

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)

**VOLUME XXIII OF THE ANNEXES
TO THE MEMORIAL
SUBMITTED BY UKRAINE**

12 JUNE 2018

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- Annex 921 Case No. 2A-3/2016, Appeal of 12 July 2017 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea concerning the ban of the Mejlis and the Provisional Measures Order
- Annex 922 Case No. 2A-3/2016, Decision of 21 July 2017 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea concerning the appeal of the ban of the Mejlis
- Annex 923 Case No. 2A-3/2016, Appeal of August 2017 of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation concerning the ban of the Mejlis and the Provisional Measures Order
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Annex 836

Republic of Crimea, Ministry of Education, Science and Youth, Letter No. 01-14/ 382 (25 June 2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND YOUTH

[Ukrainian]

[Crimean Tatar]

[Crimean Tatar] info.crimea@edu.ru Simferopol 295000, phone: (0652) 27-52-32

www.минобркрым.рф 3 Sovnarkomsky Per, fax: ('0652) 27-61-33

06/25/2014 No. 01-14/382

**To the managers of
municipal and regional
educational authorities**

On choosing the language of instruction

Having analyzed the incoming applications of citizens (Belogorsk Region, Simferopol Region, etc.), in the interest of implementing measures aimed at strengthening interethnic harmony and preserving and developing the languages of those Russian Federation ethnic groups that live in the Republic of Crimea, please note.

The nationwide government of the Russian Federation facilitates the development of ethnic languages, bilingualism, and multilingualism (federal law No. 1807-1, dated 10/25/1991, "On Ethnic Languages of the Russian Federation," as amended).

Receiving instruction in the official language of the Russian Federation, as well as choosing the language of instruction and upbringing within the limits of the capabilities of the educational system, are guaranteed in the Russian Federation.

Instruction and study of the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages as official languages of the Republic of Crimea shall be conducted by governmental and municipal educational organizations located within the territory of the Republic of Crimea, within the framework of governmentally accredited educational curricula in accordance with federal governmental educational standards and educational standards. Instruction and study of the official languages of the Republic of Crimea must not be conducted at the expense of instruction and study of the official language of the Russian Federation.

The right of citizens of the Russian Federation to receive preschool, primary, and basic general education in their native languages, as well as the right to study their native languages, shall be ensured by the creation of a necessary number of corresponding educational organizations, classes, and groups, as well as the creation of conditions for their functionality (art. 14, federal law No. 27E-FZ, dated 12/29/2012, "On Education in the Russian Federation").

For small educational organizations and educational organizations located in rural areas and implementing basic general educational curricula, the standard budget for the provision of governmental and municipal educational services should include **the costs of educational activities independent of the number of pupils** (art. 99, p. 4 of federal law No. 273-FZ, dated 12/29/2012).

To prevent violations of citizens' right to education, providing a **free, voluntary, informed** vote to the parents (legal guardians) of their child's instruction and study of official (Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian) languages as well as study of native languages from among the ethnic languages of the Russian Federation is of particular urgency.

Organizing a vote on language instruction and study must necessarily include a self-government body of the educational organization (school council, etc.). The results of a vote

should be reached through statements of parents on the education of their children. Employees of educational management authorities may not communicate with parents to influence a vote on language of instruction under any pretext (amenities for the school or class, to ensure a choice through lack of capability, lack of qualified teachers, etc).

To ensure cohesion, following the implementation of a free, voluntary, informed parental vote on the language of their children's instruction, **the educational organization shall, by use of local normative acts, determine the language or languages of instruction** for the academic year (art. 14 of federal law No. 273-FE, Dated 12/29/2012).

The Ministry recommends that managers of educational organizations familiarize themselves with this letter.

Minister

N. Goncharova

Annex 837

Letter from the Headquarters of the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media to Radio Leader, dated 6 November 2014

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

[Handwriting] 4

Leader

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. 1024/91-SMI
October 7, 2014

(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Radio Leader; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102031616; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102020411; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **Radio Leader**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **radio channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Svetlana Gennadyevna Kalinina

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Republic of Crimea**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Radio Leader, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: October 3, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Radio Leader * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102031616; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102020411

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL**

NOTIFICATION

**about acceptance of an application for media outlet registration (renewal of
registration, update of media outlet registration certificate, issuance of a duplicate
certificate of media outlet registration)**

[Handwriting] *Incoming correspondence No. 1024/91-SMI of October 7, 2014*

Name of media outlet: *Radio Leader*

Media outlet founder (co-founders): *Radio Leader, LLC*

Officer responsible for acceptance of documents: [Signature]
(Signature)

A.N. [illegible]
Full name

Headquarters website: <http://82rkn.gov.ru/>

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: (+380692) 70-11-92



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Radio Leader, LLC

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 668-05/91 of November 6, 2014
Re: (no number) of October 29, 2014

Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the Radio Leader radio channel without review on account of the following:

According to the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 51141-98 *Record Keeping and Archival Practices. Terms and Definitions*, approved by Resolution No. 28 of the State Committee on Standardization of the Russian Federation dated February 27, 1998, a document copy is a document that fully reproduces the information contained in the original document and all or some of its external attributes, which is not legally binding. Meanwhile, a certified copy of a document is a document copy to which the appropriate particulars have been affixed in the prescribed manner, making the copy legally binding (Clauses 2.1.29, 2.1.30).

Decree No. 9779-X of August 4, 1983 of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium *on the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals* (hereinafter "the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree") sets forth the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals.

Whereas Article 49 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation stipulates that a legal entity can exercise civil rights consistent with its objects outlined in its constitutional documents and assume obligations associated with such activities, the provisions of said Code also apply to legal entities.

It follows from the provisions of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree that, where the law does not require the submittal of notarized documents, state and public enterprises, institutions, and organizations must issue copies of documents originating from said enterprises, institutions or organizations when requested by individuals. Copies of documents must be issued on letterheads of such enterprises, institutions or organizations.

Enterprises, institutions or organizations can follow the same procedure to issue copies of documents at their disposal, which were issued by other enterprises, institutions or organizations, if it proves difficult or impossible to obtain copies of said documents from said enterprises, institutions or organizations.

A document copy must be certified as a true copy with the signature of the chief executive or of another officer authorized to do so, and with a seal. The copy must state its issuance date and a notation to the effect that the original document is kept on file at the relevant enterprise, institution or organization.

Meanwhile, according to Clause 3.22 of the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 6.30-2003 *Unified Documentation Systems. Unified System of Organizational and Administrative Documentation. Document Presentation Requirements*, the "Signature" particular consists of the job title of the document signatory, handwritten personal signature and the signed name spelled out (initials, last name). You can review the procedural recommendations on how to certify document copies on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.krn.gov.ru in the "Mass Media. Media Registration" section.

Attachment: 1 copy on 26 pages (incoming correspondence No. 1024/91-SMI of October 7, 2014)

Head

S.N. Khudoley

Typed by: A.N. Medushevskiy
Phone: (652) 534082

Document is signed with a digital signature in the electronic document management system of Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 469452571411028664930275
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: April 14, 2014 – April 14, 2015

Annex 838

Letter from the Ministry of Telecom and Mass Media of the Russian Federation to Radio Leader,
dated 6 November 2014

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of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

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Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

[Handwriting] 4

Leader

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. 1024/91-SMI
October 7, 2014

(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Radio Leader; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102031616; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102020411; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **Radio Leader**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **radio channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Svetlana Gennadyevna Kalinina

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Republic of Crimea**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Radio Leader, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: October 3, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Radio Leader * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102031616; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102020411

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL**

NOTIFICATION

**about acceptance of an application for media outlet registration (renewal of
registration, update of media outlet registration certificate, issuance of a duplicate
certificate of media outlet registration)**

[Handwriting] *Incoming correspondence No. 1024/91-SMI of October 7, 2014*

Name of media outlet: *Radio Leader*

Media outlet founder (co-founders): *Radio Leader, LLC*

Officer responsible for acceptance of documents: [Signature]
(Signature)

A.N. [illegible]
Full name

Headquarters website: <http://82rkn.gov.ru/>

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: (+380692) 70-11-92



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
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TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Radio Leader, LLC

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 668-05/91 of November 6, 2014
Re: (no number) of October 29, 2014

Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the Radio Leader radio channel without review on account of the following:

According to the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 51141-98 *Record Keeping and Archival Practices. Terms and Definitions*, approved by Resolution No. 28 of the State Committee on Standardization of the Russian Federation dated February 27, 1998, a document copy is a document that fully reproduces the information contained in the original document and all or some of its external attributes, which is not legally binding. Meanwhile, a certified copy of a document is a document copy to which the appropriate particulars have been affixed in the prescribed manner, making the copy legally binding (Clauses 2.1.29, 2.1.30).

Decree No. 9779-X of August 4, 1983 of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium *on the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals* (hereinafter "the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree") sets forth the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals.

Whereas Article 49 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation stipulates that a legal entity can exercise civil rights consistent with its objects outlined in its constitutional documents and assume obligations associated with such activities, the provisions of said Code also apply to legal entities.

It follows from the provisions of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree that, where the law does not require the submittal of notarized documents, state and public enterprises, institutions, and organizations must issue copies of documents originating from said enterprises, institutions or organizations when requested by individuals. Copies of documents must be issued on letterheads of such enterprises, institutions or organizations.

Enterprises, institutions or organizations can follow the same procedure to issue copies of documents at their disposal, which were issued by other enterprises, institutions or organizations, if it proves difficult or impossible to obtain copies of said documents from said enterprises, institutions or organizations.

A document copy must be certified as a true copy with the signature of the chief executive or of another officer authorized to do so, and with a seal. The copy must state its issuance date and a notation to the effect that the original document is kept on file at the relevant enterprise, institution or organization.

Meanwhile, according to Clause 3.22 of the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 6.30-2003 *Unified Documentation Systems. Unified System of Organizational and Administrative Documentation. Document Presentation Requirements*, the "Signature" particular consists of the job title of the document signatory, handwritten personal signature and the signed name spelled out (initials, last name). You can review the procedural recommendations on how to certify document copies on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.krn.gov.ru in the "Mass Media. Media Registration" section.

Attachment: 1 copy on 26 pages (incoming correspondence No. 1024/91-SMI of October 7, 2014)

Head

S.N. Khudoley

Typed by: A.N. Medushevskiy
Phone: (652) 534082

Document is signed with a digital signature in the electronic document management system of Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 469452571411028664930275
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: April 14, 2014 – April 14, 2015

Annex 839

Letter from the Headquarters of the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media to ATR Television Company, dated 14 November 2014

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. 1336/91-SMI
November 5, 2014

(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company; 14 Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **ATR T**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **television channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Shevket Seydametovich Memetov

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Russian Federation and other countries**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____

(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova

(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: October 28, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation *
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Atlant-SV Television Channel, LLC

14, Mamed Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 720-05/91 of November 14, 2014
Re: (no number) of October 28, 2014

Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the ATR T television channel without review on account of the following:

According to the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 51141-98 *Record Keeping and Archival Practices. Terms and Definitions*, approved by Resolution No. 28 of the State Committee on Standardization of the Russian Federation dated February 27, 1998, a document copy is a document that fully reproduces the information contained in the original document and all or some of its external attributes, which is not legally binding. Meanwhile, a certified copy of a document is a document copy to which the appropriate particulars have been affixed in the prescribed manner, making the copy legally binding (Clauses 2.1.29, 2.1.30).

Decree No. 9779-X of August 4, 1983 of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium *on the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals* (hereinafter "the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree") sets forth the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals.

Whereas Article 49 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation stipulates that a legal entity can exercise civil rights consistent with its objects outlined in its constitutional documents and assume obligations associated with such activities, the provisions of said Code also apply to legal entities.

It follows from the provisions of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree that, where the law does not require the submittal of notarized documents, state and public enterprises, institutions, and organizations must issue copies of documents originating from said enterprises, institutions or organizations when requested by individuals. Copies of documents must be issued on letterheads of such enterprises, institutions or organizations.

Enterprises, institutions or organizations can follow the same procedure to issue copies of documents at their disposal, which were issued by other enterprises, institutions or organizations, if it proves difficult or impossible to obtain copies of said documents from said enterprises, institutions or organizations.

A document copy must be certified as a true copy with the signature of the chief executive or of another officer authorized to do so, and with a seal. The copy must state its issuance date and a notation to the effect that the original document is kept on file at the relevant enterprise, institution or organization.

Meanwhile, according to Clause 3.22 of the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 6.30-2003 *Unified Documentation Systems. Unified System of Organizational and Administrative Documentation. Document Presentation Requirements*, the "Signature" particular consists of the job title of the document signatory, handwritten personal signature and the signed name spelled out (initials, last name).

