has reached the age of 18 had the right to participate in the elections. The electors were elected by open (at the discretion of the meeting - by secret) voting, and the delegates to the Congress - by secret voting at the conference.

[…]

Page 10

The Qurultay was opposed by a small group of activists of the National Movement, united in a group led by Yuri Osmanov and called the National Movement of Crimean Tatars (NMCT). This group conducted an intensive campaign at the local level, calling on compatriots to sabotage the election of delegates.

The Organizing Committee did not have reliable statistical data on the number of Crimean Tatars (according to official data, there were 272 thousand Crimean Tatar people, although it was assumed that this number was significantly underestimated).

[...]

Annex 1278

Wikipedia, “Noman Çelebicihan”, 4 March 2021

WIKIPEDIA

Noman Çelebicihan

Noman Çelebicihan (Crimean Tatar: نعمان چلبی جهان, *Numan Çelebicihan*; 1885 – February 23, 1918) was a Crimean Tatar politician, lawyer, mufti of Crimean Muslims, and writer. He was the President of the short-lived independent Crimean People's Republic, established on November 26 (December 9 under the Gregorian Calendar), 1917. He is known for having written the poem "Ant etkenmen" ("I've pledged"), which became the Crimean Tatar national anthem. His early death at the hands of Bolshevik forces during the Russian Civil War is still commemorated in the Crimean Tatar nation.

Biography

Noman Çelebicihan was born in 1885, in the village of Büyük Sonaq, in Chonhar region of Crimea near the present-day city of Dzhankoy. Today the village does not exist and in 1948–68 was known as Chirik village within the Zavet Lenin rural council.

His father's name was İbraim Çelebi, a member of a well-to-do Crimean Tatar family. His mother also was from a well-to-do family, daughter of Cihanşah Çelebi. He received his early education in his village. Afterwards, due to lack of opportunity, Çelebicihan was sent to Gülümbey Medrese, one of the well known madrassas of that time, with the help of his uncles. Later on he was sent to Constantinople to further his education.

Noman Çelebicihan arrived in Istanbul, Ottoman Empire in 1908. He attended Vefa Lisesi (High School) and later Law School. He resided in Karagümrük section of Constantinople where a small group of Crimean Tatar students lived. One of the first organizations he founded, while a student in Constantinople, was "Yaş Tatar Yazıcılar Cıyını" (Young Tatar Writers' Association). He founded this association with his friend Abibulla Temircan in 1910 and published his first literary works such as *Qarılğaçlar Duası* (Swallows' Prayer), *Altın Yarıq* (Golden Light) and *Şiirler Cönkü* (Collection of Poems). He was one of the original founders of "Crimean Tatar Student Association" and also "Vatan" (Homeland), which became the seed for the political organization Milliy Fırqa (National Party) to carry on the independent movement in Crimea during the most turbulent period in its history.

Noman Çelebicihan

Noman Çelebicihan

Born	Noman İbraim oğlu Çelebicihan 1885 Perekop, Russian Empire
Died	February 23, 1918 (aged 33) Sevastopol, Taurida Soviet Socialist Republic
Cause of death	Execution
Nationality	Crimean Tatar
Alma mater	Istanbul University

After graduating from Law School, Çelebicihan returned to Crimea to get involved in the independence movement, and was elected to represent the Or region of Crimea in the Crimean Tatar Qurultay. He was one of the most popular delegates because of his young age and education he received in Istanbul. In 1917 he founded the Milliy Fırqa and later that year, during the opening of the Qurultay on November 26, 1917, Noman Çelebicihan was elected the first president of the young Crimean Republic.

Çelebicihan was not only the president of the independent Crimean People's Republic and Mufti of Crimea, Lithuania and Poland he was also a poet and writer. In addition to his aforementioned works, his poems such as *Ant Etkenmen* (I've Pledged), *Bastırıq* (Prison), *Ay gidi...* (Oh for...), *Savlıqman Qal Tatarlıq!* (Farewell(Stay with health) Tatarness!), *Yolcu Ğarip* (Poor Traveler), and *Tilkiden Selâm* (Greetings from the Fox) are his most popular poems. *Ant Etkenmen* became the lyrics of the Crimean Tatar national anthem, and according to Şevki Bektöre (another Crimean Tatar poet), "... was sung for the first time during the historic Qurultay (1917)...." His most memorable poem, however, is *Savlıqman Qal Tatarlıq!*, which he scribbled on the walls of Simferopol train station on his way to report to military service during World War I.

In January 1918, barely two months after he was elected to lead his nation at the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar people, the Bolshevik forces invaded Crimea. He was arrested and imprisoned in Sevastopol. On February 23, a firing squad of the Black Sea Fleet executed him and threw his body into the sea.

See also

- Crimean Tatars
- Crimean Tatar language
- List of Crimean Tatars
- Noman Çelebicihan Battalion

External links

- International Committee for Crimea biography (http://www.iccrimea.org/literature/celebicihan.html).

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Noman_Çelebicihan&oldid=993291069"

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Annex 1279

Wikipedia in Russian, "Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People",
as at 4 March 2021
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

4 March 2021

Wikipedia

Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People

[…]

First Qurultay

The February Revolution of 1917 in Russia led to the activation of national movements throughout the country. On 25 March 1917, the All-Crimean Muslim Congress was convened in Simferopol. The congress elected the Provisional Crimean-Muslim Executive Committee (Musispolkom), the head of which was Noman Ćelebicihan (Çelebi Çelebiev).

Members of the Qurultay of 1917.

On 1-2 October 1917 (according to the Julian calendar), at a congress of representatives of Crimean Tatar organizations convened by the Musispolkom, it was decided that in the current political situation, the question of the further fate of Crimea should be decided by the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People. The elections of delegates took place on 17 (30) November. Qurultay was opened on 26 November (9 December) in the Khan's Palace (Bakhchisaray). It assumed all the powers of the Muslim Executive Committee, proclaimed the creation of the Crimean People's Republic, adopted its Constitution and state symbols, after which it declared itself the parliament of the Crimean People's Republic. Noman Ćelebicihan headed the government.

[…]

Annex 1280

Table of contradictions in the evidence presented by Ukraine in connection with the scuffle that occurred at the conference in Simferopol on 17 January 2015

Table of contradictions in the evidence presented by Ukraine
in connection with the scuffle that occurred at the conference in Simferopol on 17 January 2015

No.	Memorial of Ukraine	Report of the Human Rights Assessment Mission on Crimea (Annex 812 to the Memorial of Ukraine)	Bariiev Statement (Annex 15 to the Memorial of Ukraine)	Video (Annex 1101 to the Memorial of Ukraine)	Comments
1	Ukraine's Memorial states that (para. 491): *"A conference organized by the Committee in a private hotel a month later **was delayed** when a group of approximately 20 thugs sought to physically block the participants from taking their seats."*	Report states that (para. 135): *"On 17 January 2015, the organizers **finally held a human rights conference, at which their Committee discussed issues of concern and adopted decisions** – then transmitting their conclusions to the Ukrainian and Turkish governments, as well as the UN Secretary-General."*	--------	------	(1) In its Memorial Ukraine claims that the conference was delayed. Ukraine blames it on the Russian authorities, which, according to Ukraine, discriminate against Crimean Tatars and suppress their right to peaceful assembly. (2) At the same time the Report states the opposite: the conference was held, "…*Committee discussed issues of concern and adopted decisions."* The Report says nothing about disrupting or delaying the conference. (3) It is obvious that Ukraine in its Memorial deliberately exaggerates the nature and significance of the scuffle that took place at the conference. (4) A closer analysis of the video presented by Ukraine shows that the scuffle at the conference took place between its participants and was probably the result of the

Annex 1280

					improper organization of the conference: too many participants for such a small room; ill-conceived registration system; the lack of minimum security.
2	Ukraine's Memorial states that (para. 491): *"...approximately **20 thugs** sought to physically block the participants from taking their seats."*	--------	Bariiev claims in his statement that (para. 18): *"...a group of **30-40 athletic young men in track suits with hoods** appeared."*	(1) The video constantly shows the same two young men in red and blue sports jackets with hoods. (2) The video shows the moment when a **woman** leads these two young men out of the hall with the words: *"**boys**, I won't let you in without registration".* [0:00:49-0:00:53]. (3) The video also shows **women** lead out other young men who are not registered. [0:00:30-0:00:40] [0:01:03-0:01:12] (4) At the same time, it is obvious that all these persons are familiar with participants of the conference and no one considers them as "thugs". (5) The video also shows a conversation between a young man and an older man. Both appear to be Crimean Tatars and familiar with each other, as the elderly man calls the other by the name. During the	(1) Ukraine deliberately misleads the Court about the nature of the events that took place at the conference. The video that was presented by Ukraine shows that: (i) The young men, whom Ukraine calls "thugs" in its Memorial, were familiar with the participants of the conference, talked with them. (ii) None of the conference participants considered these young men as "thugs". The women who took these persons out of the hall addressed them with the words: *"boys, I won't let you in without registration".* (iii) Most of the order violators, if not all of them, were the participants of the conference.

				conversation the young man says the following: ***"There is no need here to pit us, the youth, the Crimean Tatars, against those whom we are living with. <u>Why are you doing all this? Why are you doing all this?"</u>*** [0:00:09-0:00:29] (6) The video also shows a scene where one of the organizers of the conference says: *"They came to our conference. They are our guests. Let them stay"* [0:01:35-0:01:40] (7) Voice-over says: *"we can't go inside for two hours."* [0:01:40-0:01:42]	
3	Ukraine's Memorial states that (para. 491): *"Although the police were present in numbers, they did nothing to restore order until they realized that their complicity in the disruption was being filmed by activists."*	--------	Bariiev claims in his statement that (paras. 18-19): (i) *"When the Committee members began to gather in the hotel's conference room on the appointed day, a large number of local police and a group of 30-40 athletic young men in track suits with hoods appeared."*	(1) Bariiev's allegations that the police were present at the conference from the very beginning contradict the video. (2) The first seconds of the video show the area adjacent to the hotel. There are no police officers or police cars in this footage. [0:00:00-0:00:05]	(1) The role of the Russian police, contrary to what Ukraine claims, was to restore order and ensure the safety of the conference participants. (2) The police were not present at the conference from the very beginning. It was called after the scuffle started. (3) Arriving at the conference, the police restored order, and then

Annex 1280

			(ii) *"Until that point, the police had ignored my requests to remove from the room the unidentified men who were trying to prevent the gathering from taking place. The police helped the men enter the conference room and then refused to get involved."* (iii) *"I understood that the police presence had nothing to do with maintaining public order. They were just waiting for one or more Crimean Tatars at the conference to react to provocation by the unidentified men, which would have given them cause to detain and arrest Crimean Tatars."*	(3) There are also no police officers in the next footage in the hall of the hotel. (4) It is obvious that the police arrived after the scuffle started. The footage at the end of the video shows how the police detain and take away violators of the order. Now at least two police cars and about 10 police officers were filmed on the territory adjacent to the hotel. [0:01:56-0:02:43]	stayed to ensure the safety of the conference participants.

Annex 1281

President of the Russian Federation official website, “Sanctions for offences during the preparation of and holding mass demonstrations, comparative table”

Translation

COMPARATIVE TABLE ON SANCTIONS FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED DURING THE PREPARATION AND HOLDING OF MASS DEMONSTRATIONS
(case law)

Offence	USA	France	Germany	Italy
Organization of an unauthorized public event or Disruption of public order (obstruction of passage and driveway, etc.)	USD 2,400 fine (about RUB 72,000)	Imprisonment for 6 months. EUR 7,500 fine. (about RUB 300,000)	Imprisonment for up to 1 year or a fine of EUR 15,000 (about RUB 600,000)	Imprisonment for a term from 1 to 12 months. Fine (no upper limit, depending on the damage).
Failure to comply with the police requirements	Imprisonment for 1 year. Fine up to USD 2,500 (about RUB 75,000)	Imprisonment for 1 year.	Imprisonment for up to 3 years.	Imprisonment for 1 year.
Participation in a public event while carrying weapons	Imprisonment for up to 10 years.	Imprisonment for a term of 3-5 years. EUR 45,000-75,000 fine. (from RUB 1.3 million to RUB 3 million)	Imprisonment for up to 3 years.	

http://static.kremlin.ru/media/events/files/41d3f485bbf8b1ddefb5.pdf

Annex 1281

Annex 1282

Electronic Justice, Court proceedings data confirming the absence of any legal action taken by Krymska Svitlytsya against "Krymsoyuzpechat" before Russian courts

Translation

https://kad.arbitr.ru/

ELECTRONIC JUSTICE

Party to a case	Case	Judge | Current judicial authority	Plaintiff	Respondent
Krymsoyuzpechat as a Respondent **10 cases are found**	21 February 2020 A83-2672/2020	Yu. A. Radvanovskaya Arbitrazh Court of the Republic of Crimea	DG FINANCE RUS LLC	KRYMSOYUZPECHAT JSC
	27 November 2019 A83-20484/2019	N.Yu. Yakimchuk Arbitrazh Court of the Republic of Crimea	ENTERTAINMENT ONE UK LIMITED	KRYMSOYUZPECHAT JSC
	27 November 2019 A83-20483/2019	N.Yu. Yakimchuk Arbitrazh Court of the Republic of Crimea	ENTERTAINMENT ONE UK LIMITED	KRYMSOYUZPECHAT JSC
	27 November 2019 A83-20482/2019	V.N. Skuro Arbitrazh Court of the Republic of Crimea	ENTERTAINMENT ONE UK LIMITED	KRYMSOYUZPECHAT JSC
	27 November 2019 A83-20448/2019	N.M. Lagutina Arbitrazh Court of the Republic of Crimea	ENTERTAINMENT ONE UK LIMITED	KRYMSOYUZPECHAT JSC
	27 November 2019 A83-20447/2019	N.Yu. Yakimchuk Arbitrazh Court of the Republic of Crimea	ENTERTAINMENT ONE UK LIMITED	KRYMSOYUZPECHAT JSC
	6 December 2018 A83-19075/2018	N.M. Lagutina Arbitrazh Court of the Republic of Crimea	STATE UNITARY ENTERPRISE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA KRYMAVTOTRANS	KRYMSOYUZPECHAT JSC
	20 September 2016 A83-6514/2016	V.I. Gayvoronsky Arbitrazh Court of the Republic of Crimea	AUTONOMOUS NON-PROFIT ORGANISATION "FOND ZASCHITY" (PROTECTION FUND)	ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES SK MASTER LLC
	10 March 2016 A83-1699/2016	M.I. Kurtlushaev Arbitrazh Court of the Republic of Crimea	FINANCIAL SUPERVISION SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA	KRYMSOYUZPECHAT JSC
	26 January 2016 A83-441/2016	S.O. Lukachev Arbitrazh Court of the Republic of Crimea	ADMINISTRATION OF SIMFEROPOL OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA O.I. Stadnyuk	KRYMSOYUZPECHAT JSC Individual Entrepreneur Olga Ivanovna Stadnyuk

Annex 1282

Annex 1283

CV of [redacted]

Translation

[redacted]

Education

[redacted]

Work Experience

[redacted]

Annex 1284

CV of [redacted]

[redacted]

Translation

[redacted]

Education

[redacted]

[redacted]

Work experience

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Awards

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

Annex 1285

CV of [redacted]

[redacted]

Translation

CURRICULUM VITAE OF

[redacted]

Position	[redacted]
Date of birth	[redacted]
Place of birth	[redacted]
Citizenship	Russian Federation citizen
Education	[redacted]
Profession, qualifications	[redacted]
Academic degrees and titles	-
Languages spoken	Russian, Ukrainian
Awards and honorary titles	-

Labor activity

Month and year		**Position together with an indication of enterprise, institution, organization and ministry (department)**	**Location of the institution**
of employment	**of dismissal**		
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

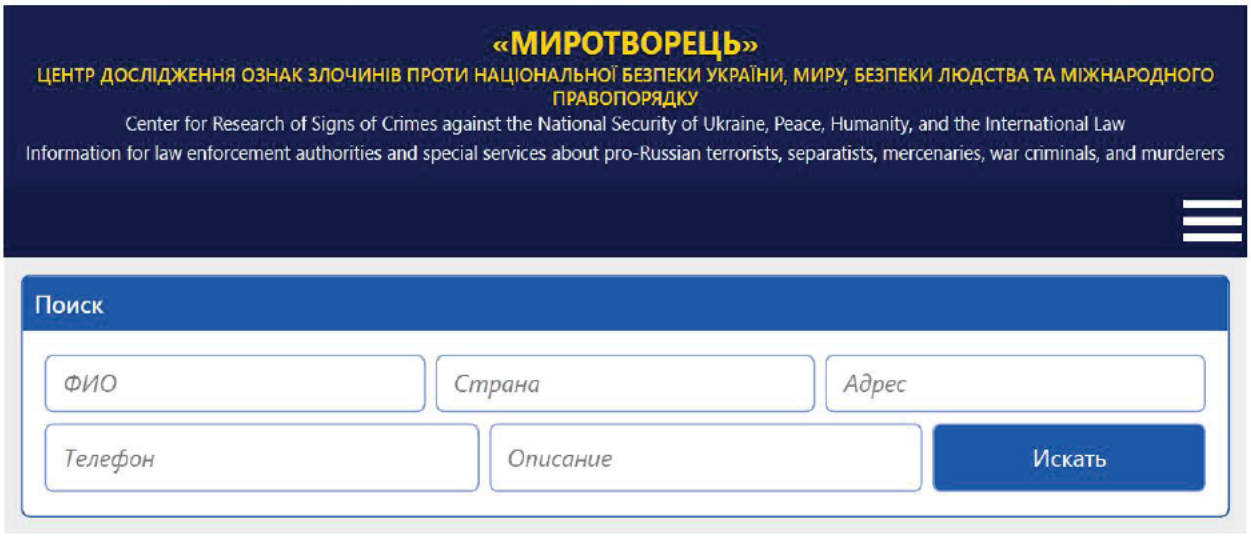
[redacted]

05.2003	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Annex 1286

Website of the
"Myrotvorets.center" ("*Mirotvorets*"), as at
12 June 2021 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts



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Center for Research of Signs of Crimes against the National Security of Ukraine, Peace, Humanity, and the International Law
Information for law enforcement authorities and special services about pro-Russian terrorists, separatists, mercenaries, war criminals, and murderers

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Annex 1287

K.N. Akhmadeev, "The Turkish factor in the Crimean Tatar ethnopolitical process", *Society: politics, economics, law*, No. 3, 2018 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Akhmadeev Kamil Nailevich

PhD student, Russian Politics Department, Saint Petersburg State University

THE TURKISH FACTOR IN THE CRIMEAN TATAR ETHNOPOLITICAL PROCESS

Summary:

The paper considers the Turkish factor which affects the Crimean Tatar ethnopolitical process. The historical impact of Turkey (the Ottoman Empire) on the Crimean Peninsula is investigated. The study determines the mental attitude of Turkey towards the Crimean Tatar segment in Crimea. The research analyzes the diaspora prerequisites for the influence of the Turkish state on the ethnopolitical processes arising in Crimea. The author defines the ideological platform of pan-Turkism as an ideological and political justification for the Turkish presence in the political and economic processes of the Crimean Peninsula. The paper identifies the main agents and contractors of Turkish impact on the Crimean Tatar community. The processes of this influence on economy and culture are described. It was argued that the Crimean Tatar ethnic community was a link between the Turkish Republic and Ukraine until the latter had lost the effective control over the Crimean Peninsula in 2014. The author substantiated that Turkey occupied the middle ground on the Crimean issue which arose in 2014.

Keywords: ethnopolitical processes, Turkey, Ukraine, Crimean Tatars, pan-Turkism, national movements.

[…]

Page 3

[…]

Turkey supported the Ukrainian authorities' efforts in assisting with the repatriation of Crimean Tatars. The Turkish International Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA) implemented a number of projects in Crimea, the total cost of which amounted to USD 25 million, including the project "1,000 Houses" for Crimean Tatars [14, p. 147]. The financial aspect of Turkey's influence over the Crimean Tatar ethnopolitical process consists in considerable investments involved into Crimea's economy through TİKA's channels. The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, which is as an intermediary when Turkish capital was attracted to the peninsula, acts as a counterparty in Turkish and Crimean Tatar cooperation in Crimea. As noted by O.V. Ryabtsev, the Mejlis "for obvious reasons, has cart blanche" when it comes to the distribution of investments. Moreover, some Crimean experts believe that Turkish capital has become pretty much the only source of personal enrichment for the Mejlis' leaders. At the same time, as the agency was ramping up its activities on the Crimean "ground", Crimea Foundation was established under the auspices of the Mejlis, and M. Dzhemilev became its Chairman. The Foundation acts as the main partner of TİKA not only in Crimea, but generally in Ukraine" [15, p. 96].

[…]

Annex 1288

A.V. Yurasov (ed.), *History of Crimea: in two volumes*, Institute of Russian History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vol. 1, Kuchkovo pole, Moscow, 2019
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

RUSSIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
INSTITUTE OF RUSSIAN HISTORY
OF THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

HISTORY OF CRIMEA
IN TWO VOLUMES

Editor in chief
A.V. Yurasov

Kuchkovo pole
Moscow
2019

[…]

Vol. 1

[…]

Page 452

One of the oldest educational institutions of the Khanate was a madrasa, which later received the name "Zincirli" – an educational institution established and built by Khan Mengli I Giray in around 1500 on the outskirts of Bakhchisaray – Salachik. It derived its modern name from the word "Zanjeer", a chain hung above the front door that opens inward; this iron chain forced everyone who entered the temple of wisdom to bow their head in respect. This name came later and originated most likely no earlier than the beginning of the 19th century (documents of the 17th–18th centuries, including the registry of 1200 (1785/6) call the madrasa by the name of its founder – "Madrasa of Mengli Giray").

The madrasa's building was by no means built on some empty ground: there was some structure or even a group of structures before that, i.e. a settlement potentially dating back to the times of the Golden Horde. The wall of the building preserved a plate – apparently used again – with a three-line Arabic inscription. From the architectural point of view, Zincirli is a stone building, almost a square in design. There is a gallery stretching along the perimeter of a large four-corner courtyard; the gallery is covered by 10 semi-sphere domes that rest on pointed arches and columns. There are 13 rooms (hujra or oda) for students (sohta) on three sides.

The tarih above the entrance to the building reads: "Khan Mengli Giray, son of Khan Hacı Giray, ordered to build this madrasa with the help of God, the possessor of generosity, may God make his reign eternal. Year 906." Zincirli was perhaps the only Islamic educational institution in the European territory of the Golden Horde where teaching was uninterrupted for more than 400 years until the beginning of the 20th century.

[…]

Annex 1289

V.V. Fedunov, A.V. Staritsyn, "Organisational and Legal Activities of the Taurida Governorate's Zemstvo in 1887–1908", *Topical Issues of Russian Law*, No. 10, 2017
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

PAGES OF HISTORY

V.V. Fedunov*,
A.V. Staritsyn**

Organisational and Legal Activities of the Taurida Governorate's Zemstvo in 1887–1908"

[…]

Pages 12–13

[…]

After 20 years, the composition of the Zemstvo Assembly of Taurida Governorate underwent changes associated with practical results of peasant, zemstvo, urban, and judicial reforms. For example, the composition of *glasnye* [members of zemstvo assemblies] changed during the period of the seventh triennial (1885–1887). Of the total number of glasnyh (36 people), seven representatives of peasant-proprietors from Melitopolskiy, Berdyanskiy, Dneprovskiy and Perekopskiy uyezds [administrative and territorial units] were elected to it. The number of military retirees from Crimean uyezd zemstvos decreased to 18 people. Two members of the legal profession (two candidates of laws) appeared in the governorate's zemstvo: V.I. Fursenko from the Simferopolsky uyezd and A.V. Novikov from the Feodosiyskiy uyezd. The Evpatoriyskiy and Feodosiyskiy uyezds delegated representatives of Crimean Tatars to the governorate's zemstvo.[4] From 1885 to 1887, elections were held to the Zemstvo Assembly of Taurida Governorate of the seventh triennial, which operated in accordance with the law on elections under the Statute of 1864. According to Article 53, V.P. Popov, Governorate Marshal of Nobility, acted as Chairman. On 15 January 1887, A.V. Vsevolozhsky, Taurida's Governor and Active State Councillor, opened the assembly. On 16 January, the zemstvo assembly approved its own assembly regulations (rules of procedure).