You can review the procedural recommendations on how to certify document copies on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.krn.gov.ru in the "Mass Media. Media Registration" section.

Attachment: 1 copy on 23 pages (incoming correspondence No. 1337/91-SMI of November 5, 2014)

Deputy Head

V.G. Garkavenko

Typed by: A.N. Medushevskiy
Phone: (652) 534082

Typed by: A. Medushevskiy

Phone: (652) 534082

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 523902819918310273615410
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: October 17, 2014 – October 17, 2015

Annex 840

Letter from the Ministry of Telecom and Mass Media of the Russian Federation to Meydan Radio Channel, dated 14 November 2014

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

[Handwriting] 3

Meydan

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. *1337/91-SMI*
November 5, 2014

(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **Meydan**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **radio channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Asan Dzhaferovich Khayretdinov

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Republic of Crimea**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: (0652) 551301

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: October 29, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation *
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Atlant-SV Television Channel, LLC

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 721-05/91 of November 14, 2014
Re: (no number) of October 29, 2014
Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the Meydan radio channel without review on account of the following:

According to the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 51141-98 *Record Keeping and Archival Practices. Terms and Definitions*, approved by Resolution No. 28 of the State Committee on Standardization of the Russian Federation dated February 27, 1998, a document copy is a document that fully reproduces the information contained in the original document and all or some of its external attributes, which is not legally binding. Meanwhile, a certified copy of a document is a document copy to which the appropriate particulars have been affixed in the prescribed manner, making the copy legally binding (Clauses 2.1.29, 2.1.30).

Decree No. 9779-X of August 4, 1983 of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium *on the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals* (hereinafter "the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree") sets forth the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals.

Whereas Article 49 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation stipulates that a legal entity can exercise civil rights consistent with its objects outlined in its constitutional documents and assume obligations associated with such activities, the provisions of said Code also apply to legal entities.

It follows from the provisions of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree that, where the law does not require the submittal of notarized documents, state and public enterprises, institutions, and organizations must issue copies of documents originating from said enterprises, institutions or organizations when requested by individuals. Copies of documents must be issued on letterheads of such enterprises, institutions or organizations.

Enterprises, institutions or organizations can follow the same procedure to issue copies of documents at their disposal, which were issued by other enterprises, institutions or organizations, if it proves difficult or impossible to obtain copies of said documents from said enterprises, institutions or organizations.

A copy of the document must be certified as a true copy with the signature of the chief executive or of another officer authorized to do so, and with a seal. The copy must state its issuance date and a notation to the effect that the original document is kept on file at the relevant enterprise, institution or organization.

Meanwhile, according to Clause 3.22 of the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 6.30-2003 *Unified Documentation Systems. Unified System of Organizational and Administrative Documentation. Document Presentation Requirements*, the "Signature" particular consists of the job title of the document signatory, handwritten personal signature and the signed name spelled out (initials, last name). You can review the procedural recommendations on how to certify document copies on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.krn.gov.ru in the "Mass Media. Media Registration" section.

Attachment: 1 copy on 23 pages (incoming correspondence No. 1337/91-SMI of November 5, 2014)

Deputy Head

V.G. Garkavenko

Typed by: A.N. Medushevskiy
Phone: (652) 534082

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 523902819918310273615410
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: October 17, 2014 – October 17, 2015

Annex 841

Letter from Executive Committee of Republic of Crimea Simferopol City Council to the Committee for Protection of Rights of the Crimean Tatars, No. 9818/24/01-66, dated 2 December 2014

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

Republic of Crimea
Simferopol City Council
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
15 Tolstogo Street, Simferopol, 295000
Phone: 27-65-14, 27-66-02
Fax: (0652) 25-05-69
Code per National Classification of Businesses and Organizations [OKPO]: 04055630
Email: info@simgov.ru

December 2, 2014

No. 9818/24/01-66

Committee for the Defense of Human Rights
Of The Crimean Tatar People

Copies to:

Mr. S.V. Nikolaev, Head of the Simferopol
Directorate of the Russian Ministry of Internal
Affairs

Mr. A.P. Khomiakov, Head of the Housing and
Utilities Infrastructure of the City Council

Following the review of your notice of November 28, 2014 submitted to the Executive Committee of the Simferopol City Council on November 28, 2014 about the staging of "**activities devoted to International Human Rights Day, including a street drawings contest titled 'Crimea – My Homeland' from noon to 2 p.m., and a photo exhibition titled 'Human Rights Protection Efforts of the Crimean Tatar National Movement' from noon to 3 p.m. in Sergeyeva-Tsenskogo Street opposite the Trade Unions House, a conference titled 'Human Rights in Crimea: Problem and Prospects', from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the convention hall of the Trade Unions House on December 10, 2014,** please be advised as follows.

According to Articles 31 and 55 of the Russian Constitution, citizens of the Russian Federation have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold assemblies, rallies, processions, or small protests (the organizers failed to present documents proving citizenship of the Russian Federation or renunciation of citizenship); the rights and freedoms of a human being and citizen may be restricted only when necessary for the protection of the fundamentals of the constitutional order, morals, health, rights and legitimate interests of other persons, defense capability and security of the state.

Federal Law No. 54-FZ of June 19, 2004 *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests* was passed to support the exercise of the right of Russian citizens to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold assemblies, rallies, processions, or small protests guaranteed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Clause 3 of Article 7 of the above-mentioned Federal Law stipulates that the notice must specify the number of event participants and the format of the event. Your notice does not reflect compliance with these requirements.

Article 8 of the same Law stipulates that a public event may be held in any locations suitable for holding this event on condition that the event does not pose a danger of collapse of buildings or installations or otherwise threaten the safety of participants of this public event.

Pursuant to Part 2, Article 1 of the Federal Law *On the General Principles of Organization of Local Government in the Russian Federation*, local government in the Russian Federation is a form of exercise of power by the people, which ensures – within the limits established by the Russian Constitution, federal laws and, in the cases specified by federal laws, by laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation – independent and personally accountable resolution of local issues directly by the population and/or via local government bodies proceeding from the interests of the population.

The event that is held must not infringe on the legitimate rights of other people, primarily pedestrians, obstruct vehicular traffic and access of citizens to municipal infrastructure facilities.

Holding the public event reported by you in the locations specified may pose an actual danger to the life or health of the population.

In light of the foregoing, that you as the organizer as well as other participants of the planned event may be held accountable in the prescribed manner if you violate legislative requirements, bearing in mind the above-mentioned position.

With the foregoing in mind and looking to protect the health of the population, the rights and legitimate interests of other people, the Executive Committee of the City Council finds on grounds that would justify approving the event reported by you.

Administrator of the Affairs of the Executive Committee of the City Council [Signature] V.V. Stokovskiy

Typed by: Datsko, 27-53-64

Annex 842

Intentionally Omitted

Annex 843

Letter from the Executive Committee of Simferopol City Council to the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights of the Crimean Tatar People, dated 2 December 2014

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

Republic of Crimea
Simferopol City Council
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
15 Tolstogo Street, Simferopol, 295000
Phone: 27-65-14, 27-66-02
Fax: (0652) 25-05-69
Code per National Classification of Businesses and Organizations [OKPO]: 04055630
Email: info@simgov.ru

December 2, 2014

No. 9818/24/01-66

Committee for the Defense of Human Rights
Of The Crimean Tatar People

Copies to:

Mr. S.V. Nikolaev, Head of the Simferopol
Directorate of the Russian Ministry of Internal
Affairs

Mr. A.P. Khomiakov, Head of the Housing and
Utilities Infrastructure of the City Council

Following the review of your notice of November 28, 2014 submitted to the Executive Committee of the Simferopol City Council on November 28, 2014 about the staging of "**activities devoted to International Human Rights Day, including a street drawings contest titled 'Crimea – My Homeland' from noon to 2 p.m., and a photo exhibition titled 'Human Rights Protection Efforts of the Crimean Tatar National Movement' from noon to 3 p.m. in Sergeyeva-Tsenskogo Street opposite the Trade Unions House, a conference titled 'Human Rights in Crimea: Problem and Prospects', from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the convention hall of the Trade Unions House on December 10, 2014,** please be advised as follows.

According to Articles 31 and 55 of the Russian Constitution, citizens of the Russian Federation have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold assemblies, rallies, processions, or small protests (the organizers failed to present documents proving citizenship of the Russian Federation or renunciation of citizenship); the rights and freedoms of a human being and citizen may be restricted only when necessary for the protection of the fundamentals of the constitutional order, morals, health, rights and legitimate interests of other persons, defense capability and security of the state.

Federal Law No. 54-FZ of June 19, 2004 *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests* was passed to support the exercise of the right of Russian citizens to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold assemblies, rallies, processions, or small protests guaranteed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Clause 3 of Article 7 of the above-mentioned Federal Law stipulates that the notice must specify the number of event participants and the format of the event. Your notice does not reflect compliance with these requirements.

Article 8 of the same Law stipulates that a public event may be held in any locations suitable for holding this event on condition that the event does not pose a danger of collapse of buildings or installations or otherwise threaten the safety of participants of this public event.

Pursuant to Part 2, Article 1 of the Federal Law *On the General Principles of Organization of Local Government in the Russian Federation*, local government in the Russian Federation is a form of exercise of power by the people, which ensures – within the limits established by the Russian Constitution, federal laws and, in the cases specified by federal laws, by laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation – independent and personally accountable resolution of local issues directly by the population and/or via local government bodies proceeding from the interests of the population.

The event that is held must not infringe on the legitimate rights of other people, primarily pedestrians, obstruct vehicular traffic and access of citizens to municipal infrastructure facilities.

Holding the public event reported by you in the locations specified may pose an actual danger to the life or health of the population.

In light of the foregoing, that you as the organizer as well as other participants of the planned event may be held accountable in the prescribed manner if you violate legislative requirements, bearing in mind the above-mentioned position.

With the foregoing in mind and looking to protect the health of the population, the rights and legitimate interests of other people, the Executive Committee of the City Council finds on grounds that would justify approving the event reported by you.

Administrator of the Affairs of the Executive Committee of the City Council [Signature] V.V. Stokovskiy

Typed by: Datsko, 27-53-64

Annex 844

Letter from the Committee for Protection of Rights of the Crimean Tatars to Viktor Nikolaevich,
No. 001/12, dated 5 December 2014

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language
of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the
original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has
provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The
translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted
from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its
Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN
RIGHTS OF THE CRIMEAN TATAR PEOPLE
+7 978 055 99 69 +7 978 055 99 79 +7 978 055 99 89

Outgoing ref. No. 001/12 of December 5, 2014

Attn: Mr. V.N. Ageyev, Mayor of
Simferopol

Dear Viktor Nikolaevich [Mr. Ageyev],

On November 28, acting pursuant to Federal Law No. 54-FZ of June 19, 2004 *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests*, the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights of the Crimean Tatar People sent a written notice addressed to you, in which we requested approval of public events planned by us in connection with International Human Rights Day on December 10, 2014, specifically: a children's asphalt drawings contest titled 'Crimea – My Homeland' from noon to 2 p.m., a photo exhibition titled 'Human Rights Protection Efforts of the Crimean Tatar National Movement' from noon to 3 p.m. in Sergeyeva-Tsensko Street opposite the Trade Unions House, and a conference titled 'Human Rights in Crimea: Problem and Prospects', from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the convention hall of the Trade Unions House.

However, in violation of Article 31 of the Russian Constitution, which guarantees the right of citizens to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold assemblies, rallies, processions, or small protests, we were denied approval of the events listed in the notice on the pretext that holding the children's drawing competition and the photo exhibition and conference in the Trade Unions House "...may pose an actual danger to the life or health of the population", which was followed by a warning about the organizer's liability.

The Committee for the Defense of Human Rights of the Crimean Tatar People has decided to stage a small protest against the infringement on our rights of human beings and citizens committed through denial of the approval of the planned events.

Pursuant to Federal Law No. 54-FZ of June 19, 2004 *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests*, please be informed that the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights of the Crimean Tatar People has planned a small protest on December 10, 2014 in the central square named after Lenin in Simferopol:

- 1) Purpose of the public event: protest against human rights violations in Crimea;
- 2) Form of the public event: small protest;
- 3) Venue(s) of the public event: Simferopol central square named after Lenin;
- 4) Start and end dates and times of the public event: December 10, 2014, from noon to 1:00 p.m.;
- 5) Anticipated number of public event participants: up to 150 people;
- 6) Forms and methods by which the public event organizer will ensure public order, provide medical assistance, and the types of sound amplification equipment to be used during the public event: no sound amplification equipment will be used; the small protest will be staged with the use of posters and banners;
- 7) First name, patronymic, and last name of the public event organizer, information about his or her address of residence or stay, or information about his or her whereabouts and contact phone number: Organizer: Committee for the Defense of Human Rights Of The Crimean Tatar People. Phone: +7978 055 99 69; +7978 055 99 79.