[…]

Topical Issues of Russian Law, 2017, No. 10 (83) October

[…]

[4] Set of resolutions of the Taurida Governorate's Zemstvo Assembly since the opening of zemstvo institutions in the Taurida Governorate. 1866–1886. Simferopol, 1908–1909. Vol. 1. P. 768; Debates and resolutions of the Taurida Zemstvo Assembly of the 20th ordinary session on 25 January–5 February. Simferopol, 1886. P. 9–10.

Annex 1290

M.A. Aradzhioni, "The Greeks of Crimea: on the History of Community Formation in the Late Middle Ages – Modern Times", *Materials on Archaeology, History, and Ethnography of Tavria: Collection of Research Papers*, Simferopol, Issue XIII, 2007
(excerpts)

Translation
(Excerpts)

Materials on Archaeology, History, and Ethnography of Tavria. Issue XIII

M.A. ARADZHIONI

THE GREEKS OF CRIMEA: ON THE HISTORY OF COMMUNITY FORMATION IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES – MODERN TIMES

[…]

Pages 648–649

[…]

On 16 June 1778 the representatives of Crimean Christians signed a resolution on voluntary resettlement to Russia. This decision was driven by promises that 30 dessiatins of land in the Russian Empire will be allocated to each person included in the census list (i.e. to each male in the family), which considerably exceeded the size of land plots of the richest Greeks in Crimea. Having sold their property, under the supervision of the troops led by A.V. Suvorov, the Greeks left Crimea in different ways with cattle and the most necessary things (only one araba was allocated for 2 families). In September, the generalissimo reported that 18,395 Greeks and 12,598 Armenians, Wallachians, and Georgians had left the peninsula [43, p. 678-714; 44]. By the end of 1779, the resettlers founded Mariupol at the mouth of the Kalmius River (where Pavlovsk was located) and 19 villages in its vicinity, to which they gave Crimean names – Yalta, Karan, Laspi, Mangush, Sartana, Staryi Krym, and others [45, pp. 202–208].

[…]

Annex 1291

Ya.E.Vodarsky, O.I. Eliseeva, V.M. Kabuzan, *"Crimean Population in the Late 18th – the Late 20th Centuries (Number, Settlement, Ethnic Composition)"*, Institute of Russian History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow , 2003
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Ya. E.Vodarsky, O. I. Eliseeva, V. M. Kabuzan

CRIMEAN POPULATION IN THE LATE 18TH – THE LATE 20TH CENTURIES

(Number, Settlement, Ethnic Composition)

MOSCOW – 2003

RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
INSTITUTE OF RUSSIAN HISTORY

[…]

Page 111

[…]

There were not many Ukrainians who settled in Crimea. First of all, this was because they were intensively developing most prolific territories of mainland uyezds [administrative and territorial units]: Melitopolskiy, Dneprovskiy, and Berdyanskiy. Ukrainians began actively developing Crimea only since the 1850s after Tatars started moving to Turkey (since 1855). Because of this, from the end of the 18th century to 1917, the proportion of Ukrainians increased only from 0.7% to 8.6%. In 1917, their share in rural areas of Crimea reached 12.5% of the entire population. Here they were mostly cultivating the Evpatoriyskiy uyezd where they outnumbered Russians (25.9% and 22.6% respectively).

Thus, the Ukrainian ethnic territory in Crimea was not formed, and Ukrainians became only one of ethnic minorities and lived mostly in rural areas of the Evpatoriyskiy and, in part, Perekopskiy uyezds.

[…]

Annex 1292

O.A. Gabrielyan, V.P., Petrov, *Crimean Repatriates: Deportation, Return, and Settlement*, Simferopol, 1998 (excerpts)

Translation
(Excerpts)

O.A. Gabrielyan, S.A. Efimov, V.G. Zarubin, A.E. Kisliy, A.V. Malgin, A.R. Nikiforov, V.M. Pavlov, V.P. Petrov.

Crimean Repatriates: Deportation, Return and Resettlement. – Simferopol: Amena Publishing House, 1998. – 340 p.

General editorship: O.A. Gabrielyan, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, V.P. Petrov, Candidate of Historical Sciences

Foreword: N.A. Shulga, Doctor of Sociological Sciences

Recommended for publication by the Crimean Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

[…]

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[…]

The repatriates' employment remains an acute problem. In general, less than 70 thousand people have permanent or seasonal work in Crimea out of 133 thousand able-bodied people. About half of them are employed in the agricultural sector, more than 11 thousand – in the manufacturing industry and construction. The number of people working in education is 4.3 thousand, in healthcare – 3.7 thousand.

[…]

Pages 176-177

[…]

The differences between the organizations [the National Movement of Crimean Tatars (NMCT) and the Organisation of the Crimean Tatar National Movement (OCTNM)], which initially seemed insignificant, subsequently led to a serious division between them. These differences concerned both theoretical and organizational issues. Whereas the NMCT advocated for the restoration of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on the basis of Soviet legislation and "Lenin's principles,"[288] the OCTNM focused on the traditions established in 1917 and the ideas of restoration of statehood that had been destroyed in 1783.[289] Unlike the NMCT, the OCTNM acted from the extreme anti-communist standpoint leaning toward Turkey and the West in "foreign affairs."[290] At the same time, the OCTNM demanded a strict organisational structure, whereas the NMCT remained an intellectual and largely ideological association. Subsequently, the OCTNM adopted an uncompromising stance towards the official authorities, while the NMCT was willing to engage in a dialogue with them. This was particularly evident in relation to the squatting of land plots in 1990-1991. While the NMCT condemned the squatting as an action that pitched the authorities and local residents against Tatars and thus deferring their return, the OCTNM leaders, accusing the NMCT of being in complicity with the authorities, described unauthorized constructions as an example of civil disobedience and

the first step toward the reclamation of statehood. In 1989–1992, there was a steady growth of the OCTNM's authority among Crimean Tatars, whereas the position and influence of the NMCT were weakening (especially after the organisation's leader Yu. Osmanov was killed in 1993).[291]

[…]

Pages 190-191

[…]

With the creation of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People (which was entrusted with a "representative" function), the role of a radical force was taken over by the OCTNM, and then by the Crimean Tatar national party "Adalet". The draft charter of the Adalet party states that it "strives to build a national state in Crimea based on the realization by the Crimean Tatar people of their natural right to self-determination."[320] Overall, according to the draft charter, the party is a more structured and radical organisation than the OCTNM. Its draft charter lacks traditional references to "democratic" goals, but instead points to the promotion of the Muslim religion. Western literature noted that Crimean Tatar radicals were connected with extremist pan-Turkic and Islamic organisations in Turkey, particularly with the "Grey Wolves".[321] In one of the first documents of the party's organising committee – "Statements Relating to the Formation of Crimean Cossacks Structures" – it was noted that Adalet reserves the right to create "traditional for Crimea groups of Askers (warriors, fighters – author) with the purpose to protect their families and their fellow Crimeans from the threat of the so-called Cossacks."[322] Even though the leaders of the party and the Mejlis[323] later refuted reports that such groups were organised,[323] the existence of such groups was repeatedly discussed in the print media.[324]

Events that took place in June 1995 in Eastern Crimea showed that some portion of Crimean Tatars were ready not only for a parliamentary struggle for their rights, but for radical mass action. According to official reports of the law enforcement authorities, mass riots were of an organized nature. The NMCT's materials confirm that members of "Adalet" were involved in them.[325]

[…]

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2.7.3. International aspects in the activities of the Crimean Tatar movement

Appeals to the global community, regular and extensive contacts with various international organizations were one of the characteristic features of the Crimean Tatar national movement.

Mustafa Dzhemilev in his report at the 1st Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People expressed his gratitude toward foreign printed media outlets and radio stations, including "Radio Freedom", "Voice of America", "Deutsche Welle", "BBC", "Radio Canada", human rights organisations "Amnesty International", "Freedom House", "Centre for Democracy in the USSR", and others. Especially the speaker thanked national forces and parties of Turkey, which, in his opinion, had never given up on the Crimean Tatar people fighting for their own rights.[335]

After the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People was created, the international activity of Crimean Tatar leaders has increased even more, acquiring new forms

It is possible to identify three areas of activity of the Mejlis in international relations.

First, they desire to establish close and diverse contacts with unrecognized states (not with every state, but with carefully chosen ones) formed in the ruins of the USSR and beyond.
As an example, one could refer to the regular ties with Dudayev's Chechnya. Tellingly, even before the federal forces initiated a military operation, on 9 December 1994, the Presidium of the Mejlis made a statement concerning the events in Chechnya, expressing its concern over the aggravation of the situation around that republic and stating its support for the Dudayev regime.[336] The Mejlis made another statement after the Russian forces had launched the operation in Chechnya (issued on 29 December 1994).[337]

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The information on the dispatch of Crimean volunteers to Chechnya was leaked to mass media.[338] And although it was not the Mejlis, but the OCTNM, Mustafa Dzhemilev expressed his opinion on this unequivocally: "The Mejlis has no moral right to dissuade the volunteers from this!"[339]

[…]

Apart from the Caucasian (eastern) direction, the Mejlis is working on the south-western one as well. Thus, in early 1993, Mustafa Dzhemilev and Stepan Topal, the Head of the Gagauz Republic, paid a visit to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. After the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus (78% of the island's population are ethnic Greeks, and 18% are Turks) was occupied by Turkish forces in 1975, the so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" was proclaimed there. In 1983, the island's territory occupied by Turkish forces (40% of its area) was named the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC).

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The Crimean Tatar and Gagauz delegations were received there by the President of Northern Cyprus Raif Denktaş and other high-ranking officials of the unrecognised state.[343]

[…]

It should be noted that Turkey receives representatives of the Mejlis at the highest level as if they were state officials. There was even a case when Mustafa Dzhemilev (rather than the head of the administration or another official) held negotiations over the establishment of twin-city relations between Bakhchisaray and the Turkish town of Çatalca and, jointly with the Minister of Health of Ukraine, signed a protocol on the construction of a Turkish medicine manufacturing plant in Crimea.[346] During the visit of Mustafa Dzhemilev to Turkey in May 1996, he officially met the President of Turkey Süleyman Demirel, the Speaker of the Parliament, and the Prime Minister. During the negotiations, the Prime Minister of Turkey Mesut Yılmaz confirmed that Turkey's attitude towards Ukraine would largely depend on the resolution of the Crimean Tatar problem.

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Turkey provides considerable material, financial, and political assistance to Crimean Tatars returning to the peninsula. It consists of the creation of joint Ukrainian and Turkish enterprises (the Ukrainian side is mainly represented by Crimean Tatars), the foundation of educational institutions with the active participation of Turkey (there are also agreements with Northern Cyprus and Azerbaijan, according to which the Mejlis sends students to higher educational institutions and interns to research centers), the widely advertised construction program "1,000 Houses for Repatriates" at Turkey's expense, and much more.[347]
[…]

Annex 1293

Milliy Firqa website, "The Crimean Tatar People's Front is established in Crimea", 30 January 2012
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Milliy Firqa

The Crimean Tatar People's Front is established in Crimea

milli-firka.org/в-крыму-создан-крымскотатарский-наро/

30 January 2012

30 January 2012

On 28 January 2012, the Crimean Tatar People's Front was established in Crimea.

On Saturday, 28 January 2012, a unified conference of the Crimean Tatar public forces was held in Simferopol. According to the information of Ministry of Internal Affairs, around 450 delegates from 15 Crimean Tatar non-governmental organizations and Muslim communities of Crimea took part in the conference.

At this conference, the Foundation Memorandum of the Crimean Tatar People's Front (CTPF) was signed and the form of the Mandate-Invitation for Delegates was approved with the representative quota of 1 delegate from each Crimean Tatar family. The Emergency Nationwide Congress of the Crimean Tatar People was scheduled for 18 May 2012.

The main goals of the Crimean Tatar People's Front are:

- nationwide assistance to the Government of Ukraine in the development, adoption and enactment of the Law of Ukraine "On the restoration of the rights and the rehabilitation of the repressed Crimean Tatar people" until 18 May 2012;

- holding the Emergency Nationwide Congress of the Crimean Tatar People on 18 May 2012 with the representative quota of 1 delegate from each Crimean Tatar family to determine the future fate and actions of the Crimean Tatar people, taking into account the situation as of 18 May 2012.

[…]

Annex 1294

T.A. Senyushkina, "The Islamic factor in the confessional space of Crimea", *Russian and the Muslim World*, No. 3, 2018
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Senyushkina T.A.

THE ISLAMIC FACTOR IN THE CONFESSIONAL SPACE OF CRIMEA

[Russian and the Muslim World, 2018, No. 3]

Abstract. The article examines the processes taking place in the Muslim community of Crimea, beginning with the emergence of Islam in the region. Special attention is paid to Islam in Crimea during the period from the destruction of the USSR to 2014, when Crimea's reunification with Russia occurred on the basis of a referendum. The new model of relations between the state and Islamic religious organizations, which developed in Crimea in 2014-2016 under the conditions of integration of the Crimean Muslim community into the Russian socio-cultural and legal space, was analyzed. Special attention is paid to issues related to the funding of Islamic religious organizations and the Russian legislation in this area.

Keywords: Islam, Crimea, Ukrainian crisis, reunion of Crimea with Russia, non-traditional Muslim movements, struggle with religious extremism.

[…]
Pages 224-226

Today 11% of the population of Crimea are Muslims. In general, the Muslim community in Crimea is not homogeneous. This is due to the fact that before 2014 the functioning of Islamic religious organizations was largely dependent on external influence, which was exercised mainly by Turkey and Saudi Arabia, and to a lesser extent by such countries as Pakistan, Iran, Jordan, Egypt, and Kuwait. At the same time, the influence of radical Islamists from Chechnya, North Caucasus, and Central Asia on Crimean Muslims was observed. There was no visible influence of Russian Muslim organizations among the Crimean Tatars before 2014 [5].

By 2010, the influence of the external Islamic factor on the Crimean ummah led to an aggravation of conflicts within the Muslim community of Crimea. As of 1 January 2010, there were 1,168 Islamic religious communities, 503 clergymen, 8 religious educational institutions, and 292 attendees in Crimea. It should be noted that from 2000 to 2010 the number of religious communities increased by 3.5 times. The number of clergymen increased by 53,8 %; the number of religious educational institutions – by five times. The number of attendees increased by two times; the number of Sunday schools – by three times.

As a rule, mosques and religious educational institution were built in Crimea at the expense of Turkish and Arabic sponsors. The increasing influence of foreign religious organizations on Crimean Muslims manifested itself in a corresponding reorientation of a certain part of the believers [5].

The institutional structure of Islam in Crimea before 2014 was not homogeneous. The region had communities that were part of several spiritual directorates and centres: the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea (SDMC), the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Ukraine (SDMU), the Independent Spiritual Centre of Muslims of Ukraine (ISCMU), the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Ukraine "Ummah" (SDMU "Ummah"), the Spiritual Centre of Muslims of Crimea (SCMC).

Out of all registered Muslim communities of Crimea, 49 communities did not form part of any of the above-mentioned directorates and were independent. Of these, 25–30 communities belonged to Wahhabis who had extended their influence among Crimean Muslims since the 1990s, 10 communities belonged to Hizb ut-Tahrir, a religious and political movement banned in the Russian Federation and in a number of other countries. For the first time this movement made its presence known in Crimea back in 2004. 11 communities belonged to Al-Ahbash who came to Crimea in 2007. All of the above currents represent non-traditional Islam and spread

in Crimea as a result of outside influences, primarily from such countries as Saudi Arabia and Turkey. In particular, 15 mosques were built with funds from Saudi Arabia. One of the demands of the Arab sponsors was that the party funding the mosque construction should recommend its own imam, and that the community should not obey the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea [11].

In 2010, external influence on Crimean Muslims led to a split within the Crimean ummah and a conflict between communities belonging to non-traditional Islamic movements and the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, which received widespread media coverage.

Since the spring of 2014, with the integration of Crimea into the Russian political and legal space, there have been changes in the religious sphere. First of all, the Hizb ut-Tahrir organization ceased its activities on the peninsula, as it is banned in Russia.

Since March 2014, a new system of relations between the state and Islamic religious communities has been formed in Crimea. All Islamic religious organizations became part of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, which helped overcome the internal conflict in the Crimean ummah. The Taurida Muftiyat was also established. There are training courses for imams with cooperation with Islamic universities operating in the Russian Federation.

Along with the admission of Crimea into Russia, the flows of external funding for the construction of mosques in Crimea were suspended. The regions of Russia, in particular, Tatarstan and the Chechen Republic, provide a great deal of financial assistance to Islamic religious organizations in Crimea. After the withdrawal of the Turkish contractor from Crimea (as a result of the incident with the Russian military plane), the construction of the cathedral mosque in Simferopol was resumed under the patronage of the President of the Russian Federation
V.V. Putin.

[…]

Annex 1295

T. Senyushkina, "Social and Political Situation in Crimea", *Russian and the Muslim World*, No. 10, 2013
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

T. Senyushkina,
Doctor of Science in Public Administration
(Taurida National Vernadsky University)
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SITUATION IN CRIMEA
[Russian and the Muslim World, 2013, No. 10]

[…]
Pages 90-92
[…]

Religious life. One of the issues most widely discussed by the local community in 2011, as well as in previous years, was related to the construction of the Cathedral Mosque. The decision to allocate a land plot for building a mosque dragged on for seven years dating back to 2004, when the Crimean Tatars applied for an allocation of a land plot for the construction of a Cathedral Mosque on Yaltinskaya Street in Simferopol. On 15 February 2011, the Simferopol City Council finally made a decision to grant permission for the development of a land management project for the allocation of a land plot to the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea (SDMC) for the construction of a Cathedral Mosque at 22 Yaltinskaya Street in Simferopol. On 2 March 2011, the Simferopol City Council approved the land management project developed by the SDMC for the allocation of 2.7 hectares of land at 22 Yaltinskaya Street and transferred this site for permanent use to this religious association. Already on 17 June 2011, the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea received a state act for the land plot. According to the press service of the SDMC, the site of 2.7 hectares was transferred for permanent use for the construction of Buyuk Juma-Jami Cathedral Mosque. After the positive decision on the allocation of land, a tender for mosque construction projects was announced, and a special commission proceeded to select the best one that would most fully reflect the architectural traditions of the Crimean Tatar nation. According to Mustafa Dzhemilev, based on preliminary estimates the construction of the Cathedral Mosque would require not less than 80 million dollars.

Foreign sponsors are ready to allocate funds for the construction of the Cathedral Mosque in Simferopol. In previous years, the main financial assistance for Crimean Muslims came mainly from Turkey and Arab countries. There are agreements between the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea and the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Turkey for financial support to be provided by the latter for the construction of the Cathedral Mosque. However, if these funds are not enough, it is likely that other funding sources for the project will be sought. As a new trend typical for 2011, it can be stated that the spectrum of possible influences on the Crimean Islam was expanded to include the influence of Iran. In particular, Iran is ready to provide financial assistance to the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea (SDMC) for the construction of the Cathedral Mosque. This information was shared with the journalists in Simferopol by Mustafa Dzhemilev, the co-chairman of the supervisory board for the construction of this facility and the leader of the Mejlis. “We have been contacted by Iran as well,” he said. “Apparently, if we do not receive sufficient financial support for the construction of this mosque in Turkey, it is possible that we may also apply to Iran,” said Mustafa Dzhemilev. Moreover, the SDMC intends to apply to the Muslims of Ukraine and other citizens of the country for donations for the construction of this facility.

In 2011, there was an unexpected refraction in the tendencies demonstrating intra-Islamic contradictions in Crimea. For example, the official registration of the Spiritual Centre of Muslims of Crimea (SCMC), which is parallel to the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, representing the Al-Ahbash movement in Islam and, most likely, created by the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Ukraine to neutralize the activity of the

Muslim Brotherhood in the Crimean peninsula, can be viewed as a resonant event. This opinion was, in particular, expressed by Igor Semivolos, Director of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, at the round table meeting "Political Islam and Political Orthodoxy – New Realities of Crimea," which took place in Simferopol on 27 July 2011. According to the expert, the activities of the Al-Ahbash in the Middle East are characterized by their irreconcilable struggle with the Muslim Brotherhood and the Head of the Al-Ahbash Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Ukraine, Sheikh Ahmad Tamim, "simply transferred the Middle East realities to Crimea." The official position of the SDMC and the Mejlis on this matter is extremely negative. In particular, Ayder Ismailov, Deputy Head of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, believes that the registration of the Al-Ahbash Spiritual Center of Muslims of Crimea as a parallel muftiyat is a violation of the rights of Crimean Muslims to directly elect their mufti at the Muslim congress.

[…]

Annex 1296

Territorial Body of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Crimea, “Main Trends of Migratory Movement of the Population of the Republic of Crimea in 2014”, Press issue, 2015

Translation

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

PRESS ISSUE

Main Trends of Migratory Movement of the Population of the Republic of Crimea in 2014

Beginning from 2004, the Republic has had a migration increase, owing to which the population has grown by 50.9 thousand people over 11 years, and the migration balance was 16.4 thousand people in 2014.

Last year, there was a migration increase both in urban settlements and in the country – 12.4 thousand people and 4.0 thousand people respectively.

The number of arrived migrants was 24.2 thousand people and that of departed migrants – 7.8 thousand people. As compared with 2013, the number of both arrived and departed people decreased – by 19.8% and 69% respectively. Krymstat recorded the number of departed migrants in 2014 without fully accounting for those people who departed to other constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Among the arrived migrants, 12.3 thousand people were men, or 50.9%; among the departed migrants – 3.7 thousand people were men, or 47.0%. Among the arrived migrants, 11.9 thousand people were women, or 49.1%; among the departed migrants – 4.1 thousand people were women, or 53.0%.

Working-age people are the most active group involved in migration processes (72.4% of the arrived people and 76.1% of the departed people). As a result of migration, the population of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea of this age increased by 11.6 thousand people.

The percentage of working-age arrived migrants aged 16–28 was 41.3%, departed migrants – 50.4%. The migration increase of the population of this age group is 4.3 thousand people.

It should also be noted that, as a result of migration, the population aged 15–19 increased by 1.0 thousand people, of whom 56.0% were young men and 44.0% were young women.

The portion of migrants who changed their place of residence within the autonomy is 23.8% of the arrived people and 74.0% of the departed people. Besides, the rural population increased by 163 people who arrived from cities.

As concerns external migrants – both arrived and departed ones – most of them were residents of Russian regions – 48.6% and 19.1% respectively (without fully accounting for those people who departed to other constituent entities of the Russian Federation). As concerns inter-regional migrants, 6.6% of the total number of inter-regional migrants arrived from the federal city of Sevastopol.

The CIS countries account for 49.8% of the arrived foreign migrants and 74.7% of the departed foreign migrants. Migration processes involving the CIS countries are characterized by a considerable number of arrived migrants (9.2 thousand people) and a small number of departed migrants (1.5 thousand people). The main migratory movement was with Ukraine and Uzbekistan – respectively, 93.7% and 3.9% of arrived migrants and 98.6% of departed migrants to Ukraine.

There is a positive migration balance with all CIS countries. The largest migration increase was with Ukraine (7.1 thousand people) and Uzbekistan (0.4 thousand people).

Other countries of the world account for 1.6% of arrived external migrants and 6.2% of departed external migrants. There was also a positive migration balance with other countries – 0.2 thousand people. Most migrants in this category came from Turkey – 60 people, India – 47 people, Georgia – 31 people, Israel – 24 people, Nigeria – 21 people, and most departed migrants also moved to Turkey – 70 people, Israel – 12 people, Germany – 10 people, and the USA – 10 people.