8) First names, patronymics, and last names of the individuals authorized by the public event organizer to perform administrative functions with respect to organizing and holding the public event: Designated coordinators: Eskender Enverovich Bariev, Sinaver Arifovich Kadyrov, Abmazhit Suleymanov;

9) Date of submission of the public event notice: December 5, 2014.

Pursuant to applicable laws of the Russian Federation, you have the authority to approve the time and venue of the public event and not prohibit it.

We hereby urge you to ensure the exercise of the right of citizens to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold assemblies, rallies, processions, or small protests, which is guaranteed by the Russian Constitution.

Best regards,

Coordinator [Signature] E. Bariev

Coordinator [Signature] S. Kadyrov

Coordinator [Signature] A. Suleymanov

[Handwriting: S.V. Muzashvili, December 5, 2014, 5:56 p.m.]

Annex 845

Intentionally Omitted

Annex 846

Letter from Administration of Simferopol to the Committee for Protection of Rights of the Crimean Tatars, No. 12154/24/01-66, dated 9 December 2014

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

ADMINISTRATION OF SIMFEROPOL, REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

15 Gorkogo Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea. Phone: (0652) 27-32-36. Fax: (0652) 25-80-32

No. 12154/24/01-66 of December 9, 2014

Re: No. [blank]

Attn: Citizens E. Bariev,
S. Kadyrov,
A. Suleymanov

Copy to:
Mr. S.V. Nikolaev, Head of the
Simferopol Directorate of the
Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs

After reviewing your Notice No. 003/12 of December 19, 2014, which arrived at the Administration of Simferopol at 5:15 p.m. on December 9, 2014, about the intention to hold a "small protest" on December 10, 2014 from noon to 2 p.m. "in the square adjacent to the building of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea, in Sovietskaya Square, opposite Simferopol Cinema, or next to the Monument to Shevchenko – Shevchenko Park", please be advised as follows.

Previously, in response to your Notice No. 001/12 of December 5, 2014 about your plans to hold a 150-member "small protest against human rights violations in Crimea" on December 10, 2014 from noon to 1 p.m. in Lenin Square, the Administration of Simferopol explained the reasonable grounds and position in this matter via Letter No. 24/01-66/12 of December 8, 2014.

To enable the exercise of the right to hold a public event while simultaneously maintaining public order, ensuring the safety of citizens, and protecting the rights and freedoms of other people (both public event participants and others), the Administration of Simferopol proposed that the organizers hold the public event in the form of a small protest in Gagarin Park near the Three Graces sculpture.

As of 5:15 p.m. on December 9, 2014, the organizers failed to consider the proposal of the Administration of Simferopol to hold the public event in the form of a small protest in Gagarin Park near the Three Graces sculpture.

In this connection we would like to remind that pursuant to Clause 5 of Article 5 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ of June 19, 2004 *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests*, the organizer of the public event may not hold it if the public event notice had not been submitted on time or if the executive government agency of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation or the local government agency did not approve the change of the public event venue and/or time.

In addition, we would like to draw the attention of the organizers to the fact that Notice No. 003/12 of December 19, 2014, which arrived at the Administration of Simferopol at 5:15 p.m. on December 9, 2014, about the intention to hold a "small protest" on December 10, 2014 from noon to 2 p.m. "in the square adjacent to the building of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea, in Sovietskaya Square, opposite Simferopol Cinema, or next to the Monument to Shevchenko – Shevchenko Park", does not meet the requirements prescribed by: Article 7 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ of June 19, 2004 *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests*, and Article 2 of the Law of the Republic of Crimea No. 56-ZRK of August 21, 2014 *On Creating Conditions for the Exercise by Citizens of the Russian Federation of the Right to Hold Assemblies, Rallies, Processions, or Small Protests in the Republic of Crimea*.

In light of the foregoing, the Administration of Simferopol has no grounds on which to review the notice submitted on December 19, 2014 and, consequently, approve the small protest announced at the planned venues.

We would also like to remind you that Federal Law No. 65-FZ of June 8, 2012 *On Amendments to the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offenses and the Federal Law On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests* was published on June 9, 2012 and has since taken effect.

This law considerably increases the liability of public event organizers for violating the established procedure for arranging or conducting an assembly, rally, demonstration, procession or small protest.

Chief of Staff

[Signature]

G.V. Alexandrova

Annex 847

Letter from the Committee for Protection of Rights of the Crimean Tatars to Viktor Nikolaevich,
No. 001/12, dated 9 December 2014

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language
of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the
original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has
provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The
translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted
from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its
Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN
RIGHTS OF THE CRIMEAN TATAR PEOPLE
+7 978 055 99 69 +7 978 055 99 79 +7 978 055 99 89

Outgoing ref. No. 003/12 of December 9, 2014

Attn: Mr. V.N. Ageyev, Chairman of
the Simferopol City Council

[Handwriting: Attn: G.S. Bakharev,
Chairman of the Administration of
the City of Simferopol]

Dear Viktor Nikolaevich [Mr. Ageyev],

After reviewing your Response No. 24/01-66/12 of December 8 to our Notice No. 001/12 of December 15, 2014 about a small protest to be held in Lenin Central Square on December 10, 2014 from noon to 1 p.m., the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights of the Crimean Tatar People would like to inform you that this response was presented to us on December 9, 2014 in a manner that violates Federal Law No. 54-FZ of June 19, 2004 *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests*, which expressly stipulates the time frame for approving a small protest after submission of the notice, i.e. within one day.

According to your response, pursuant to the November 25, 2014 Ordinance No. 217-r of the Chairman of the Administration of Simferopol *On the Celebration of the New Year 2015 and Christmas*, festive events and relevant organizational activities are planned in the territory in question from December 1, 2014 to January 7, 2015. The Administration of Simferopol therefore proposes staging the small protest in Gagarin Park next to the Tree Graces sculpture.

In response to the proposal of the Administration of Simferopol, the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights of the Crimean Tatar People finds it appropriate to stage the small protest in the square adjacent to the building of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea, in Sovietskaya Square, opposite Simferopol Cinema, or next to the Monument to Shevchenko – Shevchenko Park on December 10, 2014 from noon to 2 p.m. on account of the fact that Gagarin Park is a recreational venue for residents and guests of Simferopol and not a venue for staging public events.

This is to remind you that, under Russian law, the Administration of the City of Simferopol has the authority to approve the venue and time of public events with a view to ensuring the safety of citizens, and no issue permission to hold such events.

Best regards,

Coordinator

[Signature]

E. Bariev

Coordinator

[Signature]

S. Kadyrov

Coordinator

[Signature]

A. Suleymanov

[Stamp: Administration of the City of Simferopol, 15 Gorkogo Street, Simferopol, 295000,
Republic of Crimea]

Annex 848

Intentionally Omitted

Annex 849

Letter from Federal Migration Service to R. Chubarov, dated 8 January 2015

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

[emblem]
Federal
Migration Service
(FMS of Russia)
Office for Handling Communications
from Citizens and Organizations
4 Boyarsky Lane, Moscow, 107078

To R. Chubarov
Kiev, PO Box 100
Ukraine, 04071

060315 No. MS-3/z-13029
Response to No. _____ dated _____

[stamp:]
Ref. No. 3897
08 January 20015

Regarding the review of a communication

Your communication requesting information about a resolution issued barring entry into the Russian Federation has been received.

Under paragraph 1 of Article 27 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ dated August 15, 1996 *On the procedure for exiting the Russian Federation and for entering the Russian Federation*, a foreign citizen is barred from entering the Russian Federation if doing so is necessary to ensure the defense or security of the state, public order, or public health.

According to information possessed in centralized files of the FMS of Russia, you are on a list of persons barred from entering the Russian Federation under the above article of the Federal Law.

We inform [you] that resolutions and actions (omissions) by federal executive agencies, local government agencies or officials of these agencies may be appealed in court using the established procedure.

Temporary acting deputy director

[signature]

I. A. Filshin

Annex 850

Letter from the Ministry of Telecom and Mass Media of the Russian Federation to ATR
Television Company, dated 26 January 2015

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language
of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the
original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has
provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The
translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted
from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its
Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

Registered mail

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. _____
_____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **ATR T**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **television channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14 Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Shevket Seydametovich Memetov

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Russian Federation and other countries**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

Federal Service for Oversight of
Telecom, Information Technologies,
and Mass Media
Incoming ref. No. 127677-SMI

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: December 16, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation *
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975



MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

7, Kitaygorodskiy Proyezd, bldg. 2, Moscow, 109074
Phone/fax: (495) 987-67-00. Web: <http://rkn.gov.ru/>

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

No. 04-6235 of January 26, 2015
Re: (no number) of December 16, 2014

Documents for registration of the ATR T television channel returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Mass Media Permitting Department of Roscomnadzor hereby returns your submission for registration of the ATR T television channel without review on account of the following.

The official fee was paid using wrong account details. As a result, the funds have not been credited to the account of Roscomnadzor, according to the Financial Department of Roscomnadzor.

You can view the account details for payment of the official fee on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.rkn.gov.ru in the section "About Roscomnadzor. Account details".

Attachment: 1 copy (incoming correspondence No. 127677-SMI of December 24, 2014)

Head of the Mass Media Permitting Department

Typed by: E.V. Petrova
Phone:

M.V. Vinogradov

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Maksim Viktorovich Vinogradov
Serial No. 124321752308630680664008
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: February 6, 2014 – February 6, 2015

[Seal] FOR DOCUMENTS * MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION * FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA

Annex 851

Letter from the Ministry of telecom and Mass Media of the Russian Federation to Lale, dated 27 January 2015

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

[Handwriting] 1

LALE

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. _____
_____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company; 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **LALE**

When applying for registration of a mass media outlet with a name in a foreign language or one of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, additionally specify its translation into the official language of the Russian Federation. When applying for registration of an online media outlet, separately specify the address of the media outlet's website.

Translation: LALE translated from the Crimean Tatar language into Russian means "Tulip".

3. Form of periodical circulation: **TV channel.**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Usiie Seityakubovna Khalilova

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Russian Federation and other countries**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

Federal Service for Oversight of
Telecom, Information Technologies,
and Mass Media
Incoming ref. No. 130687-SMI
December 29, 2014

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: (0652) 551301

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of LALE Children's TV Channel, LLC

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

[Signature]

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: December 17, 2014

/Seal/ LALE Children's Television Channel * Limited Liability Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596 * Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350



MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA OF
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, LALE Children's TV Channel, LLC

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street,
Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049,
Russian Federation

7, Kitaygorodskiy Proyezd, bldg. 2, Moscow, 109074
Phone/fax: (495) 987-67-00. Web: <http://rkn.gov.ru/>

No. 04-6898 of January 27, 2015
Re: (no number) of December 17, 2014
Documents for registration of the LALE TV Channel
returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Mass Media Permitting Department of Roscomnadzor hereby returns your submission for registration of the LALE TV Channel without review on account of the following.

The official fee was paid using wrong account details. As a result, the funds have not been credited to the account of Roscomnadzor, according to the Financial Department of Roscomnadzor.

You can view the account details for payment of the official fee on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.rkn.gov.ru in the section "About Roscomnadzor. Account details".

Attachment: 1 copy (incoming correspondence No. 130684-SMI of December 29, 2014)

Head of the Mass Media Permitting Department

M.V. Vinogradov

Typed by: E.V. Petrova
Phone:

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Maksim Viktorovich Vinogradov
Serial No. 124321752308630680664006
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: February 6, 2014 – February 6, 2015

[Seal] FOR DOCUMENTS * MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION * FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA

Annex 852

Letter from the Headquarters of the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media to Radio Leader, dated 2 February 2015

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. 1939/91-SMI
December 18, 2014

(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Center Television and Radio Company; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110585; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053343; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **Radio Leader**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **radio channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Svetlana Gennadyevna Kalinina

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Republic of Crimea**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____ [Signature] _____ E.R. Islyamova _____
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] _____ E.R. Islyamova _____
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Center Television and Radio Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: October 17, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Center Television and Radio Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110585; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053343

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA (ROSCOMNADZOR)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
Incoming correspondence No. 1939/91-
SMI
Date: December 18, 2014

NOTIFICATION

about acceptance of an application for media outlet registration (renewal of registration, update of media outlet registration certificate, issuance of a duplicate certificate of media outlet registration)

Name of media outlet: Radio Leader

Media outlet founder (co-founders): Center Television and Radio Company, LLC

Officer responsible for acceptance of documents: [Signature]
(Signature)

A.N. [illegible]
Full name

Headquarters website: <http://82rkn.gov.ru/>

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: (+380692) 70-11-92



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Center Television and Radio
Company, LLC

14, Mamedy Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 148-05/91 of February 2, 2015
Re: (no number) of October 17, 2014
Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the Radio Leader radio channel without review on account of the following:

In light of the fact that the name of the mass media outlet can mislead consumers (the audience) as to the product of the mass media outlet, we suggest that you revise the proposed name of the mass media outlet proposed for registration, taking into account the information contained in the register of registered mass media outlets published on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.rkn.gov.ru in the "Mass Media. Registers" section.