Of the autonomy's regions, the highest rate of arrival was in the urban district of Sudak – 25.1 people per 1,000 of the de-facto population, whereas the highest rate of departure was recorded in the urban district of Simferopol – 6.3 people per 1,000 of the de-facto population.

Please provide a link to the source.

Annex 1297

Territorial Body of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Crimea, “Main Results of Migratory Movement of the Population of the Republic of Crimea in 2015”, Press issue, 2016

Translation

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

PRESS ISSUE

Main Results of Migratory Movement of the Population of the Republic of Crimea in 2015

Beginning from 2004, the Republic of Crimea has had a migration increase in population, owing to which the population has grown by 67.2 thousand people over 12 years, and the migration balance was 16.3 thousand people in 2015.

The number of arrived people in 2015 – in terms of all migration flows – amounted to 42.9 thousand people and that of departed people – 26.6 thousand people. There was a migration increase both in urban settlements and in the country, 10.0 thousand people and 6.3 thousand people respectively.

Of the arrived migrants, 71.6% were registered at the new place of residence and 27.8% – at the place of stay for nine months and more.

The percentage of migrants who changed their place of residence within the republic is 24.9% of the arrived people and 40.1% of the departed people. Besides, the urban population increased by 667 people who arrived from the country.

The portion of foreign migrants was 75.1% of the arrived people and 59.9% of the departed people. Of foreign migrants who arrived in the Republic of Crimea in 2015, migrants from Russian regions amounted to 14.6 thousand people (45.5%), 17.6 thousand people (54.5%) from the CIS countries and other countries. Of people who departed from the Republic of Crimea, 15.7 thousand people (98.6%) moved to Russian regions, 0.2 thousand people (1.4%) to the CIS countries and other countries.

The number of departed people was higher than that of arrived people when it comes to population exchange with the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. There was a migration decrease of 1.0 thousand people with Russian regions in 2015. Most Crimeans depart to such cities as Moscow, Sevastopol, Saint Petersburg, and also the Moscow Region and the Krasnodar Territory.

Migration processes involving the CIS countries are characterised by a considerable number of arrived migrants (16.9 thousand people) and a small number of departed migrants (0.2 thousand people). In terms of population exchange, a considerable migration increase was with Ukraine – 15.5 thousand people, and Uzbekistan – 0.7 thousand people.

There was also a positive migration balance with other counties of the world – 0.6 thousand people. Most of the migrants in this category came from India – 302 people, Nigeria – 66 people, Israel – 44 people.

Among the regions, the highest rate of arrival was in the urban district of Alushta – 384.1 people per 10,000 people, whereas the highest rate of departure was recorded in the Leninskiy Municipal District – 176.4 people per 10,000 people.

Among the arrived migrants, 21.4 thousand people were men, or 49.8%, 21.5 thousand people were women, or 50.2%. Among the departed migrants, 13.1 thousand people were men, or 49.1%, 13.5 thousand people were women, or 50.9%.

Among the arrived migrants, the percentage of people aged 0–15 was 10.9%, among the departed migrants – 12.1%. There was a migration increase of 1.4 thousand people in this age group.

Working-age people are the most active group involved in migration processes (73.7% of the arrived people and 77.9% of the departed people). As a result of migration, the population of Crimea of this age increased by 10.9 thousand people.

It should also be noted that the percentage of above-working-age arrived migrants was 15.4% and that of above-working-age departed migrants – 10.0%. The population of this age group increased as a result of migration by 4.0 thousand people.

As concerns circumstances that made the arrived migrants aged 14 and above change their place of residence, 54.5% cited family reasons (the spouse change his/her place of work, marriage, moved to children, parents), 13.2% – work-related reasons, 12.8% – returned to their previous place of residence, 9.1% – study.

As concerns circumstances that made the departed migrants aged 14 and above change their places of residence, 44.1% cited family-related reasons (the spouse change his/her place of work, marriage, moved to children, parents), 12.3% – [cited] work-related reasons, 7.7% – [cited] that they returned to their previous place of residence, 19.3% – [cited] study-related.

Annex 1298

Territorial Body of the Federal Service of State Statistics of the Republic of Crimea, Report “Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Crimea in January 2017”, Simferopol, 2017
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE

TERRITORIAL BODY OF THE FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
Krymstat

Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Crimea

IN JANUARY 2017

1

Simferopol
2017

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[…]

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REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

General characteristics of the migration situation in the Republic of Crimea.

Table 3

General Migration Results

	January-December 2016		For reference purposes *January-December 2015*	
	people	*Per 10,000 people*	*people*	*Per 10,000 people*
Migration - total				
arrived	42032	220,1	42883	225,5
departed	30941	162,0	26586	139,8
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+11091	+58,1	+16297	+85,7
including:				
within Russia				
arrived	30192	158,1	25316	133,1
departed	29061	152,2	26360	138,6
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+1131	+5,9	-1044	-5,5
international migration				
arrived	11840	62,0	17567	92,4
departed	1880	9,8	226	1,2
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+9960	+52,2	+17341	+91,2
including:				
with CIS member states				
arrived	9918	51,9	16874	88,7
departed	741	3,9	175	0,9
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+9177	+48,0	+16699	+87,8
with non-CIS foreign countries				
arrived	1922	10,1	693	3,7
departed	1922	5,9	51	0,3
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+783	+4,2	+642	+3,4

In January-December 2016, there was a migration increase of 11091 people in population exchange. There was a positive migration balance both within the regions of the Russian Federation – 1131 people and with CIS states and other foreign countries – 9960 people. The largest population increase is observed in international migration as part of migration exchange with Ukraine (8085), India (455), and Uzbekistan (356 people)

[…]

Annex 1299

Territorial Body of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Crimea, Report "Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Crimea in January–December 2017",
Simferopol, 2018
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE

TERRITORIAL BODY OF THE FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
Krymstat

Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Crimea

IN JANUARY-DECEMBER 2017

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Simferopol
2018

Annex 1299

[…]
Page 64

REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Table 3

General Migration Results

	January-November 2017		For reference purposes *January-November 2016*	
	people	*Per 10,000 people*	*people*	*Per 10,000 people*
Migration - total				
arrived	39175	223,8	37362	213,9
departed	30988	177,0	27341	156,5
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+8187	+46,8	+10021	+57,4
including:				
within Russia				
arrived	29720	169,7	27246	156,0
departed	28518	162,9	26120	149,5
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+1202	+6,8	+1126	+6,5
international migration				
arrived	9455	54,1	10116	57,9
departed	2470	14,1	1221	7,0
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+6985	+40,0	+8892	+50,9
including:				
with CIS member states				
arrived	8461	48,4	8734	50,0
departed	1719	9,8	654	3,8
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+6742	+38,6	+8080	+46,2
with non-CIS foreign countries				
arrived	994	5,7	1382	7,9
departed	751	4,3	567	3,2
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+243	+1,4	+815	+4,7

In January-November 2017, there was a migration increase of 8187 people in population exchange. There was a positive migration balance both within the regions of the Russian Federation – 1202 people and with CIS states and other foreign countries – 6985 people. The largest population increase is observed in international migration as part of migration exchange with Ukraine (5810), Uzbekistan (455), Belarus (134) and Armenia (116).

[…]

Annex 1300

Directorate of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, “Main Results of Migratory Movement of the Population of the Republic of Crimea in 2018”, Press issue, Simferopol, 2019

Translation

DIRECTORATE OF THE FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL (KRYMSTAT)

PRESS ISSUE

Main results of migratory movement of the population of the Republic of Crimea in 2018

Beginning from 2004, the Republic of Crimea has had a migration increase in population, by which the population has grown by 91 thousand people over 14 years, including 4.8 thousand people in 2018.

The number of arrived people in 2018 – in terms of all migration flows – amounted to 44.9 thousand people and that of departed people – 40.1 thousand people.

Of the arrived migrants, 48% were men and 52% were women. Of the departed migrants, 49% were men and 51% were women.

Of the arrived migrants, slightly more than 41% were registered at the new place of residence and 40% – at the place of stay for nine months and more, and one in five people returned to his or her place of residence after temporarily staying in another territory.

Of the departed migrants, 42% were deregistered at their previous place of residence, one in three people left the place of residence for the place of stay, and also one in three people left for the previous place of residence from the territory of temporary stay.

The percentage of migrants who changed their place of residence within the republic is 36% of the arrived people and 40% of the departed people. Besides, the urban population increased by 0.7 thousand people who arrived from the countryside.

The percentage of foreign migrants was 64% of the arrived people and 60% of the departed people. Of foreign migrants who arrived in the Republic of Crimea in 2018, migrants from Russian regions amounted to 19 thousand people, 8 thousand people from the CIS countries and 1 thousand people from other foreign countries. Of people who departed from the Republic of Crimea, 18 thousand people moved to Russian regions, 5 thousand people to the CIS countries and 1 thousand people to other foreign countries.

As concerns population exchange with Russian regions, there was a general migration increase of 1.0 thousand people in 2018.

In 2018, migration processes involving the CIS countries are characterised by a considerable number of arrived migrants (8 thousand people), with the number of departed migrants (5 thousand people) lower by almost a third. In terms of population exchange, the most migration increase is with Ukraine – 2 thousand people.

There was also a positive migration balance with other counties of the world – 0.3 thousand people. The most migration increase in this category is with India – 0.2 thousand people.

Of the arrived migrants, there were 7 thousand people aged 0-15, of the departed migrants – 6 thousand people. There was a migration increase of 0.3 thousand people in this age group.

Working-age people are the most active group involved in migration processes (73% of the arrived people and 74% of the departed people). As a result of migration, the population of Crimea of this age increased by 3.0 thousand people.

It should also be noted that the percentage of above-working-age arrived migrants was 12% and that of above-working-age departed migrants – 11%. The population of this age group increased as a result of migration by 1.4 thousand people.

As concerns circumstances that made the arrived migrants aged 14 and above change their place of residence, 18 thousand people cited family-related reasons (the spouse change his/her place of work, marriage, moved to children, parents), 8 thousand people – [cited] that they were temporarily absent, 4 thousand people – [cited] study-related reasons, 3 thousand people – [cited] work-related reasons, 2 thousand people – [cited] that they returned to their previous place of residence.

If you use the material, please provide a link to Krymstat.

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Population Statistics and Health Department

Annex 1301

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–December 2019", Simferopol, 2020 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

DIRECTORATE OF THE FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL KRYMSTAT

Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Crimea

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2020

[…]
Pages 69-70

REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Table 3

General Migration Results

	January-November 2019		For reference purposes *January- November 2018*	
	people	*Per 10,000 people*	*people*	*Per 10,000 people*
Migration - total				
arrived	45178	258,1	41293	235,8
departed	37124	212,1	36079	206,1
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+8054	+46,0	+5214	+29,7
including:				
within Russia				
arrived	35511	202,9	32734	187,0
departed	32140	183,7	30880	176,4
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+3371	+19,2	+1854	+10,6
international migration				
arrived	9667	55,2	8559	48,8
departed	4984	28,4	5199	29,7
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+4683	+26,8	+3360	19,1
including:				
with CIS member states				
arrived	8635	49,3	7532	43,1
departed	4000	22,8	4505	25,7
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+4635	+26,5	+3027	+17,4
with non-CIS foreign countries				
arrived	1032	5,9	1027	5,7
departed	984	5,9	694	4,0
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+48	+0,3	+333	+1,7

In January-November 2019, there was a migration increase of 8054 people in population exchange. There was a positive migration balance both within the regions of the Russian Federation – 3371 people and with CIS states and other foreign countries – 4683 people. The largest population increase is observed in international migration as part of migration exchange with Ukraine (3401), Uzbekistan (548), Armenia (226), Belarus and Kazakhstan (143 and 116).

[…]

Annex 1302

A. A. Ibraimov, "Ethnopolitical processes in Crimea and their impact on Russia's interests in the region", *Bulletin of the University*, No. 8, 2013
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Bulletin of the University, 2013, No. 8

A. A. Ibraimov

ETHNOPOLITICAL PROCESSES IN CRIMEA AND THEIR IMPACT ON RUSSIA'S INTERESTS IN THE REGION

[…]
Page 5 [Page 212 in the Bulletin of the University, 2013, No. 8]
[…]

Let us consider technologies used in manipulations involving the ethnic issue. The Large Law Dictionary has the following definition: victimisation is the process of being victimised or the end result of becoming a victim of criminal encroachment. Victimisation is studied not only in psychology but in legal sciences as well.

This is the policy now pursued in relation to the Crimean Tatar population in Crimea. In contrast to other peoples deported to the territories of the USSR who had an opportunity to return to their previous places of residence starting from 1956, Crimean Tatars were officially allowed to do it in 1989. Since the 1970s, there had been isolated cases when people returned, but the authorities took drastic action by covert means to prevent that (the people who returned were not given employment and residence registration in medium- and large-sized cities, and so on). Now the abovementioned Mejlis is promoting an idea that it is not specific politicians who are responsible for bygone historical mistakes but rather all Russians.

[…]

Annex 1303

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–December 2020”, Simferopol, 2021 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

DIRECTORATE OF THE FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL KRYMSTAT

Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Crimea

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REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Table 2

General Migration Results

	January-November 2020		For reference purposes *January- November 2019*	
	people	*Per 10,000 people*	*people*	*Per 10,000 people*
Migration - total				
arrived	51251	292,7	45178	235,8
departed	41126	234,9	37124	212,1
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+10125	+57,8	+8054	+46,0
including:				
within Russia				
arrived	40353	230,5	35511	202,9
departed	35612	203,4	32140	183,7
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+4741	+27,1	+3371	+19,2
international migration				
arrived	10898	62,2	9667	55,2
departed	5514	31,5	4984	28,4
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+5384	+30,7	+4683	+26,8
including:				
with CIS member states				
arrived	10292	58,8	8635	49,3
departed	4541	25,9	4000	22,8
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+5751	+32,9	+4635	+26,5
with non-CIS foreign countries				
arrived	606	3,4	1032	5,9
departed	973	5,6	984	5,9
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	-367	-2,2	+48	+0,3

In January-November 2020, there was a migration increase of 10125 people in population exchange. There was a positive migration balance both with the regions of the Russian Federation – 4741 people and with CIS states and other foreign countries – 5384 people. The largest population increase is observed in international migration as part of migration exchange with Ukraine - 5017 people, Uzbekistan - 465 people, Azerbaijan – 102 people, Belarus – 55 people and Kazakhstan – 52 people.

[…]

Annex 1304

Directorate of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, “Main Results of Migratory Movement of the Population of Sevastopol in 2017”, Press issue, Sevastopol, 2018

Translation

DIRECTORATE OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE OF STATE STATISTICS SERVICE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL (KRYMSTAT)

PRESS ISSUE

MAIN RESULTS OF MIGRATORY MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION OF SEVASTOPOL IN 2017

Beginning from 2000 Sevastopol has had a migration increase in population by which the population of the city has grown by 57.2 thousand people over 17 years, and the migration balance was 8.7 thousand people in 2017.

The number of arrived people in 2017 – in terms of all migration flows – amounted to 20,205 people and that of departed people – 11,472 people. There was a migration increase both in urban settlements and in the country, 8,717 people and 16 people respectively.

Of the arrived migrants, 53.9% were registered at the new place of residence and 41.3% – at the place of stay for nine months and more, 4.8% returned to their place of residence after temporarily staying in another territory. Of the departed migrants, 51.6% were deregistered at their previous place of residence, 20.3% left the place of residence for the place of stay, 28.1% left for the previous place of residence from the territory of temporary stay.

The percentage of migrants who changed their place of residence within the city is 20.0% of the arrived people and 35.1% of the departed people.

The percentage of foreign migrants was 80.0% of the arrived people and 64.9% of the departed people. Of foreign migrants who arrived in Sevastopol in 2017, migrants from Russian regions amounted to 12,439 people (76.9%), 3,652 people (22.6%) from the CIS countries and 82 people (0.5) from other foreign countries. Of people who departed from Sevastopol, 6,497 people (87.3%) moved to Russian regions, 924 people (12.4%) to the CIS countries and 19 people (0.3%) to other foreign countries.

As concerns migration exchange with Russian regions, there was a general migration increase of 5,492 people in 2017. The highest migration increase was with the South Federal District – 2,345 people, the Republic of Crimea – 1,542 people, the Volga Federal District – 668 people, and the Siberian Federal District – 634 people.

Migration processes involving the CIS countries are characterised by a considerable number of arrived migrants (3,652 people) and a small number of departed migrants (924 people). In terms of population exchange, a considerable migration increase was with Ukraine – 2,519 people.

There was also a positive migration balance with other counties of the world – 63 people. The highest migration increase in this area is with Germany –14 people, Israel – 12 people, and Estonia – 10 people.

Of the *arrived* migrants, 52.4% were men, 47.6% were women. Of the *departed* migrants, 51.9% were men, 48.1% were women.

Of the *arrived* migrants, there were 3,527 people aged 0–15, or 17.5%; of the *departed* migrants – 1,861 people, or 16.2%. There was a migration increase of 1,666 people in this age group.

Working-age people are the most active group involved in migration processes (71.1% of the arrived people and 74.1% of the departed people). It should also be noted that the percentage of above-working-age arrived migrants was 11.4% and that of above-working-age departed migrants – 9.7%.

As concerns circumstances that made the *arrived* migrants aged 14 and above change their place of residence, 8,247 people cited family reasons (the spouse change his/her place of work, marriage, moved to children, parents), 3,380 people – [cited] work-related reasons, 1,601 people – [cited] that they returned

acquired housing property, 1,312 people – [cited] -related reasons, and 575 people – [cited] that they returned to their previous place of residence.

As concerns circumstances that made the *departed* migrants aged 14 and above change their places of residence, 3,536 cited family reasons, 975 people – [cited] work-related reasons, 520 people – [cited] study-related reasons, 320 people – [cited] that they returned to their previous place of residence.

If you use the material, please provide a link to Krymstat.

Department of Summary Statistics, Organisation and Holding of Censuses and Monitoring.
(8692)44-18-68

Annex 1305

Directorate of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, Report "Social and Economic Situation of Sevastopol in January 2019", Sevastopol, 2019
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE

DIRECTORATE OF THE FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL KRYMSTAT

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[…]

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CITY OF SEVASTOPOL

Table 3

General Migration Results

	January-December 2018		For reference purposes *January- December 2017*	
	people	*Per 10,000 people*	*people*	*Per 10,000 people*
Migration - total				
arrived	21126	480,2	20205	467,1
departed	13387	304,3	11472	265,2
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+7739	+175,9	+8733	+201,9
including:				
within Russia				
arrived	17461	396,9	16471	380,8
departed	12241	278,3	10529	243,4
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+5220	+118,6	+5942	+137,4
international migration				
arrived	3665	83,3	3734	86,3
departed	1146	26,0	943	21,8
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+2519	+57,3	+2791	+64,5
including:				
with CIS member states				
arrived	3586	81,5	3652	84,4
departed	1125	25,6	924	21,4
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+2461	+55,9	+2728	+63,0
with non-CIS foreign countries				
arrived	79	1,8	82	1,9
departed	21	0,5	19	0,4
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+58	+1,3	+63	+1,5

In January-December 2018, there was a migration increase of 7739 people in population exchange. There was a positive migration balance both with the regions of the Russian Federation – 5220 people and with CIS states and other foreign countries – 2461 and 2519 people respectively. The largest population increase is observed in international migration as part of migration exchange with Ukraine (2244 people), Republic of Moldova (57 people), Kazakhstan – (46 people).

[…]

Annex 1306

Directorate of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, Report "Social and Economic Situation of Sevastopol in January 2020", Sevastopol, 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE

DIRECTORATE OF THE FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL
KRYMSTAT

Social and Economic Situation of Sevastopol

IN JANUARY 2020

Sevastopol 2020

1

[…]
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CITY OF SEVASTOPOL

Table 3

General Migration Results

	January-December[1] *2018*		For reference purposes *January- December 2017*	
	people	*Per 10,000 people*	*people*	*Per 10,000 people*
Migration - total				
arrived	21399	479,6	21126	480,2
departed	13970	313,1	13387	304,3
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+7429	+166,5	+7739	+175,9
including:				
within Russia				
arrived	16409	367,8	17461	396,9
departed	12227	274,1	12241	278,3
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+4182	+93,7	+5220	+118,6
international migration				
arrived	4990	111,8	3665	83,3
departed	1743	39,1	1146	26,0
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+3247	+72,7	+2519	+57,3
including:				
with CIS member states				
arrived	4822	108,1	3586	81,5
departed	1701	38,1	1125	25,6
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+3121	+70,0	+2461	+55,9
with non-CIS foreign countries				
arrived	168	3,7	79	1,8
departed	42	0,9	21	0,5
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+126	+2,8	+58	+1,3

[1] The data is preliminary.

In January-December 2019, there was a migration increase of 7429 people in population exchange. There was a positive migration balance both with the regions of the Russian Federation – 4182 people and with CIS states and other foreign countries – 3121 and 126 people respectively. The largest population increase is observed in international migration as part of migration exchange with Ukraine (2711 people), Kazakhstan (117 people), Republic of Belarus – (90 people).