Attachment: 1 copy on 25 pages (incoming correspondence No. 1939/91-SMI of December 18, 2014)

Head

S.N. Khudoley

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 469452571411028664930275
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: April 14, 2014 – April 14, 2015

Annex 853

Letter from the Ministry of Telecom and Mass Media of the Russian Federation to 15 Minutes,
dated 2 February 2015

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language
of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the
original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has
provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The
translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted
from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its
Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

Registered mail

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

Registration No. _____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company; 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **15 Minutes**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **online publication, domain name: 15minut.org, website address on the Internet: www.15minut.org**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Lenur Midatovich Yunusov

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, analytical; cultural, educational; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Russian Federation and other countries**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Federal Service for Oversight of
Telecom, Information Technologies,
and Mass Media
Incoming ref. No. 36-SMI
Januarv 12. 2015

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedj Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: December 19, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation *
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975



MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

7, Kitaygorodskiy Proyezd, bldg. 2, Moscow, 109074
Phone/fax: (495) 987-67-00. Web: <http://rkn.gov.ru/>

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Altant-SV Television Company, LLC

14, Mamedy Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

No. 04-8075 of February 2, 2015
Re: (no number) of December 22, 2014

Documents for registration of the 15 Minutes online publication returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *On the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Mass Media Permitting Department of Roscomnadzor hereby returns your submission for registration of the 15 Minutes online publication without review on account of the following.

The official fee was paid using wrong account details. As a result, the funds have not been credited to the account of Roscomnadzor, according to the Financial Department of Roscomnadzor.

You can view the account details for payment of the official fee on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.rkn.gov.ru in the section "About Roscomnadzor. Account details".

Attachment: 1 copy (incoming correspondence No. 36-SMI of January 12, 2015)

Head of the Mass Media Permitting Department

M.V. Vinogradov

Typed by: E.V. Petrova
Phone:

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Maksim Viktorovich Vinogradov
Serial No. 124321752308630680664008
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: February 6, 2014 – February 6, 2015

[Seal] FOR DOCUMENTS * MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION * FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA

Annex 854

Letter from Deputy Head Federal Service for Communications, Information Technologies, and Mass Communications to Maxim Yuryevich, dated 12 February 2015

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

[Stamp: ROSKOMNADZOR

Feb 12, 2015

Date of receipt of document]

TK ATLANT-SV LLC
14 Ul. Mamedî Emir-Useina
Simferopol, Republic of Crimea 295049
(+38 0652) 55555-1
info@atr.ua, www.atr.ua

Volkov, V.R. ATR [logo]
[illegible]

Date 2/12/2015

No. 35

in resp. to No.

of

**Deputy Head
Federal Service for
Communications, Information
Technologies, and Mass
Communications
(ROSKOMNADZOR)
Ksenzov, M/YU.**

Dear Maxim Yuryevich,

In a January 28, 2015 telephone call beforehand, an appointment was made with you for February 12, 2015 for 5 pm, in the building of the Federal Service for Communications, Information Technologies, and Mass Communications, for General Director E.R. Islyamova and the head of the legal support division, E.E. Gaffarov, who represent the interests of such Republic of Crimea television-and-radio broadcasters as Atlant-SV LLC Television Channel (ATR T Television Channel and Meydan Radio Channel), TSENTR LLC Television and Radio Company (Lider [Leader] Radio Channel), and LYALYE LLC Children's Television Channel (the television channel "Lyalye" in translation from Crimean Tatar is "Tulip").

On February 10, 2015, at 6:08 pm, a telephone call from telephone number +74959876800 came to the telephone of the head of the legal support division, E.E. Gaffarov, and the caller said they were calling from the reception desk of the deputy head of ROSKOMNADZOR, A.Yu. Ksenzov, and the message being relayed was that, because of your heavy workload, the appointment with the above-named individuals, as well as with all who had appointments for the time slot of 5–7 pm on February 12, 2015, was being postponed indefinitely.

At that appointment, we had planned on speaking with you about the difficulties we had encountered in registering those television-and-radio broadcasters in the legal field of the Russian Federation as mass media outlets and with regard to allowing the applications of Atlant-SV LLC Television Channel (Meydan Radio Channel) and TSENTR LLC Television and Radio Company (Leader Radio Channel) to participate in competitions Nos. 1, 5, 9, 16, and 22, which were scheduled by Roskomnadzor for February 25, 2015.

Thus, after completion of the re-registration of the above-named television-and-radio broadcasters under Russian Federation law and our numerous assurances in the territorial offices of Roskomnadzor of our intentions to broadcast and subsequently use the television-and-radio frequencies occupied, and with the receipt of Notice Nos. 2153/91 and 2154/91 of the possibility of the issuance of licenses to perform communication services for purposes of broadcasting, we, from October 2014 to the present day have filed on repeated occasions, and continue to file, applications, with the relevant documents attached, for registering as mass media outlets, which applications, for whatever reasons, are being returned without consideration.

I would like to note that the overall goal of the aforementioned television-and-radio broadcasters, which have, in their years of broadcasting in the Republic of Crimea and beyond its borders, enjoyed well-deserved authority and respect, has always been, is, and will be their work as mass media to strengthen interethnic and interfaith harmony and peace in Crimea and to develop good-neighborly and tolerant relations both among the residents and with guests of the Republic of Crimea, regardless of their ethnic, religious, racial, sexual, social, language, or other affiliation.

On the basis of the above, we petition you to provide assistance in registering Atlant-SV LLC Television Channel (ATR T Television Channel and Meydan Radio Channel), TSENTR LLC Television and Radio Company (Leader Radio Channel), and LYALYE LLC Children's Television Channel (Lyalye Television Channel) as mass media outlets, and we ask that Atlant-SV LLC Television Channel (Meydan Radio Channel) and TSENTR LLC Television and Radio Company (Leader Radio Channel) be allowed to participate in the competitions Nos. 1, 5, 9, 16, and 22 or that the competitions be cancelled.

Respectfully,
General Director

[Signature]

E.R. Islyamova

Prepared by Gaffarov E.E.
+79788333778

Annex 855

Letter from the Ministry of Telecom and Mass Media of the Russian Federation to ATR
Television Company, dated 6 March 2015

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language
of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the
original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has
provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The
translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted
from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its
Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

APPLICATION
for registration of a mass media outlet

Registration No. _____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company

Place of business address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Mailing address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317

Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975

Code of Reason for Taxpayer Registration: 910201001

Bank details:

Bank account: 40702810000010001119

Correspondent account: 30101810600000000342

Bank: Just Bank, LLC, Moscow

Bank identification code (BIC): 044583342

Phone/fax: +38 (065) 255-13-01

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **ATR R**

When applying for registration of a mass media outlet with a name in a foreign language or one of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, additionally specify its translation into the official language of the Russian Federation. When applying for registration of an online media outlet, separately specify the address of the media outlet's website.

3. Form of periodical circulation

(News agency, TV channel, radio channel, TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast;

Printed periodical including its type: almanac, bulletin, newspaper, magazine, compilation; online publication)

Television channel

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

5. Language(s)

Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational (news), cultural and educational, religious, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

Daily, around the clock

Federal Service for Oversight of
Telecom, Information Technologies,
and Mass Media
Incoming ref. No. 11925-SMI of
February 9, 2015

8. Expected coverage territory
Russian Federation and other countries

9. Sources of funding
Resources of the founder

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company is not a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor at any other mass media outlets.

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____*
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: _____ E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature
[Signature]

CEO of Atlant-SV, LLC

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: February 6, 2015

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975

/Handwriting/ New ATR T

Incoming Correspondence No. 11925-SMI of February 2

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA (ROSCOMNADZOR)
WEBSITE: WWW.RKN.GOV.RU

NOTIFICATION
ABOUT ACCEPTANCE OF A MEDIA OUTLET REGISTRATION (RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION)
APPLICATION

NAME OF MEDIA OUTLET: **ATR T** TELEVISION CHANNEL

FEBRUARY 9, 2015

ROSCOMNADZOR
Accepted without verification of
completeness

MEDIA OUTLET FOUNDER (CO-FOUNDER): Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCEPTANCE OF DOCUMENTS: [Signature] V.R. Volkov
/Name (A.V. Pyatibratova) stricken out/
(Signature) Full name

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: 8 (495) 987-68-06 (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.)
Directory and information center: 8 (495) 987-68-00



MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

14, Mamedy Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

7, Kitaygorodskiy Proyezd, bldg. 2, Moscow, 109074
Phone/fax: (495) 987-67-00. Web: <http://rkn.gov.ru/>

No. 04-21932 of March 6, 2015
Re: No. 21 of February 6, 2015

Documents for registration of the ATR T Television Channel returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Mass Media Permitting Department of Roscomnadzor hereby returns your submission for registration of the ATR T Television Channel without review on account of the following.

The application was submitted in a manner that violates the requirements of Part 1 of Article 10 of the Law, under which the application must be accompanied by documents per the list approved by Russian Government Decree No. 1752-r of October 6, 2011 *On Approval of the List of Documents to Be Appended by the Applicant to the Mass Media Outlet Registration (Renewal of Registration) Application*, specifically the list of members or an excerpt from the register of shareholders. The requirements with respect to the list of members are contained in Article 31.1 of the Federal Law No. 14-FZ of February 8, 1998 *On Limited Liability Companies* (hereinafter "Law No. 14-FZ"), according to which the company must maintain a list of company members with the details of each company member, the size of this member's interest in the company's charter capital and how much of it has been paid up, as well as the size of interests owned by the company, the dates when these interests passed to the company or were acquired by the company.

Please note that the information specified in the list of members about the size of interests held by company members does not match the information contained in the Uniform State Register of Legal Entities.

Typed by: E.V. Petrova
Phone: 8 (495) 987-68-99 (ext. 3101)
/Handwriting/ 987-67-96

Incoming Correspondence No. 21 of March 21, 2015
D.Sh. Veliliaeva [Signature]

In light of this, please be informed that you are required to submit a list of members compliant with the requirements of Article 31.1 of Law No. 14-FZ.

Attachment: 1 copy (incoming correspondence No. 11925-SMI of February 9, 2015)

Acting Head of the Mass Media Permitting Department

E.S. Korsakova

Document is signed with a digital signature
in the electronic document management
system of Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL
SIGNATURE CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Elena Sergeyevna Korsakova

Serial No. 37597513207683889516871

Issued by: CA RTK

Validity period: May 5, 2015 – May 5, 2015

[Seal] FOR DOCUMENTS * MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION * FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA

Annex 856

Letter from the Ministry of Telecom and Mass Media of the Russian Federation to Lale, dated 6 March 2015

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

**To the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information
Technologies, and Mass Media (Roscomnadzor)
(Care of the Mass Media Permitting Department)**

**From the founder of the mass media outlet: LALE Television Channel,
LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company**

Place of business address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic
of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596
Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350
Code of Reason for Taxpayer Registration: 910201001

Phone: +38 (0652) 551301
Fax: +38 (0652) 548454

Outgoing correspondence No. *7 of February 6, 2015*
Regarding the submittal of documents for registration
of a mass media outlet – TV channel

Kindly review the submitted package of documents for registration of a mass media outlet – LALE television
channel founded by LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company.

The documents for registration are submitted pursuant to Article 10 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on
the Mass Media* (No.2124-1 of December 27, 1991). The information provided in the Application for
registration of a mass media outlet and in other documents submitted for registration is factually accurate.

Attachments:

- Proof of payment of the official fee for mass media outlet registration
- Application for mass media outlet registration
- Document (in the format of the applicant's choosing) evidencing the founder's place of business
address (with the zip code)
- Legal entities must enclose copies of the following documents certified in the manner prescribed by
Russian law:
 - Charter (Articles) of LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company (copy certified
by the company's chief executive)
 - Certificate of state registration of the legal entity (copy certified by the company's chief
executive)
 - Certificate of registration of the Russian legal entity with a tax authority (copy certified by the
company's chief executive)
 - Data sheets of the record in the Uniform State Register of Legal Entities (copy certified by the
company's chief executive)
 - Excerpt from the Uniform State Register of Legal Entities (copy certified by the company's chief
executive)
 - Passport of Russian citizen E.R. Islyamova (copy)
 - Passport of Russian citizen E.M. Sokhtaeva (copy)
 - List of members of LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company (certified by
the chief executive)

LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company

Chief Executive Officer

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

February 6, 2015

[Seal] LALE Children's Television Channel * Limited Liability Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea,
Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596 * Taxpayer
Identification Number (INN): 9102053350

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES,
AND MASS MEDIA

APPLICATION
for registration of a mass media outlet

Registration No. _____
_____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company

Place of business address: 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Mailing address: 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596

Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350

Code of Reason for Taxpayer Registration: 910201001

Bank details:

Bank account: 40702810800010001128

Correspondent account: 30101810600000000342

Bank: Just Bank, LLC, Moscow

Bank identification code (BIC): 044583342

Phone/fax: +38 (065) 255-13-01

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **LALE**

When applying for registration of a mass media outlet with a name in a foreign language or one of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, additionally specify its translation into the official language of the Russian Federation. When applying for registration of an online media outlet, separately specify the address of the media outlet's website.

Translated from the Crimean Tatar language into Russian, the name means "Tulip".

3. Form of periodical circulation

(News agency, TV channel, radio channel, TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast;

Printed periodical including its type: almanac, bulletin, newspaper, magazine, compilation; online publication)

Television channel

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

5. Language(s)

Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational (news), entertainment, programming for children and teenagers, musical, educational; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

Daily, around the clock

Federal Service for Oversight of
Telecom, Information Technologies,
and Mass Media
Incoming ref. No. 11922-SMI
February 9, 2015

8. Expected coverage territory
Russian Federation and other countries

9. Sources of funding
Resources of the founder

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company is not a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor at any other mass media outlets.

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____*
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: _____ E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)
CEO of LALE Children's TV Channel, LLC
Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

Company seal

Signature
[Signature]

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive
In the case of an individual: full name

Date: February 6, 2015

[Seal] LALE Children's Television Channel * Limited Liability Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596 * Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350

[Handwriting] 111922-SMI

February 9

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA (ROSCOMNADZOR)
WEBSITE: WWW.RKN.GOV.RU

ROSCOMNADZOR
Accepted without verification of
completeness

NOTIFICATION
ABOUT ACCEPTANCE OF A MEDIA OUTLET REGISTRATION (RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION)
APPLICATION

NAME OF MEDIA OUTLET: LALE TELEVISION CHANNEL

FEBRUARY 9, 2015

MEDIA OUTLET FOUNDER (CO-FOUNDER): LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company

OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCEPTANCE OF DOCUMENTS: [Signature] V.R. Volkov
[Name (A.V. Pyatibratova) redacted]
(Signature) Full name

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: 8 (495) 987-68-06 (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.)
Directory and information center: 8 (495) 987-68-00



MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

7, Kitaygorodskiy Proyezd, bldg. 2, Moscow, 109074
Phone/fax: (495) 987-67-00. Web: <http://rkn.gov.ru/>

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, LALE Children's TV Channel, LLC

14, Mamedy Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

No. 04-21905 of March 6, 2015
Re: No. 7 of February 6, 2015
Documents for registration of the LALE TV Channel
returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Mass Media Permitting Department of Roscomnadzor hereby returns your submission for registration of the LALE TV Channel without review on account of the following.

The application was submitted in a manner that violates the requirements of Part 1 of Article 10 of the Law, under which the application must be accompanied by documents per the list approved by Russian Government Decree No. 1752-r of October 6, 2011 *On Approval of the List of Documents to Be Appended by the Applicant to the Mass Media Outlet Registration (Renewal of Registration) Application*, specifically the list of members or an excerpt from the register of shareholders. The requirements with respect to the list of members are contained in Article 31.1 of the Federal Law No. 14-FZ of February 8, 1998 *On Limited Liability Companies* (hereinafter "Law No. 14-FZ"), according to which the company must maintain a list of company members with the details of each company member, the size of this member's interest in the company's charter capital and how much of it has been paid up, as well as the size of interests owned by the company, the dates when these interests passed to the company or were acquired by the company.

In light of this, please be informed that you are required to submit a list of members compliant with the requirements of Article 31.1 of Law No. 14-FZ.

Attachment: 1 copy (incoming correspondence No. 11922-SMI of February 9, 2015)

Acting Head of the Mass Media Permitting Department

E.S. Korsakova

Typed by: E.V. Petrova
Phone: 8 (495) 987-68-99 (ext. 3101)
[Handwriting] 987-67-96

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)

COPY OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT
SIGNED WITH A DIGITAL SIGNATURE

SPECIALIST /Signature/ T.S. DENISOVA
MARCH 10, 2015

[Handwriting] *Incoming correspondence No. 1 of March 20, 2015*
D.Sh. Vetlyiaeva [Signature]

Annex 857

Letter from Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technologies and Mass Communications to Elzara Rustemovna, dated 10 March 2015

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

[Emblem]
Ministry of Communications
and Mass Communications
of the Russian Federation
**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR SUPERVISION
OF COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS
COMMUNICATIONS
(ROSKOMNADZOR)**

7 Kitaygorodskiy Proyezd, Bldg. 2, Moscow, 109074
Tel./fax: (495) 987-67-00; gto://rkn.gov.ru/

General Director Atlant-SV LLC TK
E.R. Islyamova

295049, Republic of Crimea
Simferopol, 14 Ul. Mamed Emir-
Useina

March 10, 2015, No. 04-22363
In resp. to No. 35 of Feb. 12, 2015
Response to request of E.R. Islyamova

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

In response to your request of February 12, 2015, No. 13489, the Department of Permits in Mass Communications of Roskomnadzor reports the following.

The applications for registration of the ATR T television channel (ref. No. 11925-smi of February 9, 2015) and the LALYE [sic] television channel (ref. No. 11922-smi of February 9, 2015) were returned without consideration (ref. No. 04-21932 of March 6, 2015); ref. No. 04-21905 of March 6, 2015) and sent to the address indicated in the application: 295049, Republic of Crimea, Simferopol, 14 Ul. Mamed Emir-Useina.

The applications to register the Leader and Meydan radio channels were not received by the Central Office of Roskomnadzor.

Acting Chief, Department of
Permits in Mass
Communications

Ye. S. Korsakova

Notification: [Emblem] Document signed electronically in the Electronic Document Management System
Electronic Signature Certificate Report
Issued to: Korsakova, Yelena Sergeyevna Serial No.:375897513207683889516871 Issuer: CA RTK Dates valid: May 5, 2014 to May 5, 2015

Stamp: [center] For file
[next ring] [illegible]
[next ring] Federal Service for Supervision of
Communications, Information Technologies, and
Mass Communications OGRN [primary state
registration number] 1087746736296
[outer ring] Ministry of Communications and Mass
Communications of the Russian Federation

Prepared by: Petrova, Ye. V.
Tel. 8-(495)-987-68-99 (ext. 3101)

Ref. No. 27 of June 3, 2015
[illegible]

Annex 858

Letter from FSB to R. Chubarov, dated 13 March 2015

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

[emblem]

Federal Security Service
of the Russian Federation
Public Relations Centre
107031, Moscow, 2 Lubyanskaya Square
Tel: (495) 914-3908, Fax: (495) 625-0578
FSS hotline: (495) 224-2222

March 13, 2015 No. 573

[stamp:]

Ref. No. 3889

April 03, 20015

Ukraine, 04071, Kiev, PO Box 100

To R. A. Chubarov

Your communication to the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation has been reviewed.

We inform [you] that the resolution barring you from entering the Russian Federation was issued under paragraph 1, section 1, Article 27 of the Federal Law *On the procedure for exiting the Russian Federation and entering the Russian Federation*.

When issuing such resolution, the person is only given a notice that he/she is barred from entering the Russian Federation, which was received by you on July 5, 2014. Russian Federation law contains to requirement to allow a foreign citizen to review the relevant resolution.

If [you] disagree with the resolution, you may appeal it using the procedure established by Russian Federation law.

Center Director

[signature]

N. Zakharov

Annex 859

Letter from the Headquarters of the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media to Radio Leader, dated 25 March 2015

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE
FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM,
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS
MEDIA IN THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
Incoming correspondence No. 432/91-SMI
Date: February 3, 2015

Form of the application for registration of a
mass media outlet (renewal of registration
of a mass media outlet, update of the
certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. _____

_____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Center Television and Radio Company; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110585; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053343; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **Radio Leader Crimea**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **radio channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Svetlana Gennadyevna Kalinina

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Republic of Crimea**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Center Television and Radio Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: February 3, 2015

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Center Television and Radio Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110585; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053343

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA (ROSCOMNADZOR)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE
FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM,
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS
MEDIA IN THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
Incoming correspondence No. 432/91-SMI
Date: February 3, 2015

NOTIFICATION

about acceptance of an application for media outlet registration (renewal of registration, update of media outlet registration certificate, issuance of a duplicate certificate of media outlet registration)

Name of media outlet: Radio Leader Crimea

Media outlet founder (co-founders): Center Television and Radio Company, LLC

Officer responsible for acceptance of documents: [Signature]
(Signature)

A.N. [illegible]
Full name

Headquarters website: <http://82rkn.gov.ru/>

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: (+380692) 70-11-92



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Center Television and Radio
Company, LLC

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 557-05/91 of March 25, 2015
Re: (no number) of February 3, 2015
Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the Radio Leader Crimea radio channel without review on account of the following.

The application was submitted in a manner that violates the requirements of Part 1 of Article 10 of the Law, under which the application must be accompanied by documents per the list approved by Russian Government Decree No. 1752-r of October 6, 2011 *On Approval of the List of Documents to Be Appended by the Applicant to the Mass Media Outlet Registration (Renewal of Registration) Application*, specifically the list of members or an excerpt from the register of shareholders. The requirements with respect to the list of members are contained in Article 31.1 of the Federal Law No. 14-FZ of February 8, 1998 *On Limited Liability Companies* (hereinafter "Law No. 14-FZ"), according to which the company must maintain a list of company members with the details of each company member, the size of this member's interest in the company's charter capital and how much of it has been paid up, as well as the size of interests owned by the company, the dates when these interests passed to the company or were acquired by the company.

In light of this, please be informed that you are required to submit a list of members compliant with the requirements of Article 31.1 of Law No. 14-FZ.

Attachment: 1 copy (incoming correspondence No. 432/91-SMI of February 3, 2015)

[Handwriting] *Incoming Correspondence No. 35 of April 8, 2015*
D.Sh. Velikneva [Signature]

Head

S.N. Khudoley

Typed by: A.N. Medushevskiy
Phone: (3652) 669293 ext. 321

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 469452571411028664930275
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: April 14, 2014 – April 14, 2015

Annex 860

Meydan 16 December 2015 application and rejection

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. 1901/91-SMI
December 16, 2014

(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **Meydan**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **radio channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Asan Dzhaferovich Khayretdinov

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Republic of Crimea**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: (0652) 551301

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____

(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova

(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: October 29, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation *
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA (ROSCOMNADZOR)**

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL**

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
Incoming correspondence No. 1901/91-
SMI
Date: December 16, 2014

NOTIFICATION

**about acceptance of an application for media outlet registration (renewal of
registration, update of media outlet registration certificate, issuance of a duplicate
certificate of media outlet registration)**

Name of media outlet: Meydan radio channel

Media outlet founder (co-founders): Atlant-SV Television Channel LLC

Officer responsible for acceptance of documents: [Signature]
(Signature)

A.N. [illegible]
Full name

Headquarters website: <http://82rkn.gov.ru/>

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: (+380692) 70-11-92



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Atlant-SV Television Channel, LLC

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 149-05/91 of February 2, 2015
Re: (no number) of October 29, 2014
Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the Meydan radio channel without review on account of the following:

In light of the fact that the name of the mass media outlet can mislead consumers (the audience) as to the product of the mass media outlet, we suggest that you revise the proposed name of the mass media outlet proposed for registration, taking into account the information contained in the register of registered mass media outlets published on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.rkn.gov.ru in the "Mass Media. Registers" section.