[…]

Annex 1307

State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, "Statistical Yearbook of Ukraine for 2008", Kiev, 2009
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

STATE STATISTICS COMMITTEE OF UKRAINE

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF

UKRAINE

for 2008

Kiev 2009

[…]

16.30. Population migration in 2008, by region

	International migration			Interregional migration		
	total immigrants	total emigrants	migration balance	total immigrants	total emigrants	migration balance
			Persons			
Ukraine	**37323**	**22402**	**14921**	**265960**	**265960**	**x**
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	4239	1704	2535	10472	9537	935
oblasts						
Vinnytsia	1196	552	644	8995	11304	–2309
Volyn	590	541	49	5094	5065	29
Dnepropetrovsk	1789	1313	476	12770	15018	–2248
Donetsk	3962	2976	986	12955	14828	–1873
Zhitomir	547	429	118	7481	9705	–2224
Zakarpattia	295	652	–357	2519	3542	–1023
Zaporozhie	1557	966	591	7644	8605	–961
Ivano-Frankovsk	519	319	200	5267	5606	–339
Kiev	933	304	629	18452	17726	726
Kirovograd	356	293	63	5446	9488	–4042
Lugansk	1548	1997	–449	7169	10350	–3181
Lvov	549	582	–33	8452	9150	–698
Nikolaev	868	425	443	6225	7813	–1588
Odessa	4852	886	3966	11537	8884	2653
Poltava	562	483	79	9085	9432	–347
Rovno	388	654	–266	6079	7685	–1606
Sumy	654	546	108	6143	7571	–1428
Ternopol	331	330	1	4553	6028	–1475
Kharkov	4018	2285	1733	18490	15818	2672
Kherson	594	586	8	5822	8589	–2767
Khmelnitskiy	636	452	184	8444	9439	–995
Cherkassy	622	369	253	9740	10313	–573
Chernovtsy	548	298	250	3911	3501	410
Chernigov	498	525	–27	7335	8135	–800
cities						
City of Kiev	3618	1563	2055	51330	29985	21345
City of Sevastopol[1]	1054	372	682	4550	2843	1707

Table 16.30 is continued

	International migration			Interregional migration		
	total immigrants	total emigrants	migration balance	total immigrants	total emigrants	migration balance
	Per 100 thsd. present population					
Ukraine	**80,7**	**48,4**	**32,3**	**574,9**	**574,9**	**x**
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	215,2	86,5	128,7	531,8	484,3	47,5
oblasts						
Vinnytsia	71,8	33,1	38,7	539,9	678,5	–138,6
Volyn	56,9	52,2	4,7	491,5	488,7	2,8
Dnepropetrovsk	52,8	38,8	14,0	377,1	443,5	–66,4
Donetsk	87,7	65,9	21,8	286,6	328,1	–41,5
Zhitomir	42,1	33,0	9,1	575,5	746,6	–171,1
Zakarpattia	23,7	52,4	–28,7	202,7	285,0	–82,3
Zaporozhie	85,2	52,9	32,3	418,4	471,0	–52,6
Ivano-Frankovsk	37,6	23,1	14,5	381,2	405,7	–24,5
Kiev	53,8	17,5	36,3	1065,0	1023,1	41,9
Kirovograd	34,5	28,4	6,1	527,0	918,1	–391,1
Lugansk	66,0	85,2	–19,2	305,9	441,6	–135,7
Lvov	21,5	22,8	–1,3	330,6	357,9	–27,3
Nikolaev	72,3	35,4	36,9	518,9	651,2	–132,3
Odessa	202,7	37,0	165,7	482,0	371,2	110,8
Poltava	37,0	31,8	5,2	598,4	621,3	–22,9
Rovno	33,7	56,8	–23,1	527,9	667,4	–139,5
Sumy	54,9	45,9	9,0	516,0	636,0	–120,0
Ternopol	30,2	30,1	0,1	415,4	550,0	–134,6
Kharkov	144,0	81,9	62,1	662,9	567,1	95,8
Kherson	53,8	53,1	0,7	527,7	778,5	–250,8
Khmelnitskiy	47,3	33,6	13,7	627,4	701,3	–73,9
Cherkassy	47,5	28,2	19,3	743,6	787,3	–43,7
Chernovtsy	60,6	33,0	27,6	432,5	387,2	45,3
Chernigov	44,1	46,5	–2,4	649,9	720,8	–70,9
cities						
City of Kiev	131,4	56,8	74,6	1864,6	1089,2	775,4
City of Sevastopol[1]	277,5	97,9	179,6	1198,1	748,6	449,5

[1] See the second footnote to Table 16.3

[…]

Annex 1308

State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, "Statistical Yearbook of Ukraine for 2009", Kiev, 2010
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

STATE STATISTICS COMMITTEE OF UKRAINE

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF UKRAINE for 2009

Kiev 2010

[…]

16.30. Population migration in 2009, by region

	International migration			Interregional migration		
	total immigrants	total emigrants	migration balance	total immigrants	total emigrants	migration balance
			Persons			
Ukraine	**32917**	**19470**	**13447**	**242798**	**242798**	**x**
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	3534	1402	2132	8944	8054	890
oblasts						
Vinnytsya	1376	586	790	8879	10216	–1337
Volyn	470	437	33	4719	4970	–251
Dnepropetrovsk	1580	1229	351	11888	13322	–1434
Donetsk	3118	2409	709	11059	13627	–2568
Zhitomyr	478	359	119	6812	8444	–1632
Zakarpattia	251	480	–229	2316	3254	–938
Zaporozhie	1482	880	602	6912	7397	–485
Ivano-Frankovsk	522	392	130	5136	5380	–244
Kiev	714	275	439	17121	15416	1705
Kirovograd	428	336	92	5510	7970	–2460
Lugansk	1382	1827	–445	6588	8765	–2177
Lvov	529	636	–107	8058	8494	–436
Nikolaev	927	429	498	5666	6881	–1215
Odessa	3793	842	2951	10679	7911	2768
Poltava	603	409	194	8691	8680	11
Rovno	313	448	–135	5969	7301	–1332
Sumy	609	429	180	5694	7112	–1418
Ternopol	336	329	7	4500	5726	–1226
Kharkov	2490	1967	523	16451	14989	1462
Kherson	618	461	157	5641	7007	–1366
Khmelnitskiy	580	335	245	8181	8764	–583
Cherkassy	645	316	329	9308	9262	46
Chernovtsy	614	219	395	3817	3286	531
Chernigov	783	465	318	6915	7117	–202
cities						
City of Kiev	3970	1254	2716	43690	31002	12688
City of Sevastopol[1]	772	319	453	3654	2451	1203

Table 16.30 continued

	International migration			Interregional migration		
	total immigrants	total emigrants	migration balance	total immigrants	total emigrants	migration balance
	Per 100 thsd. present population					
Ukraine	**71,5**	**42,3**	**29,2**	**527,2**	**527,2**	**x**
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	179,7	71,3	108,4	454,9	409,6	45,3
oblasts						
Vinnytsia	83,1	35,4	47,7	536,4	617,2	–80,8
Volyn	45,4	42,2	3,2	455,3	479,5	–24,2
Dnepropetrovsk	47,0	36,6	10,4	353,3	395,9	–42,6
Donetsk	69,5	53,7	15,8	246,6	303,9	–57,3
Zhitomir	37,0	27,8	9,2	528,1	654,6	–126,5
Zakarpattia	20,2	38,6	–18,4	186,2	261,6	–75,4
Zaporozhie	81,6	48,5	33,1	380,5	407,2	–26,7
Ivano-Frankovsk	37,8	28,4	9,4	371,9	389,6	–17,7
Kiev	41,4	15,9	25,5	992,6	893,8	98,8
Kirovograd	41,9	32,9	9,0	538,9	779,5	–240,6
Lugansk	59,5	78,7	–19,2	283,8	377,5	–93,7
Lvov	20,7	24,9	–4,2	315,8	332,9	–17,1
Nikolaev	77,7	36,0	41,7	475,1	576,9	–101,8
Odessa	158,6	35,2	123,4	446,5	330,8	115,7
Poltava	40,1	27,2	12,9	577,3	576,6	0,7
Rovno	27,2	38,9	–11,7	518,5	634,2	–115,7
Sumy	51,7	36,4	15,3	483,2	603,6	–120,4
Ternopol	30,8	30,2	0,6	412,4	524,8	–112,4
Kharkov	89,7	70,9	18,8	592,7	540,0	52,7
Kherson	56,4	42,1	14,3	514,5	639,1	–124,6
Khmelnitskiy	43,3	25,0	18,3	611,6	655,2	–43,6
Cherkassy	49,6	24,3	25,3	716,1	712,6	3,5
Chernovtsy	67,9	24,2	43,7	422,1	363,4	58,7
Chernigov	70,2	41,7	28,5	619,9	638,0	–18,1
cities						
City of Kiev	143,0	45,1	97,9	1574,2	1117,1	457,1
City of Sevastopol[1]	203,0	83,9	119,1	960,9	644,5	316,4

[1] See the second footnote to Table 16.3

[…]

Annex 1309

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, “Population of Ukraine for 2010. Demographic Yearbook”, Kiev, 2011
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE

POPULATION OF UKRAINE

for 2010

Demographic Yearbook

Kiev 2011

Annex 1309

[…]
Page 424

6.4. Interregional migration by arrival and departure areas in Ukraine in 2010

(persons)

Arrival area / Departure area	Ukraine	To regions				
		AR of Crimea	Vinnytsia	Volyn	Dnepropetrovsk	Donetsk
Ukraine	**257685**	**9693**	**9458**	**5153**	**13437**	**12518**
Form Regions						
The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	**8553**	-	206	62	568	472
Oblasts						
Vinnytsia	**10487**	192	-	66	259	217
Volyn	**5262**	83	95	-	138	50
Dnepropetrovsk	**14512**	855	297	180	-	1446
Donetsk	**14648**	969	256	58	1579	-
Zhitomir	**8463**	167	647	111	159	145
Zakarpattia	**3270**	46	130	59	113	66
Zaporozhie	**7879**	670	106	41	1854	985
Ivano-Frankovsk	**5593**	74	142	101	94	51
Kiev	**15557**	178	664	158	243	209
Kirovograd	**8371**	209	288	29	1558	214
Lugansk	**9470**	381	137	35	442	2601
Lvov	**9161**	140	277	1085	224	104
Nikolaev	**6868**	290	193	30	616	188
Odessa	**8472**	378	1194	93	399	277
Poltava	**9089**	179	114	40	739	331
Rovno	**7414**	82	129	1266	120	68
Sumy	**7160**	175	92	68	200	269
Ternopol	**5959**	107	116	177	78	50
Kharkov	**16075**	1040	236	161	1279	3129
Kherson	**7195**	752	190	43	958	243
Khmelnitskiy	**9359**	167	948	149	159	135
Cherkassy	**10347**	237	594	45	451	199
Chernovtsy	**3482**	48	220	74	49	55
Chernigov	**7571**	100	137	70	145	159
City of Kyiv	**34778**	749	2028	940	917	767
City of Sevastopol (City Council)	**2690**	1425	22	12	96	88

[…]
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Continuation of the table. 6.4

Arrival area / Departure area	To regions			
	Chernivtsi	Chernihiv	The City of Kyiv	The City of Sevastopol (City Council)
Ukraine	**3754**	**7223**	**43144**	**3882**
From regions:				
The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	48	109	914	1806
Oblasts				
Vinnytsia	308	148	2504	55
Volyn	83	66	1135	13
Dnepropetrovsk	46	186	1755	157
Donetsk	64	176	1808	278
Zhytomyr	55	140	3319	37
Zakarpattia	101	80	400	9
Zaporozhie	26	69	974	156
Ivano-Frankovsk	860	43	627	16
Kiev	60	760	8400	59
Kirovograd	43	94	1137	59
Luhansk	39	174	1097	122
Lvov	161	82	1102	29
Nikolaev	37	50	769	99
Odessa	131	98	870	91
Poltava	33	286	1740	64
Rovno	59	78	1479	58
Sumy	14	869	1577	137
Ternopol	522	47	642	18
Kharkov	42	488	768	155
Kherson	45	93	817	153
Khmelnitskiy	517	67	1919	59
Cherkassy	52	215	3723	47
Chernovtsy	-	35	376	7
Chernigov	15	-	3083	36
City of Kiev	386	2754	-	162
City of Sevastopol (City Council)	7	16	209	-

Annex 1310

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, "Population of Ukraine for 2011. Demographic Yearbook", Kiev, 2012
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE

POPULATION OF UKRAINE

for 2011

Demographic Yearbook

Kiev 2012

[…]
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6.4. Interregional migration by arrival and departure areas in Ukraine in 2011

(persons)

Arrival area / Departure area	Ukraine	To regions				
		AR of Crimea	Vinnytsia	Volyn	Dnipropetrovsk	Donetsk
Ukraine	**258171**	**9490**	**9992**	**5251**	**13189**	**11608**
From regions:						
The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	8027	-	190	52	561	492
Oblasts						
Vinnytsia	10329	164	-	96	245	206
Volyn	4776	74	75	-	131	48
Dnepropetrovsk	14535	793	287	165	-	1408
Donetsk	13697	905	255	90	1339	-
Zhitomir	8679	146	748	138	146	108
Zakarpattia	3153	34	156	54	86	66
Zaporozhie	8571	699	120	65	1996	1046
Ivano-Frankovsk	5417	82	157	96	101	72
Kiev	15799	225	663	152	239	205
Kirovograd	8375	182	276	34	1549	203
Lugansk	9527	466	96	46	461	2373
Lvov	9434	133	335	1103	201	126
Nikolaev	6947	278	210	39	689	180
Odessa	8734	348	1201	133	324	277
Poltava	9123	161	113	46	821	299
Rovno	7764	75	146	1248	89	84
Sumy	6933	179	80	80	223	263
Ternopol	5758	76	127	159	101	59
Kharkov	15109	1018	227	167	1254	2497
Kherson	7079	834	193	42	866	292
Khmelnitskiy	9967	168	1204	131	161	118
Cherkassy	10156	141	655	36	427	173
Chernovtsy	3332	65	242	37	43	49
Chernigov	7381	139	149	61	160	133
City of Kiev	36814	721	2055	969	865	752
City of Sevastopol (City Council)	2755	1384	32	12	111	79

[…]
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Continuation of the table 6.4

Arrival area / Departure area	To regions			
	Chernivtsi	Chernihiv	City of Kiev	The City of Sevastopol (City Council)
Ukraine	**3844**	**7190**	**44977**	**3687**
From regions:				
The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	44	114	1056	1665
Oblasts				
Vinnytsia	295	159	2556	45
Volyn	62	64	1129	16
Dnepropetrovsk	62	177	1820	171
Donetsk	50	185	1928	297
Zhitomyr	53	194	3508	32
Zakarpattia	106	78	401	4
Zaporozhie	48	83	1109	222
Ivano-Frankovsk	816	46	691	7
Kiev	88	716	8520	60
Kirovograd	34	72	1138	66
Lugansk	31	140	1239	113
Lvov	169	92	1065	28
Nikolaev	50	69	845	103
Odessa	122	130	978	95
Poltava	31	257	1795	64
Rovno	66	71	1647	48
Sumy	21	870	1551	53
Ternopol	518	36	680	12
Kharkov	48	496	898	129
Kherson	44	91	842	157
Khmelnitskiy	603	99	2238	52
Cherkassy	45	204	3628	53
Chernovtsy	-	27	372	9
Chernigov	33	-	3104	21
City of Kiev	381	2702	-	165
City of Sevastopol (City Council)	24	18	239	-

[…]

Annex 1311

Milliy Firqa website, "Russia recognised Milliy Firqa",
31 July 2014

Translation

Russia recognised Milliy Firqa | Milliy Firqa

milli-firka.org/россия-признала-милли-фирка/

31 July 2014

Russia Recognised Milliy Firqa

The non-governmental organisation Milliy Firqa became one of the first Crimean organisations registered under Russian law.

On 31 July 2014, a certificate of registration of the republican non-governmental organisation Milliy Firqa was issued to Vasvi Abduraimov, Chairman of the Council of Milliy Firqa, in a solemn ceremony held in the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol.

Annex 1311

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

CERTIFICATE
of State Registration of Non-Profit Organisation

CRIMEAN REPUBLICAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT "MILLIY FIRQA"

(full name of the non-profit organisation)

3/5 Krylova Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295001

(address (location) of the non-profit organisation)

The decision to carry out the state registration of the non-profit organisation upon its incorporation was made on 16 July 2014

by the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol.

(full name of the authorised body that made the state registration decision)

An entry about the non-profit organisation was made into the Uniform State Register of Legal Entities on 23 July 2014 under Main State Registration Number

1149102023377

Deputy Head	*(Signed)*	E.O. Sotkinova
(position of the authorised person of the body that made the state registration decision)	(signature)	(last name, initials)

[Seal: Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, Main Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation (illegible)]

Record No. 9112010018 Date of issue: 25 July 2014

MF-Inform

Annex 1312

Mass media outlets registered during the period from 18 March 2014 to 3 June 2021, whose products are mainly aimed at the Crimean Tatar and/or Ukrainian community and are distributed/was distributed (i) in the territory of the Republic of Crimea, (ii) in the territory of the city of Sevastopol, or (iii) in the territory of the Russian Federation with the editorial office address in the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, 2021

Translation

Mass media outlets registered during the period from 18 March 2014 to 3 June 2021, whose products are mainly aimed at the Crimean Tatar and/or Ukrainian community and are distributed/was distributed (i) in the territory of the Republic of Crimea, (ii) in the territory of the city of Sevastopol, or (iii) in the territory of the Russian Federation with the editorial office address in the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol

No.	Mass media name	Certificate number (registration number)	Registration date	Form of periodic distribution	Editorial office address	Subject and/or specialization of the media	Languages	Distribution territory
1	"Istochnik Mudrosti" [Source of Wisdom]	PI No. TU 91 - 00172	24 April 2015	print media magazine	4, Kurchatova str., Simferopol, 295001, the Republic of Crimea	Religious Islamic, cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar	The Republic of Crimea
2	"Severnyi Krym" [Northern Crimea]	EL No. TU 91 - 00254	1 March 2016	TV channel	1 (9th floor), General Vasilev Neighbourhood, Armyansk, the Republic of Crimea, 296012	Informational, cultural and educational, children's, sports, entertainment topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
3	"TVCH"	EL No. TU 91 - 00266	14 April 2016	TV channel	17, Kirova str., Chernomorskoye village, Chernomorskiy District, the Republic of Crimea, 296400	Social, economic, sports, cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
4	"Uigunalyk. Garmoniya. Garmonia" [Harmony]	PI No. TU 91 - 00188	8 June 2015	print media newspaper	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Cultural and educational, informational, creative, informative, entertainment topics, coverage of university life, learning, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
5	"Hidayet"	PI No. TU 91 - 00171	24 April 2015	print media newspaper	4, Kurchatova str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295001	Religious Islamic, cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar	The Republic of Crimea
6	BONUM INITIUM	PI No. TU 91 - 00194	8 June 2015	print media collection	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Cultural and educational topics, learning, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea

7	Nesil	PI No. TU 91 - 00359	5 April 2019	print media magazine	23A, Trubachenko str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295048	Cultural and educational media. Cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar	The Republic of Crimea
8	Ana Tili Ocalaryna	PI No. TU 91 - 00342	12 April 2018	print media magazine	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295048	Educational media. Educational, scientific and methodological topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
9	Bakhchisaray regional newspaper "Slava Trudu" [Glory to Labor]	PI No. TU 91 - 00287	23 December 2016	print media newspaper	32A, Simferopolskaya str., Bakhchisaray, Bakhchisarayskiy District, the Republic of Crimea, 298403	Social and political topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar	The Republic of Crimea
10	Vizit V Kazhdyi Dom [Visit to Every Home]	PI No. TU 91 - 00112	26 February 2015	print media newspaper	office 102, 28/41 a, Frunze str., , Evpatoria, the Republic of Crimea, 297400	Advertising, entertainment and informational topics	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
11	Vitrina Zapadnogo Kryma [Western Crimea Show-case]	PI No. TU 91 - 00113	26 February 2015	print media newspaper	28/41 a, Frunze str., suite 102, Evpatoria, the Republic of Crimea, 297400	Advertising, entertainment and informational topics, advertising exceeds 40 %	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
12	Issues of the Crimean Tatar Philology, History and Culture	PI No. TU 91 - 00192	8 June 2015	print media collection	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Educational, cultural and learning topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
13	Golos Kryma [Voice of Crimea] new	PI No. FS 77 - 60738	11 February 2015	print media newspaper	17, Chekhova str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295001	Social and political, cultural and educational topics	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol
14	EVPATORIA.FM	EL No. TU 91 - 00115	26 February 2015	radio channel	26, 60 let Oktyabrya str., Evpatoria, the Republic of Crimea, 297400	Entertainment and informational topics, advertising exceeds 40 %	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
15	Zhemchuzhina [Pearl]	PI No. FS 77 - 61422	30 April 2015	print media newspaper	9, Pushkina str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295011	Advertising media. Informational topics	Russian, Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea, Saint Petersburg
16	"Arzy" Magazine	PI No. TU 91 - 00097	31 December 2014	print media magazine	7, Kestane str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295024	Social and political, artistic and journalistic topics, women's magazine	Russian, Crimean Tatar	The Republic of Crimea

17	Zarya Prisivashya	PI No. TU 91 - 00387	21 January .2021	print media newspaper	75, Krymskaya str., Dzhankoy, the Republic of Crimea, 296100	Informational, informational and analytical, journalistic, cultural and educational, entertainment topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	Dzhankoy town and Dzhankoy District (the Republic of Crimea)
18	Izumrudnaya Volna [Emerald Wave]	EL No. FS 77 - 64242	25 December 2015	radio channel	45A, Kozlova str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295011	Informational and analytical, musical and entertainment, social and economic, cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, German, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol
19	Engineering and Teacher Training Bulletin: Consumer Goods Industry	PI No. TU 91 - 00191	8 June 2015	print media almanac	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Educational, cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
20	Information and Computer Technologies in the Economy, Education and Social Sphere	PI No. TU 91 - 00251	19 February 2016	print media magazine	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Publication of scientific research on the issues related to information and computer technologies and innovative approaches in the economy, management, social sphere and education, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
21	History, Regional History, literary and Arts magazine “Dolya”	PI No. TU 91 - 00127	24 March 2015	print media magazine	22, Vinogradova str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295022	Cultural, artistic and journalistic, scientific, social and economic topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Polish, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
22	Yildyz	PI No. TU 91 - 00296	27 February 2017	print media magazine	23 A, Trubachenko str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295048	Literary and artistic topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
23	A Key to Your Future Profession	PI No. TU 91 - 00193	8 June 2015	print media collection	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Cultural and educational, learning topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea

24	Krymskiye Dialogi [Crimean Dialogues]: Art, Culture, Education	PI No. TU 91 - 00187	8 June 2015	print media collection	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Educational, cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
25	Crimean Time	PI No. TU 91 - 00369	26 July 2019	print media newspaper	1G, Zheleznodorozhnaya str., apt. 50, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295043	Social and political topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
26	Crimean Tatar Philology: Issues of Studying and Teaching	PI No. TU 91 - 00307	29 May 2017	print media magazine	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Cultural and educational media. Cultural and educational topics. Publications reflect the results of scientific research on learning and cultural and educational issues related to Crimean Tatar, Turkish, Russian, Ukrainian, English philology, no advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Turkish, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
27	K'yrym	PI No. TU 91 - 00155	10 April 2015	print media newspaper	apt. 14, 14, Karl Liebknecht str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295000	Cultural and educational, social and political, social and economic, local history topics, coverage of the activities of state and executive authorities of the Republic of Crimea	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
28	Literary and Art Magazine “Krym” [Crimea]	PI No. TU 91 - 00126	24 March 2015	print media magazine	22, Vinogradova str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295022	Artistic and journalistic topics	English, Russian, Armenian, Belarussian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, German, Polish, Turkish, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
29	Literature Crimea	PI No. TU 91 - 00332	11 January 2018	print media newspaper	22, Vinogradnaya str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295022	Cultural and educational media. Cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea

30	Literaturnyi Mir [Literary Crimea]	PI No. TU 91 - 00099	31 December 2014	print media newspaper	apt. 11, 44, Kievskaya str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295022	Promotion and popularization of the best examples of artistic and journalistic works of Crimean writers, education of young people in the spirit of high moral and spiritual values, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
31	Literaturnyi Detskiy Mir [Children's Literary World]	PI No. TU 91 - 00031	25 September 2014	print media magazine	apt. 29, 8, Gresovskaya str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295493	Media for children. Children's topics, development of children's creativity, literary and artistic topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
32	Meraba	PI No. TU 91 - 00245	18 January 2016	print media newspaper	23A, Trubachenko str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295048	Social and political topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar	The Republic of Crimea
33	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Alushta	PI No. TU 91 - 00223	10 September 2015	print media newspaper	17, A. Nevskogo str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295006	Advertising media. Social, informational topics	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
34	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Evpatoria	PI No. TU 91 - 00225	10 September 2015	print media newspaper	17, A. Nevskogo str., suite 201, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295006	Advertising media. Social, informational topics	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
35	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Kerch	PI No. TU 91 - 00227	10 September 2015	print media newspaper	17, A. Nevskogo str., suite 201, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295006	Advertising media. Social, informational topics	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
36	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Simferopol	PI No. TU 91 - 00212	20 July 2015	print media newspaper	17, A. Nevskogo str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295006	Advertising media. Informational, social topics, advertising	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
37	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Feodosia	PI No. TU 91 - 00226	10 September 2015	print media newspaper	17, A. Nevskogo str., suite 201, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295006	Advertising media. Social, informational topics	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
38	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Yalta	PI No. TU 91 - 00224	10 September 2015	print media newspaper	3, Lenin Embankment / Sadovaya str., floor 1, Yalta, the Republic of Crimea, 298600	Advertising media. Social, informational topics	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea

39	Obozrenie krymskih del [Crimean Affairs Review]	PI No. TU 91 - 00008	31 July 2014	print media newspaper	100A, Demysheva str. suite 1, Evpatoria, the Republic of Crimea	Social and political topics	Russian, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
40	Pedagogical Experiment: Approaches and Issues	PI No. TU 91 - 00242	24 December .2015	print media collection	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Educational topics. Learning topics and cultural and educational nature of publications highlighting the features of planning the course of a pedagogical experiment, its organization, conduct and data processing, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
41	Prospects of Present-day Psychology and Pedagogy	PI No. TU 91 - 00184	8 June 2015	print media collection	8, Uchebny 10 September 2015, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Educational, cultural and educational topics, publications in the field of psychology and pedagogy, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
42	The Path to Pedagogical Science: Issues and Solutions	PI No. TU 91 - 00189	8 June 2015	print media collection	8, Uchebny 10 September 2015, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Educational, cultural and educational topics, theory, history and modern problems of pedagogy, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
43	Radio “Komsomolskaya Pravda. Krym [Crimea]”	EL No. FS 77 - 60749	9 February 2015	radio channel	12/4, Sergeyeva-Tsenskogo str., entrance 1, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295011	Informational, cultural and educational, musical, entertainment topics	Russian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, German, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol

44	Russkiy Kurier [Russian Courier]	EL No. FS 77 - 60748	9 February 2015	radio channel	12/4, Sergeyev-Tsensky str., entrance 1, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295011	Informational, cultural and educational, musical, entertainment topics	Russian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, German, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol
45	SPRAVEDLIVAYA ROSSIYA [FAIR RUSSIA] in the Republic of Crimea	PI No. TU 91 - 00386	12 January 2021	print media newspaper	apt. 19, 24/13, Gorkogo str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295011	Social and political, informational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	Sevastopol, the Republic of Crimea
46	Severnaya Tavrida [Northern Tavrida]	PI No. TU 91 - 00255	1 March 2016	print media newspaper	1, General Vasilev Neighbourhood, room 1, Armyansk town, the Republic of Crimea, 296012	Social and political topics	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
47	Selskyi Truzhenik Kryma [Farm Worker of Crimea]	PI No. TU 91 - 00312	31 August 2017	print media newspaper	Pavlenko str., 1, room 410, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295006	Social and political, cultural and educational topics, publication of regulatory and legal documents of state authorities and local self-government bodies, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
48	Suvdag sesi	PI No. TU 91 - 00161	15 April 2015	print media newspaper	36, Oktyabrskaya str., Sudak, the Republic of Crimea, 298000	Informational, social and political topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Crimean Tatar	The Republic of Crimea
49	TV AND RADIO COMPANY "TONUS"	EL No. TU 91 - 00365	22 May 2019	TV channel	76, Evpatoriyskoe highway str., Saki, the Republic of Crimea, 296505	Informational, children's, entertainment topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
50	"KTV" Television Channel	EL No. FS 77 - 60751	9 February 2015	TV channel	59/2, Kievskaya str., suite 21, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295017	Informational and analytical, cultural and educational, entertainment, musical topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, German, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol

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51	Titan Media	PI No. TU 91 - 00139	24 March 2015	print media newspaper	Crimean Titan - Armenian branch of Titanium Investments LLC, Northern Industrial Zone, Armyansk, the Republic of Crimea, 296012	Social and political, social and economic, cultural and educational, advertising, entertainment topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
52	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University. Series: Biological Sciences	PI No. TU 91 - 00264	8 June 2015	print media magazine	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Educational, cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
53	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University. Series: Pedagogy. Psychology	PI No. TU 91 - 00199	16 June 2015	print media magazine	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Educational, cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
54	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University. Series: Philology. History	PI No. TU 91 - 00185	8 June 2015	print media magazine	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Educational, cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
55	Human-Nature-Society: Theory and Practice of Safety Training, Environmental Protection and Healthcare Science	PI No. TU 91 - 00186	8 June 2015	print media collection	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Educational, cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
56	Chernomorskaya Vitrina [The Black Sea Show-Case]	PI No. TU 91 - 00114	26 February 2015	print media newspaper	28/41 a, Frunze str., suite 102, Evpatoria, the Republic of Crimea, 297400	Advertising, entertainment and informational topics	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea
57	YANI DUNYA	PI No. TU 91 - 00323	30 October 2017	print media newspaper	23/3, Gorkogo str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295000	Social and political topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Crimean Tatar	The Republic of Crimea
58	Janvarskie pedagogicheskie chtenija [January Pedagogical Readings]	PI No. TU 91 - 00190	8 June 2015	print media collection	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational media. Educational, cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Republic of Crimea

59	Nasha Gazeta [Our Newspaper] Sevastopol	PI No. TU 91 - 00217	20 July 2015	print media newspaper	35-A, Vakulenchuka str., Sevastopol, 299053	Advertising media. Informational, social topics, advertising	Crimean Tatar, Russian, Ukrainian	Sevastopol
60	Omega-Polis	EL No. TU 91 - 00130	24 March 2015	radio channel	17, Mate Zalka str., Sevastopol, 295053	Informational, entertainment, musical, cultural and educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Ukrainian	Sevastopol
61	UTV-Crimea Television Company	EL No. TU 91 - 00257	4 March 2016	TV channel	apt. 105, 13, Mate Zalka str., Cheboksary, the Chuvash Republic, 428036	Informational and journalistic, cultural and educational, youth topics, sports, social and economic topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Crimean Tatar, Russian	Sevastopol
62	CT.FM	EL No. FS 77 - 66105	20 June 2016	Online media	47, Spartak Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295021	Infotainment, music channel, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
63	CT.FM	EL No. FS 77 - 66019	20 June 2016	TV channel	47, Spartak Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295021	Infotainment, music channel, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
64	News Front TV	EL No. FS 77 - 68770	17 February 2017	TV channel	57, Strelkovaya str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295034	Informational and analytical topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Bulgarian, Spanish, Italian, German, Polish, Portuguese, Serbian, Turkish, Ukrainian, French	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
65	SOUTHERN ALMANAC OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	EL No. FS 77 - 69910	7 June 2017	Online media	apt. 97, 76, Pobedy avenue, Sevastopol, 299046	Scientific topics	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries

66	ALMANAC "YALTA LOOK"	PI No. FS 77 - 71437	13 November 2017	print media almanac	apt. 3, 40B, Krasnoarmeyskaya str., Yalta, the Republic of Crimea, 298607	Cultural and educational media. Educational, cultural and learning topics, children's, teen's topics, topics for people with disabilities (handicapped), advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Japanese, Azerbaijani, Russian, Arabic, Armenian, Belarussian, Bulgarian, Greek, Georgian, Hebrew, Spanish, Italian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Chinese, Korean, Crimean Tatar, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, German, Polish, Portuguese, Serbian, Tajik, Tatar, Turkish, Turkmen, Uzbek, Ukrainian, Farsi, French, Estonian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
67	Armanchyk	PI No. FS 77 - 61125	3 April 2015	print media magazine	apt. 16, 14, Dolgorukovskaya str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295006	Media for children. Educational and developmental magazine for the purpose of learning and improving the native Crimean Tatar language by children	Russian, Crimean Tatar	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
68	Vatan Sedasy	EL No. FS 77 - 62700	10 August 2015	radio channel	45, Kozlova str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295011	Informational, cultural and entertainment, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
69	Bulletin of Physics and Technology Institute of Vernadsky Crimean Federal University	PI No. FS 77 - 67350	5 October 2016	print media magazine	4, Academician Vernadsky avenue, the Republic of Crimea, Simferopol, 295007	Scientific, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation

70	Crewing Bulletin	PI No. FS 77 - 59454	3 October 2014	print media bulletin	1-A, Dmitriya Ulyanova str., office 4, Sevastopol, 299045	Marine topics. Everything related to employment of seafarers and the work at sea.	English, Russian, Spanish, Italian, German, Ukrainian, French	Foreign countries, the Russian Federation
71	Bulletin of Physiotherapy and Balneology	PI No. FS 77 - 61831	18 May 2015	print media magazine	5/7, Lenina avenue, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295006	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
72	Issues of Russian Literature	PI No. FS 77 - 61824	18 May 2015	print media magazine	2, Academician Vernadsky avenue, room 216, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295007	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
73	All Real Estate in Crimea and Prices	PI No. FS 77 - 61544	24 April 2015	print media newspaper	apt. 1, 20, Kievskaya str., Yalta, the Republic of Crimea, 298600	Advertising media. Information on real estate and its prices in the Crimea, Russia and the world, economy and business, legislation, analytical and other information in the field of real estate, construction, architecture and design	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
74	Humanitarian Paradigm	EL No. FS 77 - 70608	3 August 2017	Online media	apt. 3, 1, Sevastopolskoye highway, urban-type settlement Koreiz, Yalta, the Republic of Crimea, 298670	Informational topics, i.e. information of scientific nature, popular science, scientific and practical, literary and journalistic topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
75	Humanitarian and pedagogical education	PI No. FS 77 - 64136	25 December 2015	print media magazine	1, Kornilova emb., Sevastopol, 299011	Scientific topics; philological, psychological, pedagogical sciences, art history and cultural studies, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
76	Humanitarnie nauki [Humanities]	PI No. FS 77 - 61793	18 May 2015	print media magazine	2A, Sevastopolskaya str., Yalta, the Republic of Crimea, 298635	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
77	Dinamitcheskie sistemi [Dynamic Systems]	PI No. FS 77 - 61810	18 May 2015	print media magazine	4, Academician Vernadsky avenue, bldg. B, room 203, Simferopol, the	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries

					Republic of Crimea, 295033			
78	Izvestia of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory	PI No. FS 77 - 69531	25 April 2017	print media magazine	urban-type settlement Nauchny, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea, 298409	Results of original research on stellar physics, relativistic astrophysics, high-energy astrophysics, galactic and extragalactic physics, Solar physics and physics of the Solar system bodies, astrometry, celestial mechanics, upper atmosphere physics, and geodynamics	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
79	Information and methodological journal "ARTEK-SOBYTIYE"	PI No. FS 77 - 71963	26 December 2017	print media magazine	41, Leningradskaya str., urban-type settlement Gurzuf, Yalta, the Republic of Crimea, 298645	Educational media. Educational topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
80	Information agency "Sevastopol"	IA No. FS 77 - 58419	25 June 2014	Information agency	21, Lobanova str., Sevastopol, 299007	Informational and analytical topics	Russian, Ukrainian	Foreign countries, the Russian Federation
81	Krym 24	EL No. FS 77 - 59765	30 October 2014	TV channel	14, Studencheskaya str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295001	Informational and analytical, cultural and educational, entertainment, musical topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
82	Krym Tochka [Crimea Point]	EL No. FS 77 - 59762	30 October 2014	Radio channel	14, Studencheskaya str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295001	Informational and analytical, cultural and educational, musical and entertainment, social and economic topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, German, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
83	Crimea Today	IA No. FS 77 - 78535	29 June 2020	Information agency	30, Samokisha str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295011	Informational and analytical, cultural and educational, cultural, social and informational, social and political, political topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
84	Krymski Arkhiv [Crimean Archive]	PI No. FS 77 - 61818	18 May 2015	print media magazine	2, Academician Vernadsky avenue, room 216, Simferopol,	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries

					the Republic of Crimea, 295007			
85	Crimean Journal of Experimental and Clinical Medicine	PI No. FS 77 - 61787	18 May 2015	print media magazine	5/7, Lenin avenue, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295006	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
86	Crimean Therapeutical Magazine	PI No. FS 77 - 61812	18 May 2015	print media magazine	5/7, Lenin avenue, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295006	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
87	Millet	EL No. FS 77 - 62701	10 August 2015	TV channel	45, Kozlova str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295011	Informational, cultural and entertainment topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Crimean Tatar, Turkish	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
88	Mir Narodov [World of Peoples]	EL No. FS 77 - 66126	20 June 2016	Online media	apt. 3, 1, Sevastopolskoye highway, urban-type settlement Koreiz, Yalta, the Republic of Crimea, 298670	Informational, spiritual and educational, cultural and educational, scientific, popular science and scientific and practical topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Spanish, Italian, Chinese, Crimean Tatar, Moldavian, German, Polish, Ukrainian, French, Czech	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
89	Mirovaya literature na perekrestke kultur i tsivilizatsij [World Literature on the Crossroads of Cultures and Civilizations]	PI No. FS 77 - 61825	18 May 2015	print media magazine	2, Academician Vernadsky ave., room 216, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295007	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries
90	Sea	EL No. FS 77 - 63539	30 October 2015	Radio channel	14, Studencheskaya str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295001	Informational, cultural and educational, entertainment topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
91	SPECIAL OPINION ONLINE	EL No. FS 77 - 77822	19 February 2020	Online media	8, Doronina str., Sevastopol, 299002	Informational and analytical, public topics	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries

92	Pervyi Krymskiy [First Crimean]	EL No. FS 77 - 59764	30 October 2014	TV channel	14, Studencheskaya str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295001	Informational and analytical, cultural and educational, entertainment, musical topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, German, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
93	Problems of Modern Pedagogical Education	PI No. FS 77 - 61807	18 May 2015	print media collection	2A, Sevastopolskaya str., Yalta, the Republic of Crimea, 298635	Scientific topics	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
94	Radio Krym [Crimea]	EL No. FS 77 - 59761	30 October 2014	Radio channel	14, Studencheskaya str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295001	Informational and analytical, cultural and educational, musical and entertainment, social and economic topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	Russian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, German, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
95	Taurida Bulletin of Informatics and Mathematics	PI No. FS 77 - 61826	18 May 2015	print media magazine	4, Academician Vernadsky avenue, room 216, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295007	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
96	Taurida Magazine of Psychiatry	PI No. FS 77 - 61794	18 May 2015	print media magazine	5/7, Lenina avenue, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295006	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
97	Taurida Medico-Biological Bulletin	PI No. FS 77 - 61811	18 May 2015	print media magazine	5/7, Lenina avenue, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295006	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
98	Scholarly Notes of the Crimean Engineering and Teacher Training University	PI No. FS 77 - 62022	17 June 2015	print media magazine	8, Uchebny Lane, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295015	Educational and cultural-educational nature of publications of research results in the field of economic, technical sciences, professional pedagogy	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
99	Scholarly notes of Vernadsky Crimean Federal University. Biology. Chemistry	PI No. FS 77 - 61791	18 May 2015	print media magazine	4, Academician Vernadsky avenue, bldg. B, room 328, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295007	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
100	Scholarly notes of Vernadsky Crimean Federal University. Historical Sciences	PI No. FS 77 - 61819	18 May 2015	print media magazine	4, Academician Vernadsky avenue, Simferopol, the	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation

					Republic of Crimea, 295007			
101	Scholarly notes of Vernadsky Crimean Federal University. Sociology. Pedagogy. Psychology	PI No. FS 77 - 61813	18 May 2015	print media magazine	20, Yaltinskaya str., bldg. 2, room 308, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295007	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
102	Scholarly notes of Vernadsky Crimean Federal University. Philological Sciences	PI No. FS 77 - 61821	18 May 2015	print media magazine	4, Academician Vernadsky avenue, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295007	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
103	Scholarly notes of Vernadsky Crimean Federal University. Philosophy. Political Science. Cultural Studies	PI No. FS 77 - 61823	18 May 2015	print media magazine	20, Yaltinskaya str., bldg. 2, room 308, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295007	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
104	Scholarly notes of Vernadsky Crimean Federal University. Legal Sciences	PI No. FS 77 - 61832	18 May 2015	print media magazine	4, Academician Vernadsky avenue, bldg. B, room 105, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295007	Scientific topics, advertising in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation on advertising	English, Russian, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation
105	земляничное.рф [zemlyanichnoye.rf]	EL No. FS 77 - 78217	27 March 2020	Online media	4, Lenina str., Zemlyanichnoye village, Belogorskiy District, the Republic of Crimea, 297651	Publication of up-to-date information of the municipality: regulatory legal acts, news, announcements, discussions	English, Russian, German, Ukrainian	The Russian Federation, foreign countries

Annex 1313

Roskomnadzor, List of Ukrainian printed periodicals which received a permit to distribute the products of foreign periodicals in the territory of the Russian Federation, as at 3 June 2021

Translation

List of Ukrainian printed periodicals which received a permit to distribute the products of foreign periodicals in the territory of the Russian Federation, as at 3 June 2021

No.	Title	Permit Number	Registration Date	Registration Country
1	Universe, Space, Time	RP No. 2	3 October 2005	Ukraine
2	Crossword Puzzle Labyrinth	RP No. 5	12 October 2005	Ukraine
3	Granny /Prescription for 100 Troubles/	RP No. 11	22 December 2005	Ukraine
4	Calendar of Exhibitions and Fairs	RP No. 13	22 December 2005	Ukraine
5	Financial Director	RP No. 10	22 December 2005	Ukraine
6	Master.Construction.Repair.Outfitting	RP No. 28	23 January 2006	Ukraine
7	Autoprofi	RP No. 30	23 January 2006	Ukraine
8	Domus Design	RP No. 29	23 January 2006	Ukraine
9	Aerospace Bulletin	RP No. 32	23 January 2006	Ukraine
10	Special-Purpose Machines in the CIS	RP No. 31	23 January 2006	Ukraine
11	Pumps and Equipment	RP No. 51	1 March 2006	Ukraine
12	Distribution and Logistics	RP No. 50	1 March 2006	Ukraine
13	Arch Idea	RP No. 49	1 March 2006	Ukraine
14	Electrical Networks and Systems	RP No. 52	1 March 2006	Ukraine
15	Cosmetologist	RP No. 54	28 March 2006	Ukraine
16	Nail Aesthetics	RP No. 53	28 March 2006	Ukraine
17	2000	RP No. 57	28 March 2006	Ukraine
18	Humanitarian Environmental Journal	RP No. 56	28 March 2006	Ukraine
19	Uhk Team	RP No. 60	10 April 2006	Ukraine
20	Ukhtyshka	RP No. 61	10 April 2006	Ukraine
21	Ukhmalysh	RP No. 62	10 April 2006	Ukraine
22	ComicsUkha	RP No. 59	10 April 2006	Ukraine
23	Powder Metallurgy	RP No. 66	28 April 2006	Ukraine
24	Vegetable Farming	RP No. 63	28 April 2006	Ukraine
25	Gorgeous Manor	RP No. 64	28 April 2006	Ukraine
26	CABARET	RP No. 70	28 May 2006	Ukraine
27	Autocar	RP No. 69	3 June 2006	Ukraine
28	New Trade	RP No. 74	8 June 2006	Ukraine
29	Summer Resident	RP No. 71	8 June 2006	Ukraine
30	Real Master	RP No. 72	8 June 2006	Ukraine
31	International scientific journal “Practical Mechanics”	RP No. 73	16 June 2006	Ukraine
32	Landscape Plus	RP No. 77	19 June 2006	Ukraine
33	Foods & Drinks	RP No. 76	23 June 2006	Ukraine
34	Modelist	RP No. 79	21 July 2006	Ukraine
35	Restaurateur	RP No. 82	24 August 2006	Ukraine
36	Carte Blanche	RP No. 84	24 August 2006	Ukraine
37	Superhard Materials	RP No. 83	24 August 2006	Ukraine
38	Company Management	RP No. 85	24 August 2006	Ukraine
39	Food & Drinks	RP No. 75	24 August 2006	Ukraine
40	Artillery and Small Arms	RP No. 86	24 August 2006	Ukraine
41	K9	RP No. 81	24 August 2006	Ukraine

42	Journal of Mathematical Physics, Analysis, and Geometry	RP No. 80	24 August 2006	Ukraine
43	Economic News daily newspaper	RP No. 102	25 August 2006	Ukraine
44	New Staff	RP No. 94	25 August 2006	Ukraine
45	Crisis Management	RP No. 88	25 August 2006	Ukraine
46	Management and Manager	RP No. 95	25 August 2006	Ukraine
47	Expert Ukraine	RP No. 100	25 August 2006	Ukraine
48	Efficient Poultry Farming	RP No. 89	25 August 2006	Ukraine
49	Power Industry News	RP No. 65	25 August 2006	Ukraine
50	Safari-Ukraine	RP No. 92	25 August 2006	Ukraine
51	Digital Photographer	RP No. 87	25 August 2006	Ukraine
52	Ecology and Industry	RP No. 101	25 August 2006	Ukraine
53	Marketing Department	RP No. 93	25 August 2006	Ukraine
54	PR-Manager	RP No. 90	25 August 2006	Ukraine
55	Endodontic Practice	RP No. 91	25 August 2006	Ukraine
56	Voice of the Universe	RP No. 103	25 August 2006	Ukraine
57	Expert Ukraine	RP No. 99	25 August 2006	Ukraine
58	Locomotive-inform	RP No. 97	1 September 2006	Ukraine
59	GRAIN	RP No. 96	1 September 2006	Ukraine
60	Shipbuilding and Ship Repair	RP No. 105	25 September 2006	Ukraine
61	Technical Gases	RP No. 104	25 September 2006	Ukraine
62	Topical Economic Issues	RP No. 106	25 September 2006	Ukraine
63	Satellite	RP No. 109	10 November 2006	Ukraine
64	Property Times	RP No. 108	10 November 2006	Ukraine
65	Trade Expert	RP No. 110	10 November 2006	Ukraine
66	Marine Environmental Journal	RP No. 113	26 December 2006	Ukraine
67	Hope of the Planet	RP No. 112	26 December 2006	Ukraine
68	Hostile Takeovers in Ukraine	RP No. 114	14 February 2008	Ukraine
69	Facts About Animals for All Kids	RP No. 121	24 April 2008	Ukraine
70	Hunting and Fishing	RP No. 132	15 August 2008	Ukraine
71	Be Kind	RP No. 131	15 August 2008	Ukraine
72	AQUATERRA.ua	RP No. 134	22 August 2008	Ukraine
73	The World of Automation	RP No. 133	22August 2008	Ukraine
74	Land Improvement	RP No. 138	18 September 2008	Ukraine
75	Dialogue (best stories + answers to questions + love)	RP No. 137	18 September 2008	Ukraine
76	Patent Attorney's Bulletin	RP No. 135	18 September 2008	Ukraine
77	Ecology Plus	RP No. 136	18 September 2008	Ukraine
78	Ports of Ukraine Plus	RP No. 147	19 September 2008	Ukraine
79	Photographer	RP No. 143	19 September 2008	Ukraine

80	Magic English	RP No. 139	19 September 2008	Ukraine
81	Metallurgical Processes and Equipment	RP No. 149	19 September 2008	Ukraine
82	Noosphere Education	RP No. 142	19 September 2008	Ukraine
83	English for Everybody	RP No. 140	19 September 2008	Ukraine
84	Machine Vibration: Measurement, Reduction, Protection	RP No. 148	19 September 2008	Ukraine
85	Concrete and Reinforced Concrete in Ukraine	RP No. 141	19 September 2008	Ukraine
86	Radiotechnics	RP No. 145	19 September 2008	Ukraine
87	Excise Tax	RP No. 144	19 September 2008	Ukraine
88	Industrial Hydraulics and Pneumatics	RP No. 146	19 September 2008	Ukraine
89	UHmalysh	RP No. 153	12 January 2009	Ukraine
90	Uhtyshka	RP No. 154	13 January 2009	Ukraine
91	Familia	RP No. 178	10 September 2009	Ukraine
92	News of Higher Educational Institutions. Radio Electronics	RP No. 179	10 September 2009	Ukraine
93	RING	RP No. 180	15 September 2009	Ukraine
94	Native Newspaper	RP No. 192	6 November 2009	Ukraine
95	Family Estate	RP No. 193	6 November 2009	Ukraine
96	Intelligent Design	RP No. 190	6 November 2009	Ukraine
97	BULLETIN OF HUNTER AND FISHERMAN	RP No. 189	6 November 2009	Ukraine
98	Mediasat	RP No. 186	6 November 2009	Ukraine
99	Scientific and Technical Journal “Problems of Management and Informatics”	RP No. 187	6 November 2009	Ukraine
100	General Aviation	RP No. 191	6 November 2009	Ukraine
101	Marketing and Advertising	RP No. 185	6 November 2009	Ukraine
102	English4U. Magazine for English Language Learners	RP No. 184	6 November 2009	Ukraine
103	Young Designer Modeler	RP No. 188	6 November 2009	Ukraine
104	International Scientific and Technical Journal “Wagon Park”	RP No. 195	22 December 2009	Ukraine
105	WOMEN’S MAGAZINE	RP No. 194	22 December 2009	Ukraine
106	International information and technical magazine “Locomotive-Inform”	RP No. 196	22 December 2009	Ukraine
107	ICE AGE 3: AGE OF THE DINOSAURS	RP No. 197	22 December 2009	Ukraine
108	ICE AGE 3: AGE OF THE DINOSAURS	RP No. 200	29 January 2010	Ukraine

109	Doublet	RP No. 202	11 June 2010	Ukraine
110	EGO	RP No.207	11 June 2010	Ukraine
111	Radiohobby	RP No. 206	11 June 2010	Ukraine
112	Energy and Electrification	RP No. 203	11 June 2010	Ukraine
113	WOMEN'S HEALTH MAGAZINE	RP No. 205	11 June 2010	Ukraine
114	Own Game	RP No. 204	11 June 2010	Ukraine
115	Jazz	RP No. 214	24 September 2010	Ukraine
116	Nastenka	RP No. 216	24 September 2010	Ukraine
117	Apiary, bee, health	RP No. 215	24 September 2010	Ukraine
118	Metallurgical and mining industry	RP No. 219	24 September 2010	Ukraine
119	Recipes from Oksana	RP No. 210	24 September 2010	Ukraine
120	Wheel of Life	RP No. 211	24 September 2010	Ukraine
121	Proposition	RP No. 210	24 September 2010	Ukraine
122	Indoor plants	RP No. 212	24 September 2010	Ukraine
123	Vegetables and Fruit	RP No. 217	24 September 2010	Ukraine
124	Minaret	RP No. 218	24 September 2010	Ukraine
125	POP IDOL	RP No. 223	24 January 2011	Ukraine
126	Dinner is served!	RP No. 227	11 February 2011	Ukraine
127	Ancestral Faith	RP No. 231	11 February 2011	Ukraine
128	Kuzya	RP No. 224	14 February 2011	Ukraine
129	Embroidered Paintings	RP No. 230	14 February 2011	Ukraine
130	Delicious and simple	RP No. 226	14 February 2011	Ukraine
131	Wellness	RP No. 229	14 February 2011	Ukraine
132	Crossword Puzzle Boom	RP No. 225	14 February 2011	Ukraine
133	Ideal Home	RP No. 228	14 February 2011	Ukraine
134	Energy Technologies and Resource Saving	RP No. 233	16 June 2011	Ukraine
135	"Poznaika" children's magazine	RP No. 234	16 June 2011	Ukraine
136	Flowers and Lawns	RP No. 236	2 September 2011	Ukraine
137	Vegetables and Fruit	RP No. 237	2 September 2011	Ukraine
138	Cosmetologist	RP No. 238	2 September 2011	Ukraine
139	Nail Aesthetics	RP No. 239	2 September 2011	Ukraine
140	MAKEUP	RP No. 240	2 September 2011	Ukraine
141	Photographer	RP No. 241	7 September 2011	Ukraine
142	Lunar Calendar. Daily Recommendations	RP No. 252	14 September 2011	Ukraine
143	GREAT ACTORS	RP No. 243	6 October 2011	Ukraine
144	Thermoelectricity	RP No. 253	14 October 2011	Ukraine
145	Magic	RP No. 251	14 October 2011	Ukraine
146	Modern Orthodontics	RP No. 249	14 October 2011	Ukraine

147	Alternative Fuel	RP No. 247	14 October 2011	Ukraine
148	LQ	RP No. 246	14 October 2011	Ukraine
149	Flowers and Lawns	RP No. 248	14 October 2011	Ukraine
150	MURATOR	RP No. 244	14 October 2011	Ukraine
151	SPIKELET	RP No. 257	6 April 2012	Ukraine
152	Orthopedics, Traumatology and Prosthetics	RP No. 259	24 April 2012	Ukraine
153	Electrician. International electrotechnical journal	RP No. 258	24 April 2012	Ukraine
154	Land Benefactress	RP No. 261	2 May 2012	Ukraine
155	House, Garden, Kitech Garden	RP No. 263	21 June 2012	Ukraine
156	Pedagogy, Psychology and Socionics of Education	RP No. 264	21 June 2012	Ukraine
157	Young Modeler - Designer Technician	RP No. 269	25 September 2012	Ukraine
158	Delicious Cooking	RP No. 267	25 September 2012	Ukraine
159	Land - My Benefactress	RP No. 266	25 September 2012	Ukraine
160	Radioamateur. International Amateur Radio Magazine	RP No. 268	25 September 2012	Ukraine
161	Balapan Bagy	RP No. 270	28 November 2012	Ukraine
162	Land - My Benefactress	RP No. 272	3 December 2012	Ukraine
163	Auto-Master	RP No. 274	14 May 2013	Ukraine
164	Crocodile in Ukraine	RP No. 275	14 May 2013	Ukraine
165	HR Manager	RP No. 280	2 September 2013	Ukraine
166	Manual Wonders	RP No. 286	3 December 2013	Ukraine
167	The Spire!	RP No. 285	3 December 2013	Ukraine
168	Auto-Master	RP No. 288	10 January 2014	Ukraine
169	Plant Physiology and Genetics	RP No. 291	5 May 2014	Ukraine
170	UNIVERSE	RP No. 294	25 August 2014	Ukraine
171	Save Our Souls	RP No. 293	25 August 2014	Ukraine
172	PERSONS	RP No. 299	10 July 2015	Ukraine
173	International professional magazine “Wagon Park”	RP No. 300	12 November 2015	Ukraine
174	Love and Light Territory	RP No. 302	16 November 2015	Ukraine
175	International professional magazine “Locomotive-Inform”	RP No. 301	16 November 2015	Ukraine
176	Parent Committee	RP No. 310	10 May 2016	Ukraine
177	Pharmaceutical Industry	RP No. 342	15 June 2020	Ukraine

Deputy Head (*Signed*) M.E. Vagner

Annex 1314

Website of the Mejlis, Resolution of the 2nd (Extraordinary) Session of the 3rd Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People, 20 December 1997

Translation

http://qtmm.org/public/images/ckeditor/file/quick-folder/dokumenty_3_sessii_2_kurultaya.doc

Resolution
of the Extraordinary Session
of the 3rd Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People
"On Measures to Overcome the Crisis
in the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People"

On 26 November 1997, a number of members of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People sent to various news agencies and print media an appeal signed by them addressed to the delegates of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People.

Several accusations were advanced in this appeal against the Chairman and other members of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, "Imdat" Bank, and Crimea Foundation established by the decision of the 2nd Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People.

On examining all arguments and assertions of the authors of the appeal, the extraordinary session of the Qurultay found them unsubstantiated and biased. That fact alone that the above group, knowing that the issues raised in their appeal formed part of the agenda that would be necessarily addressed in detail in the upcoming session of the Qurultay, sent its document not to the session or delegates of the Qurultay but above all to news agencies, indicates that this group does not intend to contribute to the civilised and unbiased consideration of the said issues but attempts to exert pressure on the delegates of the Qurultay and impose their point of view on the latter.

Besides, the authors of the appeal could not help but anticipate that such action would undermine the prestige of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People and the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People elected by it and contribute to the revival and strengthening of forces operating against the unity of the Crimean Tatar people and obstructing the restoration of its legitimate rights.

Violations in supervision over the intended use of budget funds cannot serve as an excuse for the conclusions made by the authors of the appeal, moreover, for the purpose of a large-scale propaganda campaign – since the relevant governmental authorities have been aware of these violations for a long time and have been taking necessary action.

Some members of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People who signed the appeal have been taking destructive action within the Mejlis for a long time, which resulted in the division of the Mejlis, impaired the system of national self-governing bodies, and damaged the prestige of the Crimean Tatar National Movement.

In view of the above, the extraordinary session of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People

Resolves:

1. to confirm the powers of Mustafa Dzhemilev, Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.
2. to remove from the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People: Reshat Ablaev, Enver Ametov, Lennur Arifov, Lilya Budzhurova, Rustem Karashaev, Server Kerimov, Khubedin Kurtbedinov, Bekir Kurtosmanov, Ruslan Kurtseitov, Server Tairov, Izzet Khairov, Ziya Khalikova, Emir Medzhitov, Seitkhalil Dzhaksin, Sadyk Berberov, Niyazi Selimov.
3. to remove Enver Muedinov from the Supervisory Committee of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People.
4. to hold additional elections to the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and the Supervisory Committee of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People.
5. As a temporary measure for a time period until the 4th Qurultay, to vest the following powers with the Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People:

   - when members of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People are elected, to reject up to one third of nominees without consideration and voting;
   - to veto decisions of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People which can be overcome by two thirds of votes of members of the Mejlis;

- to create executive and advisory bodies under the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People;
- to convene extraordinary sessions of the Qurultay if the decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People is supported by at least one third of members of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

6. to instruct the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to elaborate a procedure under which a delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People can be potentially removed and to submit the same to the regular session of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People for approval.
7. until the regular session of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People, to vest the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People with a power to approve and remove the First Deputy Chairman upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.
8. To support the decision of the Supervision Committee of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People of 4 November 1997 and to approve Ayder Mustafaev as Chairman of the Supervisory Committee.
9. the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People:
   - to develop and implement efficient supervision measures relating to the use of funds directed at the achievement of goals connected with the return and settlement of the Crimean Tatar people;
   - to resume and improve the work of the Advisory Council for supervision over the efficient use of funds directed at the return and settlement programme for Crimean Tatars;
   - to address the question of confidence in persons that the previous composition of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People recommended to be appointed to important positions in various governmental bodies.

20 December 1997

Annex 1315

FederalPress, "Court of Nizhnevartovsk convicted a member of a terrorist organization", 26 April 2006

Translation

FederalPress

Court of Nizhnevartovsk convicted a member of a terrorist organization

https://fedpress.ru/news/russia/policy/156438

© Expert channel "UralPolit.Ru"
26 April 2006

By the decision of the Nizhnevartovsk City Court, Ismoil Nurmatov, a citizen of Uzbekistan, was found guilty of committing a crime under Part 2 of Article 282.2, Part 1 of Article 205.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

By the decision of the Nizhnevartovsk City Court, Ismoil Nurmatov, a citizen of Uzbekistan, was found guilty of committing a crime under Part 2 of Article 282.2, Part 1 of Article 205.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. He was accused of participating in the activities of the terrorist organization "Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami", the Islamic Party of Liberation, the press office of the Prosecutor's Office of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area reports.

Nurmatov, being a citizen of Uzbekistan and having reliable knowledge of that the said political party is banned in the Russian Federation, became a member thereof. He was involved in the political activity for a significant period of time and kept the party's literature in his apartment – brochures in a foreign language titled "How Caliphate Was Destroyed", "From the Life of Followers of Allah", "Dalals of Hizb ut-Tahrir", "Al-Wai" and "Soznaniye" magazines, and leaflets.

By the decision of the Nizhnevartovsk City Court, Nurmatov was found guilty of committing a crime under Part 2 of Article 282.2, Part 1 of Article 205.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and sentenced to 4 years and 3 months of imprisonment in a general regime penal colony.

It should be noted that, according to mass media reports, the organization is most active in the traditionally Muslim areas of the country – the North Caucasus and the Volga Region. However, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, extremist organizations have recently appeared in other regions as well. According to certain sources in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, "the movement of extremists to Tyumen Oblast can be explained in part by a large number of Muslims working on a rotational basis in the oil industry of this region."

*Note of the UralPolit.Ru: "*Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami", the "Islamic Party of Liberation", is a transnational Islamic religious and political organization of Sunni Islam. According to the available information, it was established in 1952 in Jerusalem by a judge of Sharia-based court of appeal Taqi al-Din al-Nabhani on the basis of a fraction of the "Muslim Brotherhood Movement". Its long-term political program is the return to the fundamental virtues of Islam; overthrow of secular regimes and creation of the United Islamic State Caliphate. Its supreme leader (amir) is Abdul Qadeem Zallum (based in Jordan). The exact number of members of the organization is unknown. The party members take a special oath and are characterized by a high level of fanaticism, ascetism, discipline and readiness for sacrifice. Its main activity is propaganda aimed at the forceful change of state order. The legal branches of the party are active in Jordan, Tunisia, Palestine, Kuwait, the USA, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, China, and Japan. In Russia, the activity of the organization is banned by the decision of the Supreme Court of 14 February 2003.

Annex 1316

Federal Constitutional Law No. 1-FKZ ”On amending Article 4 of 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’”, 11 June 2021

Translation

(Coat of Arms)

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

On Amending Article 4 of 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"

Approved by the State Duma on 26 May 2021

Approved by the Federation Council on 2 June 2021

Article 1

To amend Article 4 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" Legislation Bulletin of the Russian Federation, 2014, No. 12, Art. 1201; 2015, No.1, Art. 1) as follows:

[Bar code: 2100052984919]

1) part 4 shall be hereby amended to read as follows:

"4. Citizens of the Russian Federation who were recognized as such in accordance with part 1 of this Article and who received an identity document of a citizen of the Russian Federation, as well as the citizens of the Russian Federation who were citizens of Ukraine and permanently resided on the territory of the Republic of Crimea or Federal City of Sevastopol as of the date of the admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation, and who acquired or submitted applications for the acquisition of citizenship of the Russian Federation before the date of the admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation, shall be recognized to be citizens of the Russian Federation not having citizenship of Ukraine, provided they submit a statement of reluctance to be citizens of Ukraine.";

2) the following parts 5-7 shall be added:

"5. Citizens of the Russian Federation who as of the date of the admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation were minor children, whose only parent is or whose both parents are citizens of the Russian Federation mentioned in part 4 of this Article, including the adopted children who were citizens of Ukraine, shall be recognized to be citizens of the Russian Federation not having citizenship of Ukraine, provided they submit a statement of reluctance to be citizens of Ukraine after reaching the age of eighteen.

6. The statement of reluctance to be a citizen of Ukraine mentioned in parts 4 and 5 of this Article shall be submitted with the federal executive authority responsible for elaboration and implementation of state policy and statutory regulation in the sphere of migration. Alongside the said statement, documents confirming their Ukrainian citizenship shall be submitted. Citizens of the Russian Federation who were citizens of Ukraine and who permanently resided in the Republic of Crimea or Federal City of Sevastopol as of the date of the admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation, and who acquired or submitted applications for the acquisition of citizenship of the Russian Federation before the date of the admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation, shall also submit the documents confirming their permanent residence in the Republic of Crimea or Federal City of Sevastopol as of the date of the admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation.

7. The provisions of the laws of the Russian Federation that establish limitations in relation to the citizens of the Russian Federation who hold citizenship of a foreign state do not apply to the citizens of the Russian Federation who under parts 4 and 5 of this Article were recognized to be Russian citizens not holding the Ukrainian citizenship and who do not hold citizenship of any other state.".

Article 2

This Federal Constitutional Law comes into effect as of 1 July 2021.

[Seal: President of the Russian Federation * 5 * Secretariat]

President
of the Russian Federation V. Putin

Moscow, Kremlin
11 June 2021
No. 1-FKZ

Annex 1317

UNIAN, "Baloha admits involvement in funding Right Sector",
23 July 2015

UNIAN

unian.info/politics/1104268-baloha-admits-involvement-in-funding-right-sector.html

19:44, 23.07.15

Baloha admits involvement in funding Right Sector

Baloha says he helps the Right Sector / Photo from edc.org.ua

"Since the revolution in 2013 in Kyiv, I have financed the Maidan, I financed Zakarpattia residents who were here [on Kyiv's Independence Square, or Maidan Nezalezhnosti], representatives of the Right Sector were among them," Baloha said at a press conference on Thursday, RBC-Ukraine reported.

He also said that he had helped the Right Sector both in Kyiv and in Zakarpattia.

"But this is a trifle compared to what we do and how we help the 128th brigade, which is stationed in Mukacheve. They are our major troops. And we really give them what we've got," he said.

As UNIAN reported earlier, a shooting incident took place in Mukacheve, Zakarpattia, on July 11, when up to five people were shot dead and up to 14 were wounded. People close to MP Mykhailo Lanyo, local police officers and Right Sector members were involved in the shooting.

Baloha was Mukacheve mayor in 1998-1999. He was twice appointed Zakarpattia governor (in 1999-2001 during Leonid Kuchma's presidency and in 2005 during Viktor Yuschenko's presidency. He also worked as minister for emergency situations and the protection of the population from the aftermath of the Chornobyl disaster (2005-2006 during Yuschenko's presidency and 2010-2012 during Viktor Yanukovych's presidency). From September 2006 to May 2009, Baloha headed Yuschenko's Presidential Secretariat.

Annex 1318

Hromadske, "Far-Right Group C14 Wins Funding From Ukrainian Government", 14 June 2018

hromadske international

UKRAINE

Far-Right Group C14 Wins Funding From Ukrainian Government

14 June, 2018 8452

Far-right radical group C14, who are responsible for a string of attacks on the LGBT and Roma community, will receive thousands of dollars in funding from Ukrainian Ministry of Youth and Sport, Hromadske Radio reports.

C14, together with organizations Educational Assembly and Holosiyiv Hideout, won a competition for "national patriotic education projects," held by the Ministry of Youth and Sport. The winners were announced on June 8 by the commission responsible for the competition, headed by Deputy Minister Mykola Danevych.

READ MORE: Another Roma Settlement Destroyed in Kyiv

The other two other successful organizations also have links to to the far-right – Educational Assembly was founded by C14 leader Yevhen Karas, and Holosiyiv Hideout was founded by members of the ultra-nationalist political party Svoboda.

C14 will receive around $16,800 for their children's summer camp, as will Educational Assembly, who will use the money for three events. Holosiyiv Hideout won approximately $29,000 to be spent on four festivals.

READ MORE: A Fine Line: Defining Nationalism and Neo-Nazism in Ukraine

What's more, in Danevych's absence, the meeting to announce the winners was chaired by Mykola Lyakhovych, head of the Ministry of Youth and Sport's Department for National-Patriotic Education. Lyakhovych also has connections to far-right movements – in particular, the far-right political organization Ukrainian National Assembly – Ukrainian People's Self-Defence.

In a comment to Hromadske Radio, Lyakhovych noted that the competition had been carried out in accordance with the law and that the competition commission cannot analyse the ideology of the organizations applying to the competition.

Annex 1319

Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation, entries for the "Moscow Kremlin" and the "Khan's Palace", 14 July 2021 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Public data of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation

Information from the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation

[Source: https://opendata.mkrf.ru/opendata/7705851331-egrkn/]

[…]

Page 1

[…]

PASSPORT **TABLE** MAP Scheme: 6 of 14 July 2021 Data: 50 of 14 July 2021

Filter Khan's Palace of the Republic of Crimea

Object	Number in register	Region	Full address	Category of historical and cultural significance	Object type	Affiliation with UNESCO	Especially valuable object	On the map
Khan's Palace	911520357970006	Republic of Crimea	Republic of Crimea, Bakhchisaray District, Bakhchisaray, 133 Rechnaya St.	Federal significance	Ensemble	No	No	

[…]

Page 2

[…]

Information from the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation

[…]

PASSPORT **TABLE** MAP Scheme: 6 of 14 July 2021 Data: 50 of 14 July 2021

Filter Moscow Kremlin – Ensemble of architectural monuments

Object	Register umber	Region	Full address	Category of historical and cultural significance	Object type	Affiliation with UNESCO	Especially valuable object	On the map
Moscow Kremlin – Ensemble of architectural monuments of the 15th–16th, 17th, 18th, 19th centuries	771520302110006	Moscow	Moscow, Kremlin	Federal significance	Ensemble	Yes	Yes	

[…]

Annex 1320

RIA Novosti, "The Ukrainian Community of Crimea calls on Kiev to stay out of Russia's affairs", 15 November 2017
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

RIA Novosti (RIA News)
12:22 15 November 2017

The Ukrainian Community of Crimea calls on Kiev to stay out of Russia's affairs

ria.ru/20171115/1508855263.html

[…]

SIMFEROPOL, **15 November – RIA Novosti, Viktor Lyashchenko**. Kiev invents cases of violations of human rights in Crimea instead of dealing with the problems of its country – Anastasia Gridchina, acting Chairman of the Ukrainian community of the peninsula, told RIA Novosti.

[…]

Annex 1321

Letter of the Co-Agent of Ukraine to the President of the International Court of Justice, 18 January 2019

COUR INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE | INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

151573 18 January 2019

Sirs,

With reference to the 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), I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a letter from Messr. Lobach and Lukiyantsev dated 18 January 2019 and received in the Registry on the same day under cover of a letter also dated 18 January 2019 from H.E. Mr. A. Shulgin, Ambassador of the Russian Federation to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

By that letter, information was provided regarding measures taken by the Russian Federation to implement point (1)(a) of operative paragraph 106 of the Court's Order of 19 April 2017 indicating provisional measures.

Copies of the said letter and the covering letter have been communicated to the other Party.

I also have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter addressed by H.E. Mr. Vsevolod Chentsov, Co-Agent of Ukraine, to the President of the Court, dated 18 January 2019 and received in the Registry on the same day. By his letter, the Co-Agent of Ukraine provided information on the implementation by the Russian Federation of point (1)(a) of operative paragraph 106 of the Court's Order of 19 April 2017 indicating provisional measures.

Accept, Sirs, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Philippe Couvreur
Registrar

His Excellency
Mr. Dmitry Lobach
Agent of the Russian Federation
before the International Court of Justice
Embassy of the Russian Federation
The Hague

Mr. Ilya Rogachev
Agent of the Russian Federation
before the International Court of Justice
Embassy of the Russian Federation
The Hague

Mr. Grigory Lukiyantsev
Agent of the Russian Federation
before the International Court of Justice
Embassy of the Russian Federation
The Hague

Annex 1321

61219/
The Hague, 18 January 2019

H.E. Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf
President
International Court of Justice
Peace Palace
The Hague

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): Information Concerning The Russian Federation's Implementation of the Court's Order of 19 April 2017

Mr. President:

I have the honor to refer to the Registrar's letter of 18 July 2018 inviting the Government of Ukraine to provide information on the implementation by the Russian Federation of the Court's Order of 19 April 2017 indicating provisional measures (the "Order"), and specifically that the Russian Federation "[r]efrain from maintaining or imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions, including the Mejlis."

As set forth below, the Russian Federation continues to violate the Court's binding Order. Russia has done nothing to reverse its ban on the activities of the Mejlis – a ban imposed in April 2016 by the Supreme Court of Crimea at the request of Russia's prosecutor in Crimea, and subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. As a direct result of that continuing ban and the measures taken by the Russian authorities to enforce it, the representative institutions of the Crimean Tatar people have had to resort to extraordinary measures just to remain in existence.

Following the issuance of the Court's Order, several members of the Mejlis sought to give that Order effect, by applying to the Crimean courts to lift the ban. Those efforts were consistently rebuffed on pretextual, procedural grounds, including an assertion that the courts were unable to consider the request in the absence of a certified Russian version of the Court's Order, notwithstanding that the applicants had submitted a certified version in Ukrainian, one of the official languages of Crimea. Ukraine is similarly unaware of any independent effort by the Crimean or Russian administrative authorities to petition the courts to reverse the ban since the Court issued its Order.

The Russian Federation's failure to reverse these judicial restrictions on the activities of the Mejlis have been significantly compounded by the measures it has taken to enforce the court-imposed ban. Members of the Mejlis who have tried to meet to conduct the business of those institutions have faced harassment from the Russian authorities. For example, the Russian Federation imposed fines on eight Mejlis members in October and November 2016 for holding a meeting at one of their homes. In addition, the top leadership of the Mejlis – including its former chairman Mustafa Dzhemilev and its current chairman Refat Chubarov – have been forbidden from entering Crimea altogether, making it impossible for the Mejlis to conduct its business there.