Attachment: 1 copy on 24 pages (incoming correspondence No. 1901/91-SMI of December 16, 2014)

Head

S.N. Khudoley

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 469452571411028664930275
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: April 14, 2014 – April 14, 2015

Annex 861

Letter from Mejlis to Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2 June 2017)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



No. 1 -

June 2, 2017

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Russian Federation**

32/34 Smolenskaya-Sennaya Street,
Moscow, 119200, Russian Federation

***Regarding the arrangement by the Russian
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of due performance
of the Order of the UN International Court of
Justice of April 19, 2017 by the Russian
Federation***

The Court Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice on a petition for provisional measures (List of All Cases, No. 166), filed as part of the Application “Ukraine vs. the Russian Federation” in the context of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter “UN ICJ Court Order”) contains an Order by the UN International Court of Justice for the Russian Federation (hereinafter “RF”) to refrain from maintaining or imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions, including the Mejlis.

The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, being the representative institution of the Crimean Tatar People that is expressly mentioned in this Court Order of the UN International Court of Justice, suggests that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the RF act without delay in taking the appropriate steps to arrange the implementation of the above-mentioned requirement of the Court Order of the UN International Court of Justice.

We also suggest that you act without delay in publishing in official publications of the RF and on the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the RF the complete text of the official Russian translation of the above-mentioned Court Order of the UN International Court of Justice.

Publication of the complete text of the official Russian translation of the above-mentioned Court Order of the UN International Court of Justice is undoubtedly an integral part of due performance by the Russian Federation of the requirements of this Court Order of the UN International Court of Justice. Considering the unconditional obligation to use the above-mentioned requirements of the Court Order of the UN International Court of Justice, translated into the Russian language in judicial and administrative proceedings in the national jurisdiction of the RF in the context of

defending the rights of representative institutions of the Crimean Tatar people and their members before judicial, law enforcement, and administrative authorities of the RF both in and beyond the RF.

We suggest that you act without delay in sending 2 copies of the complete text of the official Russian translation of the above-mentioned Court Order of the UN International Court of Justice certified in the prescribed manner to our mailing address: 2 Bolsunovskaya Street, Office No. 233, Kyiv, 01014, Ukraine.

The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People needs the copies of the complete text of the official Russian translation of this Court Order of the UN International Court of Justice, certified in the prescribed manner to arrange the defense of the rights of representative institutions of the Crimean Tatar people and their members before judicial, law enforcement, and administrative authorities of the RF both in and beyond the RF.

**Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People,
Ukrainian Parliament Member**

Refat Chubarov

Annex 862

Krymsoyuzpechat Private Joint-Stock Company Letter No. 773 to the General Director of National Press Publishing State Enterprise, dated 18 June 2014

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

Krymsoyuzpechat [logo]
Private joint-stock company
“Krymsoyuzpechat”

5 ul. Gorkogo
9500 Simferopol
Tel (+380652) 27-62-71 fax 27-49-63
Email: krymsoyuz@gmail.com
sekr@sf.ukrtel.net
Account No: 40702810440120000037
Russian National Commercial Bank OJSC
BIC 044525607
Tax code (INN) 7701105 460
No 773 of 06 “18” 2014
to ref No

R.Y. Ratushny,
Director-General,
National Press Publishing
(Natsionalne Gazetno-Zhurnalne Vydavnytstvo)
state company,
1 vul. Vasylkivska 03040 Kyiv, Ukraine

Termination of agreement

It is public knowledge that an all-Crimea referendum was held on March 16, 2014 and that the Republic of Crimea as well as the city of Sevastopol were admitted into the Russian Federation on March 18, 2014, as confirmed by the Federal Constitutional Law of the Russian Federation No. 36-FZ of March 21, 2014 “Ratification of the Treaty 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 Parts of the Russian Federation” and the Federal Constitutional Law No 6-FKZ of March 21, 2014 “Admission of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and the Formation of New Constituent Parts of the Russian Federation and the federal city of Sevastopol.”

As a result of this, the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol are now governed by Russian law, the only legal tender as of June 1, 2014 is the Russian rouble (Federal Constitutional Law No 7-FKZ of May 27, 2014), and transitional Russian government bodies, courts, and banking system have been formed which are detached from the government bodies and the banking system of mainland Ukraine. The above makes it impossible to continue performing obligations under our agreement.

According to the Law of Ukraine No 1207-VII of 04.15.2014 “Safeguarding citizens’ rights and freedoms and the legal system in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine” (published in the Holos Ukrayiny newspaper issue No 83 (special edition) on 04.26.2014, the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine (hereinafter: temporarily occupied territory) is an inseparable part of Ukraine subject to the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

In addition, the National Bank Resolution No. 260 of May 6, 2014 bars Ukrainian banks from conducting operations with Ukrainian banking institutions and their branches in the above territory.

According to Article 607 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, **an obligation is lifted if it becomes impossible to perform due to a circumstance beyond either party's control.**

According to Article 652 Part 1 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, an agreement may be amended or terminated with the consent of the parties in the event of a substantial change in circumstances under which the agreement was signed, **unless otherwise** stipulated by the agreement or **implied by the nature of the obligation**. A change in circumstances is substantial if they have changed to the extent that, if foreseen, the parties would not have signed the agreement or would have signed it on different terms.

The nature of the obligation implies that it has to be performed in the Ukrainian hryvnia, however legal entities located in the territory of the Republic of Crimea must conduct payments in Russian roubles. Supply Agreement No. 66 of December 6, 2013 is not a foreign trade agreement as it was concluded within the boundaries of the same country, which is implied by the nature of the agreement, therefore using this or other currency would run counter to both legislations (of Ukraine and of Russia), leading to a termination of the agreement for reasons beyond the control of its parties.

Based on the above, because it is impossible to perform the agreement for reasons beyond either party's control, we consider Supply Agreement No. 66 of December 6, 2014 [sic] terminated from June 1, 2014, and all the obligations under this agreement lifted.

Chairman of the Board

[signature]

N.V. Stelmashova

[seal:]

Soyuzdruk PJSC

Tax code 03347383

Simferopol

Autonomous Republic of Crimea

Annex 863

Letter of Petition for reconsideration, signed by Eskender Bariiev (12 July 2017).

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

To a public authority of the Russian Federation – the
Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea.
2, Pavlenko Street, Simferopol, Crimea.
Fax: 3652-27-23-55. Email: vs.krm@sudrf.ru. Petitioner:
**Eskender Enverovich Bariev, 2 Bolsunovskogo Street,
apartment 124, Kyiv, 01014, Ukraine. D.o.b. July 23,
1974, citizen of Ukraine. Phone: +380503607853. Email:
ebariiev@gmail.com.** Concerned agency (party to the
case): Public authority of the Russian Federation –
Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea. 21
Sevastopolskaya Street, Simferopol, Crimea

Petition
**for reconsideration of the legally binding judicial act (Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court
of the Republic of Crimea) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in connection with newly discovered
circumstances**

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea initiated a criminal case following an administrative claim from the prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea calling for the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to be declared an extremist organization and for a ban to be imposed on the activities of the Mejlis as "the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People".

With its Ruling of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea granted the claim of the prosecutor calling for the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to be declared an extremist organization and for a ban to be imposed on the activities of the Mejlis as "the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People".

On September 29, 2016, the judicial panel for administrative cases at the RF Supreme Court issued an Appellate Ruling in the appeal lodged by the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People against the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea.

In its Appellate Ruling, the RF Supreme Court decided to uphold the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea without alterations and disallow the appeal of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

The reasoning offered for this was that the appeal did not contain arguments that would refute the findings of the Court of First Instance or prove the existence of grounds for reversing or altering the judicial act through the appellate procedure.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea and the RF Supreme Court found that the argument of the defense of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to the effect that the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People is not a public organization and instead is the duly empowered supreme representative body of the Crimean Tatar People formed through elections was without merit.

The RF Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea took a shared stance to the effect that the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People had the appropriate legal attributes qualifying it as a public association.

In its Appellate Ruling, the RF Supreme Court also stated that "the judicial panel cannot help but agree with the conclusion of the Court of First Instance to the effect that the ban imposed on the activities of the Mejlis as an extremist organization does not entail a violation of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to political, economic, social, and cultural development, or of the people's fundamental right to self-identity."

In issuing its decision, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea ignored the arguments of the defense of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to the effect the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People is in violation of international law on indigenous peoples and international law on human rights; meanwhile, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation found these arguments to be without merit in its Appellate Ruling.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea took this stance without a reference to international law, while the RF Supreme Court substantiated it with its analysis of individual provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, specifically its Articles 18, 19, and 46, Article 27 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Section 3.2 of CCPR General Comment No. 23 (50) devoted to the issues of interpretation of Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 17 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950.

Meanwhile, aspects of protection against racial discriminations were also repeatedly mentioned during these proceedings by the defense of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, neither the Mejlis defense, nor the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea, nor the RF Supreme Court analyzed the provisions of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination during these proceedings.

This international treaty was ratified by USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree No. 3534-VII of January 22, 1969, with a reservation about Article 22 about non-recognition of the mandatory jurisdiction of the UN International Court of Justice over disputes involving the interpretation or application of this Convention. This reservation was removed by Supreme Council Presidium Decree No. 10125-XI of February 10, 1989.

After the collapse of the USSR, the Russian Foreign Ministry issued a Note of January 13, 1992, proclaiming that the Russian Federation would continue to exercise rights and perform obligations arising out of international treaties concluded by the USSR; in this Note, the Russian Foreign Ministry asked that the Russian Federation be treated as a Party to all standing international treaties in place of the USSR.

This Note was accepted as duly executed by, *inter alia*, the UN as the depositary of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Under such circumstances and pursuant to Part 3 of Article 1, Part 1 of Article 5 of the Federal Law *on International Treaties of the Russian Federation* of July 15, 1995, the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is an international treaty of the Russian Federation and, under the Russian Constitution, is an integral part of the Russian legal system.

Under Article 22 of the 1965 International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention, shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement.

The UN International Court of Justice operates under the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which forms an integral part of the UN Charter. The UN Charter was ratified in its entirety by a Decree of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium on August 20, 1945.

With the foregoing in mind, pursuant to Part 3 of Article 1, Part 1 of Article 5 of the Federal Law *on International Treaties of the Russian Federation* of July 15, 1995, the 1945 Statute of the UN International Court of Justice is an international treaty of the Russian Federation and, under the Russian Constitution, is an integral part of the Russian legal system.

According to information available on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice at <http://www.icj-cij.org/en>, in a number of official statements by the Russian Foreign Ministry, and the UN International Court of Justice document at our disposal, titled *Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 19 April 2017, Order* (hereinafter “the Order”), on January 16, 2017 the State of Ukraine filed an application with the administrative office of the UN International Court of Justice against the Russian Federation under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination along with a motion for provisional measures under this Application, of which the UN International Court of Justice immediately notified the Russian Government.

The awareness of the Russian Federation and its official consent to participate in these proceedings are proven, *inter alia*, by the fact that on January 20, 2017, the Russian Federation appointed a judge *ad hoc*

basis for this case, as well as the fact that the Russian delegation took an active part from March 6 to March 9, 2017 in public hearings where the UN International Court of Justice considered Ukraine's motion for provisional measures to be instituted by the UN International Court of Justice in connection with this Application against the Russian Federation.

After examining this matter, the UN International Court of Justice published the above-mentioned Order of April 19, 2017, which is available on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice at <http://www.icj-cij.org/en/case/166> in English and French; in particular, the English-language version is available at <http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/166/19394.pdf>.

According to Section 1 of Article 41 of the Statute of the UN International Court of Justice, the Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

In Article 102 and Clause (a) of Part 1 of Article 106 of the Order, the UN International Court of Justice instituted provisional measures in connection of this Application of Ukraine against the Russian Federation. According to this provisional measure, with regard to the situation in Crimea, the Russian Federation must, in accordance with its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, refrain from maintaining or imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions, including the Mejlis.

The fact that Clause (a) of Part 1 of Article 106 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice mentions specifically the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as the institution banned by the Russian Federation through the administrative judicial process via the above-mentioned decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea of April 26, 2016 and the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016 is corroborated by the following circumstances:

- the fact that Article 3 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice quotes fragments from Ukraine's Application in this case (specifically its Clause (c) of Article 137 and Clause (b) of Article 138), which mention Russia's ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and the need to restore the rights of Crimean Tatars;

- the fact that Articles 7, 14, and 85 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice quote fragments from Ukraine's motion for provisional measures in this case, particularly Clause (c) of Paragraph 24 of Ukraine's petition about the need to reverse the act of the Russian Federation banning the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as well as the same petition made by Ukraine during the oral hearing at the UN International Court of Justice;

- the fact that Article 36 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice mentions the position of the Russian Federation in this case, specifically that [the Mejlis] has been wrongly characterized by Ukraine as "the central self-governing institution of Crimean Tatar life" and that it is not the only representative body of the Crimean Tatars, and also that, in any event, the decision to ban the Mejlis was taken on security grounds and for public order reasons;

- the fact that Article 91 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice mentions Ukraine's quote of UN General Assembly Resolution 71/205 of December 19, 2016, which expresses serious concern over the ban of the Mejlis;

- a separate opinion on the Order expressed by Leonid Skotnikov, a judge appointed on *ad hoc* basis by the Russian Federation, which is available on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice at <http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/166/19408.pdf>. The separate opinion states, with regard to the Order articles on the Mejlis, that the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are not relevant to organizations which claim to represent a certain ethnic group as a self-government body with quasi-executive functions, and also mentions that the Mejlis was banned by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea and the RF Supreme Court for "extremist activities".