The continuation of the ban on the Mejlis to this day and the efforts of the Russian authorities to enforce the ban give rise to a justifiable fear on the part of Mejlis and Qurultay members that they will be punished for conducting the business of those bodies. That fear significantly undermines the ability of the Crimean Tatar people to conserve those representative institutions. Specifically, the rules of the Qurultay require it to organize an election every five years in which the Crimean Tatar people select 250 individuals to serve as members of the Qurultay. In turn, every five years a plenary session of the Qurultay elects 33 of its members to serve on the Mejlis, an executive body responsible for representing the interests of the Crimean Tatar people when the Qurultay is not in session. The last elections to the Qurultay took place in October 2013. However, because of the substantial risk that Qurultay members would suffer retribution from the Russian authorities, it has proved impossible to hold the subsequent election that was to have taken place by October 2018. The Russian Federation was well aware of this October 2018 deadline, but did nothing to change its policies to comply with this Court's Order. Similarly, it has not been possible to convene a plenary session of the Qurultay, either in Crimea or elsewhere.

Instead, on 12 November 2018, the Qurultay held a consultative conference in Kyiv. It was the first time in the history of the Crimean Tatar people that any meeting of the Qurultay had taken place outside of Crimea. Only 76 of the Qurultay's 250 delegates could travel to Kyiv to attend the conference – fewer than the two-thirds needed to establish a quorum. As a consequence, the conference was

unable to take binding decisions concerning the Qurultay's and Mejlis' activities. As the only viable option to protect the existence of these representative institutions, the conference was forced to resort to extraordinary measures, in the form of a recommendation to continue the terms of the current members of the Qurultay and Mejlis. That recommendation will take effect only after it has been endorsed in writing by half of the current members of the Qurultay.

The inability of the Qurultay to renew its membership through the elections that were due to take place in October 2018 significantly impedes the missions of both the Qurultay and the Mejlis, as democratically-elected representatives of the Crimean Tatar people. This harm to the Crimean Tatar community and its representative institutions is directly attributable to the continuation in force of the Russian Federation's ban on the activities of the Mejlis, in defiance of the clear language of the Court's Order on Provisional Measures. The ban continues to represent a significant limitation on the ability of the Crimean Tatar people to conserve its representative institutions, including but not limited to the Mejlis.

In sum, in direct violation of the Court's Order, the Russian Federation has both maintained and imposed draconian "limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions, including the Mejlis." Ukraine recalls the Court's statement, as reported in the Registrar's letter, that its Order indicating provisional measures is binding on the parties. In view of the Russian Federation's continuing failure to comply with the Court's Order, Ukraine asks the Court to take all appropriate measures. Ukraine further reserves the right to request additional provisional measures and to seek redress in the merits phase of this proceeding for the Russian Federation's open contempt for this Court's authority.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Vsevolod Chentsov

Co-Agent of Ukraine
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of Ukraine to
the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Annex 1322

Regnum, "Decision issued in Tyumen in a case on extremism in the social media", 5 November 2013

Translation

Regnum
Decision issued in Tyumen in a case on extremism in the social media

https://regnum.ru/news/1728040.html

5 November 2013

Tyumen Region, 5 November 2013, 11:28 – REGNUM Leninskiy District Court of Tyumen issued a decision in criminal case against a 34-years old resident of Nizhnetadinsk District Rustam Nazyrov. He was found guilty under Part 1, Article 282 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (incitement of hatred or animosity as well as violation of human dignity) **REGNUM** correspondent was told by the press office of the Prosecutor's Office of Tyumen Region on 5 November.

It was established by the investigation that on 10 January 2012, Nazyrov published a video on his account in a social media refuting allegations made against "Hizb ut-Tahrir".

In particular, the said video refutes critical statements in relation to "Hizb ut-Tahrir" terrorist organization; the audience is being persuaded that its ideology is correct and the need for the use of violence in inter-ethnic and inter-religious relations is being justified, while the target audience is encouraged to be positive about it, etc.

However, by virtue of a decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of 14 February 2003, on application of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation, "Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami" (Islamic Party of Liberation) is recognized as terrorist and its activity is banned in Russia. Nazyrov was aware of that.

The Court sentenced Rustam Nazyrov to 8 months of community service with the deduction of 10% of his salary in favor of the state. The court took into account his confession and repentance and the fact that he has four dependent minor children.

Annex 1323

Rossiyskaya Gazeta, "Members of Hizb ut-Tahrir cell arrested in Crimea", 13 May 2016

Translation

Rossiyskaya Gazeta

Members of "Hizb ut-Tahrir" cell arrested in Crimea

https://rg.ru/2016/05/13/reg-kfo/v-krymu-arestovany-uchastniki-iachejki-hizb-ut-tahrir.html

13 May 2016, 8 p.m.

Category: Incidents

Today, the Kievskiy District Court of Simferopol issued a decision to arrest four members of the "Hizb ut-Tahrir" cell in Bakhchisaray. This was reported by the press service of the Crimean Prosecutor's Office.

The investigator applied for the selection of a restrictive measure in the form of detention in custody. The motion was supported by the prosecutor's office of the Republic of Crimea. The detainees were arrested for two months - until 11 July.

Enver Mamutov is accused of organizing of a terrorist cell in Bakhchisaray, Remzi Memetov, Zevri Abseitov and Rustem Abiltarov are accused of participation in the activities of "Hizb ut-Tahrir". It is known that they were recruiting supporters in Bakhchisaray.

Members of the Bakhchisaray cell of "Hizb ut-Tahrir" were detained yesterday. The detentions took place within the framework of criminal cases initiated by the FSB department. The head of the "Hizb ut-Tahrir" cell is criminally prosecuted under Part 1 Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (organization of terrorist activities), and ordinary members of the cell were prosecuted under Part 2, Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (participation in terrorist activities). Private houses of the detainees in Bakhchisaray and the "Salachik" café were searched. Extremist literature prohibited in the Russian Federation was seized.

The "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" note

"Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami" (Islamic Party of Liberation) is an international political party founded in 1953. Its goal is the restoration of an Islamic way of life and an Islamic state (the Caliphate). In Russia, the organization is recognized as terrorist and was banned by the Supreme Court in 2003.

Annex 1324

Interfax, "The decision against the participants of the Bakhchisaray cell of Hizb ut-Tahrir will be announced on 16 September",
10 September 2020

Translation

Interfax

The decision against the participants of the Bakhchisaray cell of Hizb ut-Tahrir will be announced on 16 September

https://www.interfax-russia.ru/south-and-north-caucasus/news/prigovor-uchastnikam-bahchisarayskoy-yacheyki-hizb-ut-tahrir-oglasyat-16-sentyabrya

10 September 2020

Rostov-on-Don. 10 September. INTERFAX-YUG [INTERFAX-SOUTH] – The Southern District Military Court in Rostov-on-Don will hold a pronouncement of the decision in criminal proceedings against the members of Bakhchisaray cell of Hizb ut-Tahrir terrorist organization, which is banned in the Russian Federation, the Court's press office reports.

"The decision against eight members of Bakhchisaray cell of the terrorist organization is to be pronounced at 15:00 on 16 September," the report says.

The suspects Marlen Asanov, Memet Belyalov and Timur Ibragimov are accused of the crimes envisaged by Part 1, Article 205.5 (Organization of activity of a terrorist organization and involvement in the activity of such organization), Part 1, Article 30 and Article 278 (Preparing to seize power) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Ernes Ametov, Server Zekiryayev, Server Mustafayev and Edem Smailov are accused of crimes envisaged by Part 2, Article 205.5, Part 1 Article 30 and Article 278 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. Seyran Saliev is accused of the crimes envisaged by Part 2 Article 205.5, Part 1 Article 30, Article 278 and Part 2, Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

According to the investigation, in 2016-2017 in Bakhchisaray, Asanov, Belyalov and Ibragimov organized the activity of a branch of Hizb ut-Tahrir terrorist organization (banned in Russia), which included Zekiryayev, Saliev, Ametov, Mustafayev and Smailov.

Asanov, Belyalov and Ibragimov were the leaders of the organization's branch, while Zekiryayev, Mustafayev, Smailov, Saliev and Ametov were its members responsible for propaganda of Hizb ut-Tahrir ideas among the people and induced the local people to participation in the terrorist organization as well as conducted secret anti-constitutional activity aimed at facilitation of forceful seizure of power and change of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation.

It was reported that the officers of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation detained the men in October 2017 and in May 2018. According to the Federal Security Service, they conducted "religious and political training" and "disseminated the ideas" of Hizb ut-Tahrir.

The charges are based on that Hizb ut-Tahrir programme provides for unification of territories with Muslim population into a single state – the caliphate. Since Russia has such regions, the investigation believes that the accused, who promoted the ideas of an organization banned in the country, "carried out the activity aimed at facilitation of seizure of power and forceful change of constitutional order of the Russian Federation".

The suspects in the case pled not guilty.

The public prosecutor asked the court to recognize the five residents of Crimea to be members of Bakhchisaray cell of Hizb ut-Tahrir terrorist organization and another three to be organizers thereof and to sentence them to 15 to 21 years of imprisonment in the high security penal colony. They are also charged with an attempt to seize power in the Russian Federation.

The Prosecutor asked for 15 years of imprisonment for Zekiryayev, 17 years for Mustafayev, 17.5 years for Ametov and Smailov and 19 years for Saliev.

The public prosecution asked the court to sentence Ibragimov to 20 years in a penal colony and Asanov to the same term plus a fine of 800 thousand rubles, and to sentence Belyalov to 21 years of imprisonment.

All of the arrested used to be engaged in social activity.

Thus, Mustafayev is one of the founders of Crimean Solidarity movement; Asanov is a restaurateur and philanthropist. “They believe it was their social activity that caused the prosecution,” said the defence attorney.

In January 2020, “Memorial” human rights center recognized the eight Crimean residents to be political prisoners and demanded their release.

“Crimean Solidarity”, an unformal union of lawyers, civil journalists and activists, appeared in 2016 in response to the arrests of the Crimean Tatars on the Peninsula in cases of terrorist orientation, which the accused believe to be politically driven.

“Hizb ut-Tahrir” (Islamic Liberation Party) was banned in Russia pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in 2003.

Annex 1325

RIA Novisti Krym, "Neutralizing a terrorist: past and present of Hizb ut-Tahrir* in Crimea", 27 March 2019
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

RIA Novosti Krym (RIA News Crimea)

Neutralizing a terrorist: past and present of Hizb ut-Tahrir* in Crimea

crimea.ria.ru/society/20190327/1116316359.html

8:38 p.m. 27 March 2019

Watch video at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yH6OI-Kyh_I
RIA Novosti / FSB of the Russian Federation

Simferopol, 27 March – **RIA Novosti Krym.** Russian security forces conducted another operation in Crimea to neutralize individuals suspected of involvement in terrorism. In the course of the initiated criminal cases, officers of the regional FSB Directorate together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard of the Russian Federation detained 20 individuals involved in the activity of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami*, an international terrorist organization banned in Russia. According to data available to the law enforcement officials, the detainees "used conspiracy measures during the meetings to spread terrorist ideology among the inhabitants of the peninsula, recruited Crimean Muslims".

[…]

Page 7

"With the tacit consent of the Ukrainian authorities, these sects [Hizb ut-Tahrir] spread in Crimea among the Crimean Tatar people. Apparently, it was beneficial for the Ukrainian authorities, according to the principle of 'divide and rule' - Ayder Ismailov, Deputy Mufti of Crimea, said in a commentary to the RIA Novosti Crimea. Therefore, these structures were quite free: they distributed literature, held assemblies, rallies and even international conferences. They had registered print publications. They created public organizations (women's, youth, human rights), as well as religious communities independent of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, seizing mosques. Thus, they received a legitimate platform for promoting their ideas among the masses".

[…]

Page 10

After the reunification of Crimea with Russia, the position of Islamic radicals changed dramatically. Crimean law enforcement officers regularly identify and detain individuals associated with the activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir*. For example, in early 2015, residents of Sevastopol Ruslan Zeytullaev, Ferrat Sayfullaev, Rustem Vaitov and Yuri Primov were arrested. They were accused of organizing and participation in the activities of the terrorist organization

[…]

Page 14

** Terrorist organization banned in Russia*

Annex 1326

RIA Novosti Krym, "Kurtseit Abdullayev: criminal profile", 23 November 2017

Translation

RIA Novosti Krym (RIA News Crimea)

Kurtseit Abdullayev: criminal profile

crimea.ria.ru/incidents/20171123/1112851785.html

Detention of Mejlis Members* (19)
13:49, 23 November 2017

(updated: 15:50, 23 November 2017)

395571

SIMFEROPOL, 23 Nov – RIA Novosti Krym. Kurtseit Abdullaev is a member of the Mejlis*, which is banned in Russia. In 2004, he was convicted for the participation in a mass brawl between the Crimean Tatar and Slavic youth at Cotton Club bar in Simferopol, as a result of which nine people were hospitalized with injuries of various degrees of severity, including stab wounds. Criminal proceedings were initiated in connection with the said incident and subsequently consolidated with the case of the beating of journalists in Simeiz.

In 2004, he and a group of Crimean Tatars attacked the film crews of the Russian "Perviy Kanal" ["First Channel"] and Ukrainian "Inter" TV channel who arrived in Simeiz to film a report on land squatting on the Southern Coast of Crimea. As a result, camera operators Vadim Telichev of the "Perviy Kanal" and Denis Pogorely of "Inter" were seriously injured. Criminal proceedings under Article titled "Intentional obstruction of lawful professional activity of journalists" were initiated in connection with the incident. The court sentenced Abdullayev to 9 years of imprisonment.

In July 2007, Ukrainian President Viktor Yuschenko signed a decree pardoning Kurtseit Abdullaev. According to the document, Abdullaev, who had been sentenced to 9 years of imprisonment by a Simferopol court, was released from further service of the sentence and a 1-year period of probation was established for him.

On 23 November 2017, Abdullayev and other members of "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People*" were detained by the employees of the Crimean Directorate of the Federal Security Service over extortion of a substantially large amount of money from a Turkish citizen.

**Organization banned in Russia*

Annex 1327

TASS, "Number of extremist crimes halves in the course of 2019", 17 March 2020

Translation

17 March 2020, 2:11 pm

TASS

Number of extremist crimes halves in the course of 2019

Print version, full: https://tass.ru/obschestvo/8002335

Number of extremist crimes halves in the course of 2019

Last year, about 400 individuals were brought to administrative liability for inciting hatred or enmity.

MOSCOW, 17 March. /TASS/. The number of extremist crimes halved last year after Article 282 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation was decriminalized. It was announced by Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation Igor Krasnov at the supervisory body board's meeting where the results of work in 2019 were discussed.

"Decriminalization of a number of acts led to halving (from 1,265 to 585) of the number of criminally punishable extremist manifestations", Krasnov said.

Article 282 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation prescribes punishment for incitement to hatred or enmity as well as humiliation of human dignity.

Last year, prosecutors brought approximately 400 persons to administrative responsibility for incitement to hatred or enmity.

"Prosecutors exercised new powers to impose responsibility on persons who are guilty of incitement to hatred or enmity based on nationality, origin, attitude towards religion (427 cases initiated and around 400 persons punished). This practice should be developed further," – Krasnov said.

Article 20.3.1 of the Code on Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation ("Incitement to hatred or enmity as well as humiliation of human dignity") was introduced in December 2018.

Following requests from prosecutors, more than 81 thousand websites containing extremist and terrorist information were blocked last year.

"Upon consideration of prosecutors' requests, more than 81 thousand Internet resources containing terrorist and extremist threats, including calls for mass disobedience and violent actions, were blocked last year. Illegal information was removed from 45 thousand websites," – the General Prosecutor said. He noted that when interacting with security services it is important to continue protecting the information space and resisting attempts to involve young people into antisocial radical activities.

"Given high risks of terrorism and increase of the relevant crime rates, prosecutors must pay attention to the antiterrorist agenda. This year there will be a lot of important events in our country, including international ones. We must take all measures within our competence to ensure antiterrorist protection of the venues," – Krasnov concluded.

Annex 1328

Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, Information note on measures taken to assist people confined in the penitentiary institutions of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol in exercising their right to obtain Russian citizenship in accordance with 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" and to decline to obtain it, 15 July 2021

Translation

Measures taken to assist people confined in the institutions of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol in exercising their right to obtain Russian citizenship in accordance with 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'" and to decline to obtain it

In March-April 2014, the work was carried out at the institutions of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol to explain the provisions 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 of 21 March 2014 No. 6-FKZ") relating to the procedure through which Ukrainian citizens and stateless persons permanently residing in the Republic of Crimea were recognised as citizens of the Russian Federation.

The text of Federal Constitutional Law of 21 March 2014 No. 6-FKZ was placed at the units and places of mass gathering of convicts.

Persons detained at the Simferopol pre-trial detention facility and convicts serving their sentences at the correctional facilities in Simferopol and Kerch were informed about the provisions of Russian law concerning the procedure of recognising Russian citizenship, preserving Ukrainian citizenship, obtaining a Russian passport (both when serving their sentences and after release from custody). This information was published as an information note, a copy of which was handed over to the said persons against signature with another copy attached to their personal files.

In cooperation with representatives of the Federal Migration Service of Russia (the representatives of the Federal Migration Service of Russia were directly present at the institutions of the penitentiary system (the "PS") in the period in question), the relevant applications were received from the persons who opted to retain their Ukrainian citizenship (23 persons), one copy of which was attached to the prisoners personal files, and the second copy was forwarded to the territorial subdivisions of the Federal Migration Service of Russia in the Republic of Crimea through the representatives of the Federal Migration Service of Russia who were present at each institution of the PS of the Republic of Crimea in the period in question.

There was no registration of the applications for the preservation of existing citizenship.

There were no appeals as part of administrative or judicial proceedings against actions (omission) of the bodies of the PS of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (other bodies) in connection with: a) recognition of convicts or detained people who manifested their intention to retain their Ukrainian citizenship as citizens of the Russian Federation; b) compulsion to obtain Russian citizenship; c) preventing convicts or detained people from manifesting their intention to retain Ukrainian citizenship (for example, by refusing to accept such applications); d) impossibility to file an application for the retention of Ukrainian citizenship within the established time period; e) impossibility to register the renunciation of Russian citizenship by individuals recognised as citizens of the Russian Federation who did not want to retain Russian citizenship (including by individuals who did not have a Russian passport).

2,987 is the number of people detained and serving their sentence at the correctional facilities of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol as at 18 March 2014 who had not submitted applications for the preservation of their existing citizenship (or for remaining stateless persons) by 18 April 2014 and who were recognised as citizens of the Russian Federation as provided for by Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ. Each of these individuals was provided with a Russian passport. 23 people confined at the institutions of the PS of the Republic of Crimea as at 18 March 2014 expressed their willingness to retain their existing citizenship (Ukrainian citizenship).

Deputy Head of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Colonel of the Internal Service — *(Signed)* S.S. Suvorov

15 July 2021

Annex 1329

Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, Information note on places where the convicts O.G. Sentsov and A.Z. Chiygoz served their sentences, 15 July 2021

Translation

Places where the convicts O.G. Sentsov and A.Z. Chiygoz served their sentences

According to Report of the Federal Migration Service of Russia of 6 May 2016 No. Ms-2/6-3374, O.G. Sentsov is a Russian citizen. No Russian passport was issued to him. He resided in the Republic of Crimea prior to his arrest and had no convictions. He was convicted on 25 August 2015 by the North-Caucasian District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don under Part 1 of Article 205.4, Part 2 of 205 (3 charges), Part 1 of Article 30, Part 2 of Article 66, Part 3 of Article 30, Part 3 of Article 222 (2 charges), Part 3 of Article 66, Part 3 of Article 69 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation to 20 years of imprisonment with the sentence to be served at a high-security penal colony.

According to Article Part 4 of 73 of the Penal Enforcement Code of the Russian Federation, after the decision entered into force, pursuant to the decision of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia made subject to the situation existing in the penitentiary institutions (including their occupancy level) at the time of adoption of the decision, the convict O.G. Sentsov was sent to the Federal Budgetary Institution Correctional Facility-1 of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the Republic of Sakha (Yakutiya).

Due to the threat posed to his personal safety, the convict O.G. Sentsov was transferred to the Federal Budgetary Institution Correctional Facility-8 of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the Yamalo-Nenetsk Autonomous Area in accordance with Part 2 of Article 81 of the Penal Enforcement Code of the Russian Federation. On 28 August 2019, he was sent to the Federal Budgetary Institution Pre-Trial Detention Facility-2 of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia in connection with the adoption of the act of pardon by the President of the Russian Federation, a copy of which cannot be provided due to its limited distribution.

With regard to the use of domestic remedies provided by Russian law, it should be noted that neither O.G. Sentsov nor his representatives applied to the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia in relation to his transfer for the service of the sentence at the place of residence (conviction) or in the nearest region of the constituent entity which had the capacity to accommodate this category of convicts.

Moreover, neither the convict O.G. Sentsov nor his representatives filed any requests with the judicial authorities contesting the decisions, actions (omission) of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. They did not raise any complaints in relation to the conditions of imprisonment at the correctional facilities either.

Akhtem Zeytullaevich Chiygoz, born in 1964, on 11 September 2017 found guilty by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea of committing a crime under Part 1, Article 212 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and convicted him to 8 years of imprisonment with the sentence to be served at a general penal colony. The court's decision entered into force on 22 September 2017.

A.Z. Chiygoz was not transferred outside the constituent entity in which he was convicted.

On 25 October 2017 A.Z. Chiygoz was released from the Federal Budgetary Institution Pre-Trial Detention Facility-1 of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol in connection with the adoption of the act of pardon by the President of the Russian Federation, a copy of which cannot be provided due to its limited distribution. Upon his release, he left to the place of his residence: 46 Dostluk Str., Bakhchisaray, Republic of Crimea.

There were no complaints from A.Z. Chiygoz about threats (allegedly made by employees of the Federal Security [Service] of Russia) that he would be sent to serve his sentence to correctional facilities outside the Republic of Crimea (Magadan Region) where conditions were barely endurable for elderly people, including about actions (omission) of officials of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol (other authorities) in connection with the said threats.

Deputy Head of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol — *(Signed)* — S.S. Suvorov
Colonel of the Internal Service
15 July 2021

Annex 1330

Information and reference material on procedure of acquiring citizenship of the Russian Federation by Crimean residents as attached to the Letter of the Main Migration Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation No. 20/25495, 27 July 2021

Translation

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia)

Main Migration Directorate
12a Chistoprudniy Boulevard, Bld. 1,
Moscow, 101000
Tel. (495) 214-16-18; Fax: (495) 917-82-32
27 July 2021 No. 20/25495
to No. 8054/dgpch of 13 July 2021

To the Ambassador-at-Large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

D.A. Lobach

(Signed)

On the provision of information concerning the case "Ukraine v. Russian Federation" in the International Court of Justice

*[Stamp: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 1110
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
Reg. No. 13364
27 July 2021]*

Dear Dmitry Anatolyevich,

As the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia is protecting the interests of the Russian Federation in the case "Ukraine v. Russian Federation", the Main Migration Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia hereby sends you signed information and reference material prepared in accordance with Annex 1 to the letter of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia.

Annex: on 10 pages in 1 counterpart.

Yours faithfully,
Acting Head K.O. Adzinov

[**DOCUMENT SIGNED BY ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE**
Certificate 02252E7F00C2AC1A8C4539C057F0053501
Owner **Kirill Olegovich Adzinov**
Valid from 1 February 2021 to 1 May 2022]

Action by E.N. Makeeva
Tel. [telephone number]

Information and reference material

1. Exercise of the right of citizens of Ukraine and stateless persons permanently residing in the Republic of Crimea or Sevastopol[1] as at 18 March 2014 to retain their citizenship of another state and (or) that of their minor children or to remain stateless.

Under Part 1, Article 4 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"[2] as of the date of admission of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation, Ukrainian citizens shall be recognised as citizens of the Russian Federation, save for the persons who within one month from the said date manifest their desire to retain their citizenship of another state and (or) that of their minor children or to remain stateless.