It obviously follows from the above-mentioned articles of the Order that the Mejlis mentioned in Article 102 and in Clause (a) of Part 1 of Article 106 is specifically the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People that has been banned in the Russian Federation under the administrative judicial procedure by the above-mentioned decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea of April 26, 2016 and the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016.

The Order articles pertaining to the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People refute a number of statements made in the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and, accordingly, in the Appellate Ruling of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of September 29, 2016.

In particular, in Article 97 of the Order, the UN International Court of Justice takes note of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) report on the human rights situation in Ukraine from May 16 to August 15, 2016, which states that the ban on the Mejlis, which is a self-government body with quasi-executive functions, appears to deny the Crimean Tatars, as indigenous people of Crimea, the right to choose their representative institutions.

Also, in Article 97 of the Order, the UN International Court of Justice takes note of the OHCHR report on the human rights situation from May 16 to August 15, 2016, according to which none of the Crimean Tatar NGOs currently registered in Crimea can be considered to have the same degree of representativeness and legitimacy as the Mejlis, elected by the Crimean Tatars' assembly, namely the Kurultai.

Therefore, in its Order, the UN International Court of Justice determined the role of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People in the system of the exercise of the rights of Crimean Tatars as an indigenous people of Crimea to elect its own representative institutions as well as the fact that it is different from public associations of Crimean Tatars.

It should be noted that in its Decision of April 26, 2016 the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea cited other provisions of previously published human rights situation reports of the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) as evidence relevant to this case.

Also, according to Article 98 of the Order, the UN International Court of Justice considers that there is an imminent risk that the acts, such as the ban on the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, could lead to irreparable prejudice to the rights guaranteed by the 1965 International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Therefore, the articles of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice expressly refute the arguments presented both in the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea and in the Appellate Ruling of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016, regarding the following:

- allegedly, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People has the appropriate legal attributes qualifying it as a public association;

- allegedly, the ban imposed on the activities of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as an "extremist organization" does not entail a violation of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to political, economic, social, and cultural development, or of the people's fundamental right to self-identity;

- allegedly, the argument to the effect that the contested judicial act is in violation of international law on indigenous peoples is without merit.

Therefore, the Order of the UN International Court of Justice, issued as part of a special Court hearing on April 19, 2017, established circumstances of relevance to this administrative case regarding the applicability of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

These circumstances regarding the applicability of the provisions of the International Convention to the activity of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People undoubtedly existed as of February-September 2016, but had been unknown to me as the petitioner and I could not have been reasonably aware of them because it was only in January-April 2017 that the UN International Court of Justice evaluated the applicability of provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, which existed in 2016 and prior to that.

Members or representatives of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People did not initiate the hearing of the case by the UN International Court of Justice in which the Court decided it was necessary to evaluate such applicability. The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People or its members or representatives were not involved in the preparation of materials for this case in any capacity.

According to Paragraph 1 of Part 2 of Article 350 of the RF Administrative Procedure Code, the above-mentioned circumstances are grounds for reconsideration of judicial acts in connection with newly discovered circumstances, particularly for reconsideration of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea that banned the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as an extremist organization.

According to Part 1 of Article 345 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure, a legally binding judicial act may be reconsidered in connection with newly discovered circumstances by the Court that issued it.

According to Part 2 of Article 345 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure, judicial acts of an Appellate Court may be reconsidered in connection with newly discovered circumstances by the Appellate Court only if this Appellate Court modified the judicial act being contested or issued a new judicial act.

In its Appellate Ruling of September 29, 2017, the RF Supreme Court decided to uphold the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea without alterations and disallow the appeal of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, and did not issue new judicial acts.

For this reason, reconsideration of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in connection with newly discovered circumstances falls under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea.

At the time when the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People was banned, I was a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, i.e. I am individual who was not personally involved in this administrative case but whose rights and duties as a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People were the subject of the issue decided by the Court in this case. For this reason, I am authorized to file this petition pursuant to Part 1 of Article 346 of the RF Administrative Procedure Code.

I believe that the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 has to be reconsidered in connection with newly discovered (newly arisen) circumstances on the following grounds: The Order of the UN International Court of Justice, issued as part of a special Court hearing on April 19, 2017 established circumstances of relevance to this administrative case regarding the applicability of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

These circumstances regarding the applicability of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People refute the position taken by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in its Decision of April 26, 2016, which was upheld by the RF Supreme Court in its entirety, specifically:

- the Court mistakenly determined the status of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as a “public organization”;
- the Court mistakenly equated such social values as the fight against extremism with the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to political, economic, social, and cultural development, or of the people’s fundamental right to self-identity;

- the Court's mistaken decision not to denounce the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as a gross and blatant, disproportionate violation of international standards and rights of indigenous peoples and international standards recognized by the Russian Federation.

In light of the foregoing and guided by the provisions of the RF Administrative Procedure Code, particularly its Articles 345 to 351, I hereby request that you:

- grant this petition calling for reconsideration of the legally binding judicial act (Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in connection with newly discovered circumstances;

- reverse the legally binding judicial act (Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in connection with newly discovered circumstances.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF Administrative Procedure Code, I motion for the Court to request the following evidence from the Russian Foreign Ministry: the official translation of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice, as part of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation), and the separate opinion on the Order issued by judge Leonid Skotnikov, appointed on *ad hoc* basis by the Russian Federation.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF Administrative Procedure Code, I hereby motion to have the Court request a certified copy of the text of the Appellate Ruling of September 29, 2016 of the judicial panel for administrative cases at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in the case involving the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, if this certified copy is required for purposes of examining this petition.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF Administrative Procedure Code, I hereby motion for the Court to present a certified copy of the text of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 involving the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, if this certified copy is required for purposes of examining this petition.

Attachment:

1. Copy of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 – 1 page.

2. Copy of the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of September 29, 2016, No. 127-APG16-4 – 17 pages.

3. Copy of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice, as part of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) – 108 pages.

4. Copies of the passport of Eskender Enverovich Bariev – 2 pages.

5. Copy of this petition and the above-mentioned attachments to it for the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea as a party to the case proceedings.

July 12, 2017

[signature] Eskender Enverovich Bariev

Annex 864

Private complaint against the Decision of 21 July 2017, by Eskender Bariiev

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

Supreme Court of the Russian Federation
15 Povarskaya Street, Moscow, 121260
Phone: +7495-690-4314, +7495-627-9690

Submitted through a public authority of the Russian Federation – the Supreme Court of the Republic of
Crimea

2 Pavlenko Street, Simferopol, Crimea
Fax: 3652-27-23-55, email: vs.krm@sudrf.ru

Complainant:

Eskender Enverovich Bariev
2 Bolsunovskogo Street, apartment 124, Kyiv, 01014, Ukraine
D.o.b. July 23, 1974, citizen of Ukraine,
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Private complaint against the Decision of July 21, 2017 by Judge N.A. Terentyeva of the Supreme Court
of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016.

I, E.E. Bariev, member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People (hereinafter “the Mejlis”) banned by a decision of a public authority of the Russian Federation (hereinafter “RF”) – the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter “the Court”), filed a petition on July 12, 2017 calling for reconsideration of a legally binding judicial act (Ruling of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 involving the ban of the Mejlis in connection with newly discovered circumstances (hereinafter “the Petition”).

With its Ruling of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016, the Court granted the claim of the RF authorities calling for the Mejlis to be declared an extremist organization and for a ban to be imposed on the activities of the Mejlis as “the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People”. On September 29, 2016, the judicial panel for administrative cases at the RF Supreme Court issued an Appellate Ruling in the appeal lodged by the Mejlis against the Court Decision of April 26, 2016. In its Appellate Ruling, the RF Supreme Court decided to uphold the Court Decision of April 26, 2016, without alterations and disallow the appeal of the Mejlis.

The reasoning offered for this was that the appeal did not contain arguments that would refute the findings of the court of first instance or prove the existence of grounds for reversing or altering the judicial act through the appellate procedure.

The Court and the RF Supreme Court found that the argument of the Mejlis defense to the effect that the Mejlis is not a public organization and instead is the duly empowered supreme representative body of the Crimean Tatar People formed through elections was without merit. The RF Supreme Court and the Court took a shared stance to the effect that the Mejlis had the appropriate legal attributes qualifying it as a public association.

In its Appellate Ruling, the RF Supreme Court also stated that “the judicial panel cannot help but agree with the conclusion of the court of first instance to the effect that the ban imposed on the activities of the Mejlis as an extremist organization does not entail a violation of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to political, economic, social, and cultural development, or of the people’s fundamental right to self-identity.” In issuing its Decision, the Court ignored the arguments of the Mejlis defense to the effect the ban of the Mejlis is in violation of international law on indigenous peoples and international law on human rights; meanwhile, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation found these arguments to be without merit in its Appellate Ruling.

The Court took this stance without a reference to international law, while the RF Supreme Court substantiated it with its analysis of individual provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, specifically its Articles 18, 19, and 46, Article 27 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Section 3.2 of CCPR General Comment No. 23 (50) devoted to the issues of interpretation of

Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 17 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950.

Meanwhile, aspects of protection against racial discriminations were also repeatedly mentioned during these proceedings by the Mejlis defense, neither the Mejlis defense, nor the Court, nor the RF Supreme Court analyzed the provisions of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination during these proceedings. This international treaty was ratified by USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree No. 3534-VII of January 22, 1969, with a reservation about Article 22 about non-recognition of the mandatory jurisdiction of the UN International Court of Justice over disputes involving the interpretation or application of this Convention. This reservation was removed by Supreme Council Presidium Decree No. 10125-XI of February 10, 1989.

After the collapse of the USSR, the Russian Foreign Ministry issued a Note of January 13, 1992, proclaiming that the Russian Federation would continue to exercise rights and perform obligations arising out of international treaties concluded by the USSR; in this note, the Russian Foreign Ministry asked that the Russian Federation be treated as a Party to all standing international treaties in place of the USSR. This note was accepted as duly executed by, *inter alia*, the UN as the depositary of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Under such circumstances and pursuant to Part 3 of Article 1, Part 1 of Article 5 of the Federal Law *on International Treaties of the Russian Federation* of July 15, 1995, the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is an international treaty of the Russian Federation and, under the Russian Constitution, is an integral part of the Russian legal system.

Under Article 22 of the 1965 International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention, shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement. The UN International Court of Justice operates under the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which forms an integral part of the UN Charter. The UN Charter was ratified in its entirety by a Decree of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium on August 20, 1945.

With the foregoing in mind, pursuant to Part 3 of Article 1, Part 1 of Article 5 of the Federal Law *on International Treaties of the Russian Federation* of July 15, 1995, the 1945 Statute of the UN International Court of Justice is an international treaty of the Russian Federation and, under the Russian Constitution, is an integral part of the Russian legal system.

According to information available on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice at <http://www.icj-cij.org/en>, in a number of official statements by the Russian Foreign Ministry, and the UN International Court of Justice document at our disposal, titled *Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 19 April 2017, Order* (hereinafter “the Order”), on January 16, 2017 the State of Ukraine filed an application with the administrative office of the UN International Court of Justice against the Russian Federation under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination along with a motion for provisional measures under this Application, of which the UN International Court of Justice immediately notified the Russian Government.

The awareness of the Russian Federation and its official consent to participate in these proceedings are proven, *inter alia*, by the fact that on January 20, 2017 the Russian Federation appointed an *ad hoc* judge for this case as well as the fact that the Russian delegation took an active part from March 6 to 9, 2017 in public hearings where the UN International Court of Justice considered Ukraine’s motion for provisional measures to be instituted by the UN International Court of Justice in connection with this Application against the Russian Federation.

After examining this matter, the UN International Court of Justice published the above-mentioned Order of April 19, 2017, which is available on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice at

<http://www.icj-cij.org/en/case/166> in English and French; in particular, the Order in the English language is available at <http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/166/19394.pdf>.