The requirement for admission to the citizenship of the Russian Federation established by Paragraph "d", Part 1, Article 13 of Federal Law of 31 May 2002 No. 62-FZ "On the citizenship of the Russian Federation"[3] – submitting an application with the competent foreign authority for the renunciation of the current citizenship of another state – does not apply to residents of the Crimean Peninsula since the procedure of recognition of a person as a citizen of the Russian Federation in accordance with the rules of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ, subject to Article 17 of Federal Law No. 62-FZ[4], does not imply compliance with any obligations, which corresponds with the position of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.[5]

Therefore, residents of the Crimean Peninsula who indicated their desire to become citizens of the Russian Federation were not required to present a document confirming the renunciation of their Ukrainian citizenship when obtaining the passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation.

Around 4 thousand Ukrainian citizens filed an application for retaining their citizenship of another state and (or) that of their minor children or to remain stateless[6] within the deadlines established by Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ (between 18 March and 18 April 2014). By virtue of the effective migration laws of the Russian Federation, the said category of individuals had to obtain a Russian residence permit to continue living in the territory of the Crimean Peninsula. Thus, around 1.2 thousand people obtained a Russian residence permit and around 2 thousand people of this category left the Russian Federation.

An application was filed in arbitrary form, with no documents presented. Applications were received on a daily basis, including on weekends, by employees of the territorial bodies of the Federal Migration Service ("FMS") of Russia who were temporarily attached to the Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea, in the following subdivisions: Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea, Department of the Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea in the Sakskiy District, Department of the Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea in the city of Evpatoria, Department of the Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea in the Belogorskiy

[1] Hereinafter referred to as "Ukrainian citizens".
[2] Hereinafter referred to as "Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ".
[3] Hereinafter referred to as "Federal Law No. 62-FZ".
[4] If the State Border of the Russian Federation changes under an international agreement of the Russian Federation, persons residing in the territory, the state affiliation of which is changed, have the right of choice of citizenship (option) in accordance with the procedure and time limits established by the relevant international agreement of the Russian Federation. The Agreement between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Crimea on the Admission of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and the Formation of New Constituent Entities within the Russian Federation (signed in Moscow on 18 March 2014).
[5] Ruling of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation of 19 March 2014 No. 6-P "On the review of the constitutionality of the international agreement between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Crimea 'On Admission of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and Forming of New Constituent Entities within the Russian Federation' that was not yet effective".
[6] Hereinafter referred to as "application".

District, Department of the Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea in the Bakhchisarayskiy District, Department of the Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea in the city of Kerch, Department of the Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea in the city of Yalta, Department of the Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea in the city of Dzhankoy, and Directorate of the FMS of Russia in the city of Sevastopol. The reception capacity and the number of subdivisions of the territorial bodies of the FMS of Russia that accepted applications met the needs. Information concerning the filing of applications, including by mail via the federal post office, and the submission deadlines were published in the mass media and on the Internet.

The provisions of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ relating to the procedure of recognition of an individual as a citizen of the Russian Federation and the submission of applications were explained at the institutions of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol. For the said purposes, persons detained at the Federal Budgetary Institution "Detention Facility No. 1 of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol" and those serving their sentence at the Federal Budgetary Institution "Correctional Penal Colony No. 1 of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol", Federal Budgetary Institution "Correctional Penal Colony No. 2 of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol" were informed accordingly by means of information notes, one copy of which was served on these individuals against signature and the other one was attached to their personal case files. Applications from persons who wished to retain the citizenship of another state (23 persons) were accepted, with one copy attached to their personal case files and the other forwarded to the Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea.

Federal Constitutional Law of 29 December 2014 No. 19-FKZ "On Amending Articles 4 and 12 of 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" introduced amendments to Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ whereby in the Russian Federation a person who was recognised to be a citizen of the Russian Federation by virtue of Part 1, Article 4 of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ and was provided with an identity document of a citizen of the Russian Federation shall be deemed to be a citizen of the Russian Federation that does not hold the citizenship of another state, provided such person submitted an application indicating his or her unwillingness to hold the citizenship of a foreign state.

The FMS of Russia prepared application forms concerning one's unwillingness to retain the citizenship of a foreign state and certificates concerning the acceptance of such an application, and recommended its territorial bodies to use them. The application concerning one's unwillingness to retain the citizenship of a foreign state is accompanied by a copy of a Russian passport and a document confirming the citizenship of another state (for instance, a Ukrainian passport or any other document issued by the Ukrainian competent authorities confirming Ukrainian citizenship). Once presented with the application, the above-mentioned documents of a foreign state are returned to the applicant. Applications concerning one's unwillingness to retain the citizenship of a foreign state are registered in paper format.

Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ does not limit the time or place for the submission of applications manifesting one's unwillingness to hold the citizenship of a foreign state by Ukrainian citizens who were recognised to be citizens of the Russian Federation under of Part 1, Article 4 of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ. Thus, such applications used to be accepted by the territorial bodies of the Federal Migration Service of Russia and are currently accepted by migration subdivisions of the territorial bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia.

2. Procedure for the acquisition of the citizenship of the Russian Federation by residents of the Crimean Peninsula.

The competent authorities of the Russian Federation did not hold any campaigns among residents of the Crimean Peninsula persuading them to acquire Russian citizenship or to abstain from submitting applications. According to Part 1, Article 4 of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ, by filing applications

for the issuance of a Russian passport, residents of the Crimean Peninsula express their free will to become Russian citizens.

To ensure that residents of the Crimean Peninsula receive Russian passports in a timely manner, the FMS of Russia established temporary subdivisions engaged in the issuance of Russian passports in the cities of Saki, Kerch, and Sevastopol. To do that, 219 subdivisions were initially established to gather and process documents required for the registration and issuance of Russian passports, with employees of the FMS of Russia and employees of the Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea (starting from 1 April 2014) receiving citizens on a daily basis, including weekends and holidays. 255 employees of the Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea and approximately 4 thousand employees of the FMS of Russia temporarily attached to the Directorate of the FMS of Russia for the Republic of Crimea were engaged in this activity.

The issuance of passports of a citizen of the Russian Federation to Ukrainian citizens is carried out in compliance with the requirements established by Part 1, Article 4 of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ. The fact that Ukrainian citizens and stateless persons permanently reside in the territory of the Republic of Crimea or Sevastopol is confirmed by relevant marks (stamps) made in Ukrainian passports, other identity documents, or other documents confirming one's permanent residence in the above-mentioned territories (for instance, an extract from the house register, a copy of financial personal accounts). If a Ukrainian citizen or a stateless person has no documented evidence that he/she permanently resides in the territory of the Republic of Crimea or Sevastopol, under Clauses 51 and 52 of the Regulation on the Procedure for Addressing the Issues of the Citizenship of the Russian Federation approved by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 14 November 2002 No. 1325, a check is performed into the circumstances evidencing that he/she has (does not have) the citizenship of the Russian Federation[1] involving mutually supporting documents (an employment record book, a copy of an employment agreement, certificates of employment, certificates from educational, medical institutions, military enlistment offices concerning the dates of military registration (deregistration) or a copy of a military service card, a certificate of marriage, a certificate of birth, testimony of relatives, neighbours, acquaintances, and so on). The check was conducted within one month. If the fact of one's permanent residence in the territory of the Crimean Peninsula was not established in the course of the check, this matter was settled in court (Article 264 of the Civil Procedural Code of the Russian Federation).

The procedure for submitting an application for the issuance of a passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation confirming the identity of a citizen of the Russian Federation in the territory of the Russian Federation and a list of documents to be attached thereto used to be determined by Order of the FMS of Russia of 30 November 2012 No. 391 "On the approval of administrative regulations of the Federal Migration Service for the provision of a public service for the issuance and replacement of passports of a citizen of the Russian Federation confirming the identity of a citizen of the Russian Federation in the territory of the Russian Federation".

Ukrainian citizens and stateless persons who were recognised to be citizens of the Russian Federation under Part 1, Article 4 of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ (including those who for whatever reason failed to file an application) and were provided with a passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation, can register their renunciation of Russian citizenship of their own free will in accordance with the procedure established by Articles 19 and 20 of Federal Law No. 62-FZ. Moreover, the matters of Russian citizenship of individuals residing abroad fall within the competence of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, diplomatic missions and consular offices of the Russian Federation located abroad.[2]

We do not possess any information concerning any cases when acts of employees of the FMS of Russia (other authorities) were challenged in administrative or judicial proceedings with respect to compelling anyone to file applications for obtaining the citizenship of the Russian Federation (issuance of a Russian

[1] Hereinafter referred to as "check".
[2] Article 31 of Federal Law No. 62-FZ.

passport), unwillingness to retain one's Ukrainian citizenship, refusals to accept applications for retaining one's Ukrainian citizenship.

Regulation of the legal status of Crimean Tatars.

According to the 2001 All-Ukrainian Population Census, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea had 2,024,056 inhabitants – representatives of 133 ethnicities and peoples, including 1,180.4 thousand people or 58.5% – Russians, 492.2 thousand people or 24.4% – Ukrainians, 243.4 thousand people or 12.1% – Crimean Tatars (144.5 thousand Crimean Tatars returned to the Republic of Crimea for permanent residence before 1991, before the effective date of Law of Ukraine of 18 January 2001 No. 2235-III "On the Citizenship of Ukraine" and, in fact, became Ukrainian citizens. Others, mostly citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, acquired Ukrainian citizenship by territorial origin under Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Citizenship of Ukraine".

As at 18 March 2014, 1.8 thousand citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan resided in Crimea on the basis of residence certificates issued to foreign citizens in Ukraine since they had no grounds for the acquisition of Ukrainian citizenship by territorial origin.

According to the data available as at April 2015, 1,100 citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan changed their Ukrainian residence permits for Russian residence permits.

We also inform you that for the purposes of restoration of historical justice, the political, social and spiritual revival of the peoples subjected to the unlawful deportation and political repressions on the grounds of ethnicity and other reasons, as well as to ease social tension in the Republic of Crimea, Federal Law of 17 July 2017 No. 77-FZ "On amending Articles 8 and 9 of the Federal Law 'On the legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation'" was adopted.

Under Federal Law No. 115-FZ "On the legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation", individuals who themselves or whose relatives were subjected to the unlawful deportation from the territory of the Crimean ASSR are allowed to obtain a residence permit on a preferential basis without procuring a temporary residence permit, provided they present a certificate of rehabilitation issued by the bodies of internal affairs, Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation or the court.

The issuance of documents to such persons shall be carried out in accordance with the established procedure pursuant to the rules of Federal Law No. 115-FZ.

Moreover, under Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 29 April 2019 No. 187 "On certain categories of foreign citizens and stateless persons entitled to apply for Russian citizenship using the simplified procedure", such category of people may acquire Russian citizenship in accordance with the simplified procedure under Part 8, Article 14 of Federal Law No. 62-FZ.

3. Procedure for obtaining a Russian residence permit by residents of the Crimean Peninsula.

3.1. After Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ came into effect, inhabitants of the Crimean Peninsula who refused to obtain Russian citizenship and within one month after that declared their desire to preserve their current citizenship of another state and (or) that of their minor children or to remain stateless and submitted relevant applications[1], were provided with Russian residence permits in accordance with the Administrative Regulations of the Federal Migration Service for the Provision of a Public Service for the issuance of Russian residence permits to foreign citizens and stateless persons approved by Order of the FMS of Russia of 22 April 2013 No. 215[2] in light of instruction of the Federation Migration Service of Russia of 22 April 2014 No. AK-1/2/2-5770 "On the issuance of resident permits and temporary residence permits" (copy attached).

[1] An application concerning one's desire to preserve their citizenship of another state that Ukrainian citizens and (or) their children have or to remain stateless.

[2] Hereinafter referred to as "Administrative Regulations No. 215".

To obtain a Russian residence permit, Ukrainian citizens filed the following documents with the territorial body of the FMS of Russia at their place of permanent residence in the Republic of Crimea or Sevastopol:

An application for a Russian residence permit in arbitrary form;

Personal photographs, 35x45 mm in size, black and white or coloured, with the face clearly visible with a full face, no headwear;

An identity document and its copy;

A certificate of birth (for minor children) and its copy;

A document confirming one's permanent residence in the territory of the Republic of Crimea or Sevastopol as at 18 March 2014 (a mark (stamp) made in a Ukrainian passport; a certificate of registration of minor children at the place of residence; a court decision concerning one's permanent residence; other document confirming one's permanent residence in the above-mentioned territories) and its copy.

No documents confirming proficiency in the Russian language, knowledge of Russian history and fundamental principles of Russian legislation were provided by the said category of individuals since the rule in question was introduced by Federal Law of 20 April 2014 No. 74-FZ "On amendment of the Federal Law 'On the legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation'" that became effective on 1 January 2015.

Under the Administrative Regulations, a Russian residence permit was issued for 5 years within seven business days from receipt of the relevant application.

We do not possess any information concerning any refusal or delay in the issuance of Russian resident permits to the above-mentioned category of persons.

3.2. During the transition period established by Article 6 of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ, foreign citizens permanently residing in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol as at 18 March 2014, based on their permanent residence certificates issued by the official authorities of Ukraine, were provided with residence permits in lieu of the above certificates, and in accordance with Administrative Regulations No. 215 and recommendations presented in the above instruction of the Federal Migration Service of Russia of 22 April 2014 No. AK-1/2/2-5770 and instruction of the FMS of Russia of 9 June 2014 No. AK-1/2/2-8358 "On organizing work with foreign citizens permanently residing in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol" (copy attached).

No documents confirming proficiency in the Russian language, knowledge of Russian history and fundamental principles of Russian legislation were provided by the said category of individuals since the rule in question was introduced by Federal Law of 20 April 2014 No. 74-FZ "On amendment of the Federal Law 'On the legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation'" that became effective on 1 January 2015.

The grounds for the refusal to accept the application for the issuance of a residence permit submitted by a foreign citizen in the Russian Federation included failure to submit one of the documents envisaged by the instructions or submission of an invalid identity document.

4. Procedure for submitting written notifications by residents of the Crimean Peninsula holding Russian citizenship concerning their foreign citizenship or residence permit or any other valid document confirming the right of permanent residence in a foreign state.[1]

Under Article 6(3) of Federal Law No. 62-FZ,[2] unless otherwise provided by an international agreement of the Russian Federation or federal law, a citizen of the Russian Federation (save for the citizens of the Russian Federation who permanently reside abroad) who also holds citizenship of another state or a permanent residence permit or any other valid document confirming his or her right of permanent residence in a foreign state, shall submit a notification with a territorial office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia at the place of residence of this citizen in the Russian Federation (and if there is no such place – at the place of his or her stay in the Russian Federation, and if there is no place of residence and place of stay in the Russian Federation – at the place of his or her actual stay in the Russian Federation) within sixty days of the

[1] Hereinafter referred to as "notification".

[2] As amended by Federal Law of 4 June 2014 No. 142-FZ, effective as of 4 August 2014.

date of acquisition of foreign citizenship by, or issuance of a foreign permanent residence permit, to such individual.

According to Part 1, Article 4 of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ, Ukrainian citizens are recognised as Russian citizens. Thus, the abovementioned category is released from the obligation to file any notifications since such citizens did not acquire any other citizenship of another state after Federal Law No. 142-FZ of 4 June 2014 entered into force. However, if a citizen of the above-mentioned category acquired citizenship of another state after 1 January 2016, the citizen shall be obliged to file a notification under Article 6 of Federal Law No. 62-FZ[1].

5. Statistical Data.

	Parameter	Statistical data
1.	Number of individuals who were recognised to be citizens of the Russian Federation in accordance with the procedure envisaged by Part 1, Article 4 of the Law on the Admission of the Republic of Crimea;	Over 2 million people were recognised as citizens of the Russian Federation in accordance with the procedure envisaged by Part 1, Article 4 of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ.
2.	Number of individuals from among those mentioned in para. 1 who were not registered in Crimea as at 18 March 2014 and whose permanent residence in Crimea was established on other grounds for them to be recognised as citizens of the Russian Federation;	Following the checks conducted in accordance with Clauses 51 and 52 of the Regulation on the Procedure for Addressing the Issues of the Citizenship of the Russian Federation approved by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 14 November 2002 No. 1325, including taking into account the court decision on establishing the legal fact of residence in the territory of the Crimean Peninsula as at 18 March 2014, 83 369 people were recognised as citizens of the Russian Federation.
3.	Number of people recognised as citizens of the Russian Federation in accordance with the procedure envisaged by Part 1, Article 4 of the Law on the Admission of the Republic of Crimea who submitted applications manifesting their unwillingness to hold the citizenship of Ukraine with the bodies of FMS of Russia within the framework of the procedure envisaged by Part 4, Article 4 of the Law on the Admission of the Republic of Crimea;	107,827 applications manifesting one's unwillingness to hold the citizenship of a foreign state (Ukraine) were filed in accordance with the procedure envisaged by Part 4, Article 4 of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ.
4.	Number of persons residing in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol as at 18 March 2014 who submitted applications (with the offices of Federal Migration Service in Crimea, across Russia or through consular offices of the Russian Federation abroad) manifesting their desire to	Applications manifesting the desire to retain citizenship of a foreign state (remain stateless) were accepted in relation to 3,968 people (including 207 children).

[1] Article 6(5) of Federal Law of 4 June 2014 No.142-FZ.

	retain their citizenship of a foreign state (Ukraine) and(or) that of their minor children or to remain stateless (including minors, in relation to whom such applications were submitted);	
5.	Number of people from among those who manifested their desire to retain their citizenship of a foreign state (Ukraine) and (or) that of their minor children or to remain stateless who applied for a residence permit in Crimea and/or Sevastopol and received it;	1,322 Russian residence permits were issued to Ukrainian citizens who filed applications manifesting their desire to retain their citizenship of a foreign state (remain stateless).
6.	Number of persons recognised as citizens of the Russian Federation under Article 4(1) of the Law on the Admission of the Republic of Crimea who subsequently renounced their Russian citizenship.	6 persons previously recognised to be Russian citizens under Part 1, Article 4 of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ renounced their citizenship of the Russian Federation.

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Valid from 1 February 2021 to 1 May 2022]

Annex 1331

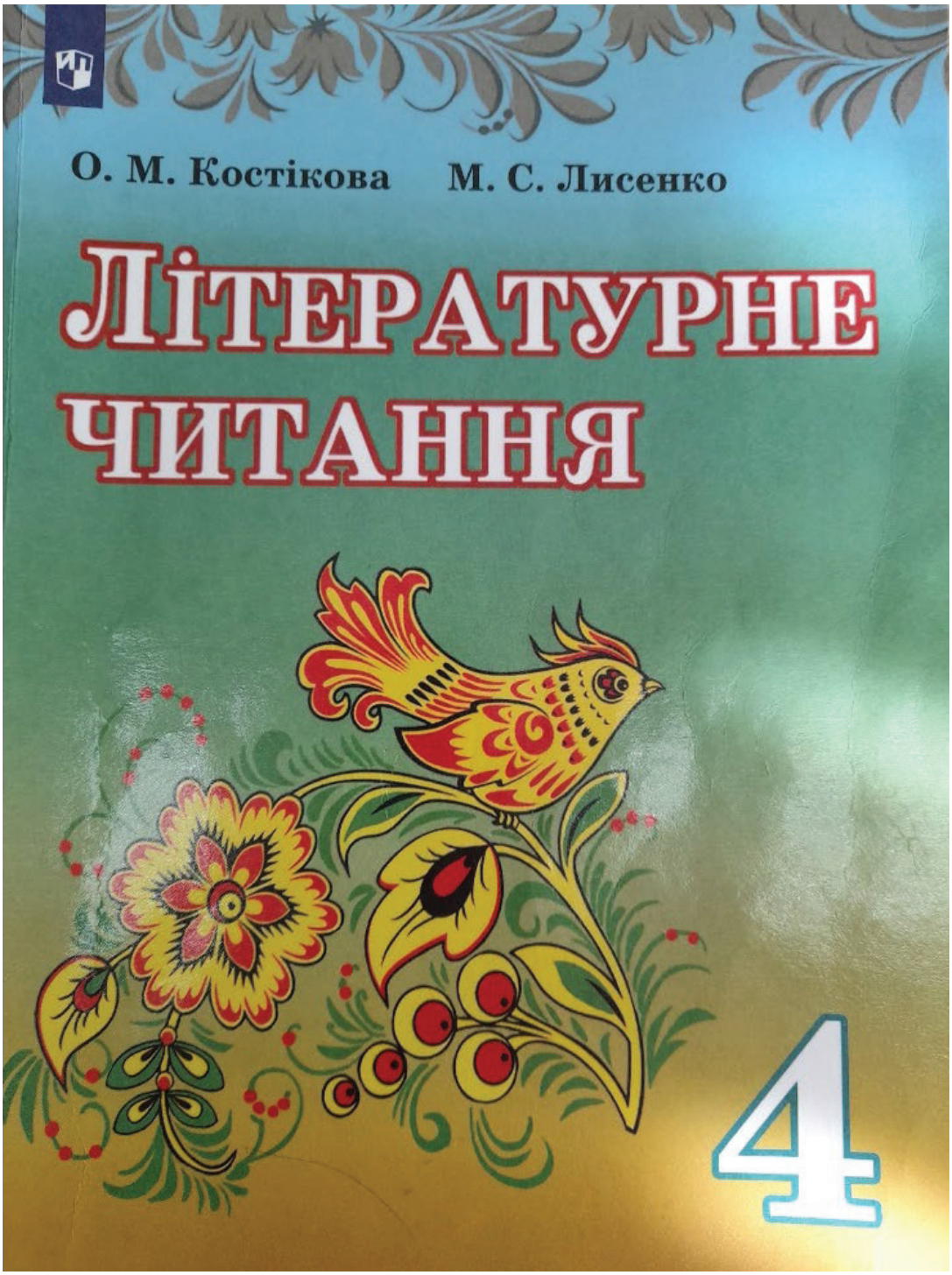
Intentionally omitted

Annex 1332

O.M. Kostikova, M.S. Lisenko, Literature Reading, 4th grade, Study guide for general educational institutions with instruction in Ukrainian and Russian, Prosveshchenie, Moscow, 2018
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Translation from Ukrainian and Russian



[O.M. Kostikova, M.S. Lisenko

Literature Reading

4th grade]

O.M. Kostikova, M.S. Lisenko

Literature Reading

Study guide for general educational institutions

with instruction in Ukrainian and Russian

4th grade

Moscow

Prosveshchenie

2018

[…]

O.M. Kostikova

Literature Reading. 4th grade: Study guide for general educational institutions with instruction in Ukrainian and Russian / O.M. Kostikova, M.S. Lisenko – Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 2018 – 223 p. ISBN 978-5-09-070053-5.

The study guide provides learning of the literature reading in the Ukrainian language at the 4th grade of general educational institutions with instruction in Ukrainian and Russian in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard, develops students' skills in analysing works of fiction, developing their oral and written speech, and enriching their active vocabulary in their native Ukrainian language

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[…]

Annex 1333

N.M. Borisyuk, Ukrainian language (Native), 4th grade, Study guide for general educational institutions with instruction in Ukrainian and Russian, Prosveshchenie, Moscow, 2018
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Translation from Ukrainian and Russian

[N.M. Borisyuk

Ukrainian language (Native)

4th grade]

N.M. Borisyuk

Ukrainian language (Native)

Study guide for general educational institutions
with instruction in Ukrainian and Russian

4th grade

Moscow
Prosveshchenie
2018

[…]

N.M. Borisyuk

Ukrainian language (Native). 4th grade: Study guide for general educational institutions with instruction in Ukrainian and Russian / N.M. Borisyuk – Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 2018 – 191 p. ISBN 978-5-09-070057-3.

The study guide provides learning of the Ukrainian language as native at the 4th grade of general educational institutions with instruction in Ukrainian and Russian in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard and aims at developing universal learning activities and achieving the intended learning outcomes: personal, disciplinary and meta-disciplinary.

Universal Decimal Classification 373:811.161.2+811.161.2(075.2)

Library-Bibliographic Classification 81.411.4ya71

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