According to Section 1 of Article 41 of the Statute of the UN International Court of Justice, the Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

In Article 102 and Clause (a) of Part 1 of Article 106 of the Order, the UN International Court of Justice instituted provisional measures in connection of this Application of Ukraine against the Russian Federation. According to this provisional measure, with regard to the situation in Crimea, the Russian Federation must, in accordance with its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, refrain from maintaining or imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions, including the Mejlis.

The fact that Clause (a) of Part 1 of Article 106 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice mentions specifically the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as the institution banned by the Russian Federation through the administrative judicial process via the above-mentioned Decision of the Court of April 26, 2016 and the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016 is corroborated by the following circumstances:

- the fact that Article 3 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice quotes fragments from Ukraine's Application in this case (specifically its Clause (c) of Article 137 and Clause (b) of Article 138), which mention Russia's ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and the need to restore the rights of Crimean Tatars;

- the fact that Articles 7, 14, and 85 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice quote fragments from Ukraine's motion for provisional measures in this case, particularly Clause (c) of Paragraph 24 of Ukraine's petition about the need to reverse the act of the Russian Federation banning the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as well as the same petition made by Ukraine during the oral hearing at the UN International Court of Justice;

- the fact that Article 36 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice mentions the position of the Russian Federation in this case, specifically that [the Mejlis] has been wrongly characterized by Ukraine as "the central self-governing institution of Crimean Tatar life" and that it is not the only representative body of the Crimean Tatars, and also that, in any event, the decision to ban the Mejlis was taken on security grounds and for public order reasons;

- the fact that Article 91 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice mentions Ukraine's quote of UN General Assembly Resolution 71/205 of December 19, 2016, which expresses serious concern over the ban of the Mejlis;

- a separate opinion on the Order expressed by Leonid Skotnikov, a judge appointed on *ad hoc* basis by the Russian Federation, which is available on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice at <http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/166/19408.pdf>. The separate opinion states with regard to the articles of the Order on the Mejlis that the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are not relevant to organizations which claim to represent a certain ethnic group as a self-government body with quasi-executive functions, and also mentions that the Mejlis was banned by the Court and the RF Supreme Court for "extremist activities".

It obviously follows from the above-mentioned articles of the Order that the Mejlis mentioned in Article 102 and in Clause (a) of Part 1 of Article 106 is specifically the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People that has been banned in the Russian Federation under the administrative judicial procedure by the above-mentioned Decision of the Court of April 26, 2016 and the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016.

The Order articles pertaining to the Mejlis refute a number of statements made in the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 and, accordingly, in the Appellate Ruling of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016.

In particular, in Article 97 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice takes note of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) report on the human rights situation in Ukraine from May 16 to August 15, 2016, which states that the ban on the Mejlis, which is a self-government body with

quasi-executive functions, appears to deny the Crimean Tatars, as indigenous people of Crimea, the right to choose their representative institutions.

Also, in Article 97 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice also takes note of OHCHR report on the human rights situation from May 16 to August 15, 2016), according to which the none of the Crimean Tatar NGOs currently registered in Crimea can be considered to have the same degree of representativeness and legitimacy as the Mejlis, elected by the Crimean Tatars' assembly, namely the Kurultai. Therefore, in its Order, the UN International Court of Justice determined the role of the Mejlis in the system of the exercise of the rights of Crimean Tatars as an indigenous people of Crimea to elect its own representative institutions as well as the fact that it is different from public associations of Crimean Tatars.

It should be noted that in its Decision of April 26, 2016 the Court cited other provisions of previously published human rights situation reports of the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) as evidence relevant to this case.

Also, according to Article 98 of the Order, the UN International Court of Justice considers that there is an imminent risk that the acts, such as the ban on the Mejlis, could lead to irreparable prejudice to the rights guaranteed by the 1965 International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Therefore, the articles of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice expressly refute the arguments presented both in the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 and in the Appellate Ruling of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016, regarding the following:

- allegedly, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People has the appropriate legal attributes qualifying it as a public association;

- allegedly, the ban imposed on the activities of the Mejlis as an "extremist organization" does not entail a violation of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to political, economic, social, and cultural development, or of the people's fundamental right to self-identity;

- allegedly, the argument to the effect that the contested judicial act is in violation of international law on indigenous peoples is without merit.

Therefore, the Order of the UN International Court of Justice, issued as part of a special court hearing on April 19, 2017 established the circumstances of relevance to this administrative case, regarding the applicability of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis.

These circumstances regarding the applicability of the provisions of the International Convention to the activity of the Mejlis undoubtedly existed as of February-September 2016, but had been unknown to me as the petitioner and I could not have been reasonably aware of them because it was only in January-April 2017 that the UN International Court of Justice evaluated the applicability of provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis, which existed in 2016 and prior to that.

Members or representatives of the Mejlis did not initiate the hearing of the case by the UN International Court of Justice in which the court decided it was necessary to evaluate such applicability. The Mejlis or its members or representatives were not involved in the preparation of materials for this case in any capacity.

According to Paragraph 1 of Part 2 of Article 350 of the RF Administrative Procedure Code (hereinafter the "RF APC"), the above-mentioned circumstances are grounds for reconsideration of judicial acts in connection with newly discovered circumstances, particularly for reconsideration of the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 that banned Mejlis as an extremist organization. According to Part 1 of Article 345 of the RF APC, a legally binding judicial act may be reconsidered in connection with newly discovered circumstances exclusively by the court that issued it. According to Part 2 of Article 345 of the RF APC, judicial acts of an appellate court may be reconsidered in connection with newly discovered circumstances by the appellate court only if this appellate court modified the judicial act being contested or issued a new judicial act.

Therefore, since the time when the Order was issued, reconsideration of the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 under the RF APC in connection with newly discovered circumstances fell under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court, and I, as a member of the Mejlis, have no other opportunity to appeal it under national legislation of the Russian Federation. Therefore, I, as a member of the Mejlis, have no other way to

draw the attention of the Russian Federation to the need to comply with the Order of the UN International Court of Justice to lift the ban on the Mejlis.

At the time when the Mejlis was banned, I was a member of the Mejlis, i.e. I am individual who was not personally involved in this administrative case but whose rights and duties as a member of the Mejlis were the subject of the issue decided by the Court in this case. For this reason, I was authorized to file a petition in connection with Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 involving the ban of the Mejlis in connection with newly discovered circumstances pursuant to Part 1 of Article 346 of the RF APC.

I believe that the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 has to be reconsidered in connection with newly discovered (newly arisen) circumstances on the following grounds: The Order of the UN International Court of Justice issued as part of a special court hearing on April 19, 2017 established circumstances of relevance to this administrative case regarding the applicability of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis.

These circumstances regarding the applicability of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis refute the position taken by the Court in its Decision of April 26, 2016, which was upheld by the RF Supreme Court in its entirety, specifically:

- the Court mistakenly determined the status of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as a "public organization";

- the Court mistakenly equated such social values as the fight against extremism with the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to political, economic, social, and cultural development, or of the people's fundamental right to self-identity;

- the Court's mistaken decision not to denounce the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as a gross and blatant, disproportionate violation of international standards and rights of indigenous peoples and international standards recognized by the Russian Federation.

In light of the foregoing and guided by provisions of the RF APC, particularly its Articles 345 to 351, in my petition filed in connection with newly discovered circumstances in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 involving the ban of the Mejlis, I asked the Court to:

- grant this petition calling for reconsideration of the legally binding judicial act (Court's Decision of April 26, 2016) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in connection with newly discovered circumstances;

- reverse the legally binding judicial act (Court Decision of April 26, 2016) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in connection with newly discovered circumstances.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, I motioned for the court to request the following evidence from the Russian Foreign Ministry: the official translation of the April 19, 2017 Order of the UN International Court of Justice as part of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation), and the separate opinion on the Order issued by judge ad hoc Leonid Skotnikov appointed by the Russian Federation.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, I motioned to have the court request a certified copy of the text of the September 29, 2016 Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in the case involving the ban of the Mejlis, if this certified copy is required for purposes of examining my petition.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, I motioned for the court to present a certified copy of the text of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Court in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 involving the ban of the Mejlis, if this certified copy is required for purposes of examining my petition.

Because the Mejlis members face persecution in the territory under Russian jurisdiction, I am unable to be safely present in the territory of the Crimean Peninsula, particularly in the city of Simferopol where the Court has its seat and is conducting proceedings, which is why I am unable to present documents to the Court or request them from the Court in person.

Due to the absence of postal service between mainland Ukraine and the Crimean Peninsula, I had the text of the Petition and attachments to it delivered in person through the existing border crossing, after which

the text of the Petition and attachments to it were mail to the address of the Court through the local postal service that currently operates in the territory of the Crimean Peninsula.

I mailed the following documents to the Court as part of the attachments to the Petition: a copy of my Ukrainian citizen's passport; a copy of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016; a copy of the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of September 29, 2016, No. 127-APG16-4;

Also, as part of the attachments to the Petition, I mailed to the Court a copy of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice as part of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) in the English language certified on July 12, 2017 by notary public V.T. Ustimenko of the Kyiv Municipal Notary District, which was previously (on July 6, 2017) certified in the prescribed manner by the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine, as well as a translation of this Order into the Ukrainian language performed by translator L.V. Trembich and certified by notary public V.T. Ustimenko of the Kyiv Municipal Notary District.

Also, as part of the attachments to the Petition, I mailed to the Court a copy of the Petition and copies of the above-mentioned attachments to the Petition for the public authority of the Russian Federation in Crimea – the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea, as a party to the case proceedings.

In response to my Petition, on July 21, 2017 Judge N.A. Terentyeva of the Court issued a Decision returning my Petition to me as the petitioner. Judge N.A. Terentyeva issued this Decision based on her position to the effect that my Petition allegedly does not meet the requirements for petition calling for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances under Article 347 of the RF APC.

Judge N.A. Terentyeva substantiated this position by the fact that, allegedly, attachments to the Petition did not include copies of judicial acts reconsideration of which I requested as well as copies of documents that prove the newly discovered circumstances.

Judge N.A. Terentyeva substantiated this statement of hers in the decision by alleging that “the photocopies of the Ruling of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea and the Appellate Ruling of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation do not meet the requirements of Part 2 of Article 70 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure applicable to written evidence because they are not originals or duly certified copies and do not make it possible to verify the authenticity of said documents”.

Judge N.A. Terentyeva also substantiated her position by the fact that “the copy of the document based on which the petition for reconsideration of the Ruling in connection with newly discovered circumstances has been filed is not duly certified”, and went on to say that the “the notarized Ukrainian translation of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice of April 19, 2017 does not constitute certification of the authenticity of the document presented”.

At the same time, with her Decision of July 21, 2017, Judge N.A. Terentyeva disallowed the above-mentioned document discovery motions of mine filed pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, since allegedly I failed to state in my petition that I “unable to obtain these documents on his own and enclose them with the petition; neither has he enclosed with the petition any proof that the release of such documents to the petitioner has been denied”.

Therefore, the position of Judge N.A. Terentyeva is based on a series of mutually exclusive judgments. The Court is the very institution that issued the Decision of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 banning the Mejlis, and the Court is the very institution where the original and/or original or certified copy of this document is kept on file.

In disallowing my motion to have a Court-certified copy of the text of the Decision of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 attached to my Petition, Judge N.A. Terentyeva (who in the context of the same case examined my Petition to which I attached a photocopy of the Decision of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016, a certified copy of which I requested from the Court) unreasonably found that it was allegedly impossible to verify the authenticity of this photocopy.

This position of the judge regarding a copy of the Decision of April 26, 2016 (issued by the same judge) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 is obviously biased, unfair, and one-sided and, as such, conflicts with the principles of administrative court proceedings reflected in Part 2 of Article 8, Article 9, and Parts 1-3 of Article 14 of the RF APC, and is also in gross violation of the standards of Article 6 of the 1950 European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and good practices of the European Court of Human Rights.

This position also conflicts with specific provisions of the RF Administrative Procedure Code. According to Part 3 of Article 347 of the RF APC, the following documents must be enclosed with a petition calling for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances:

- 1) a copy of the judicial act reconsideration of which is requested by the petitioner;
- 2) copies of documents proving the newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances;
- 3) a document proving that the other parties to the case have been sent copies of the petition and documents that are not in their possession, and where such copies have not been sent to the other parties to the case the petitioner must enclose copies of the petition and documents in the number corresponding to the number of the other parties to the case;
- 4) a document proving the person's authority to sign the petition as well as other documents listed in Part 3 of Article 55 of this Code, if the petition is filed by a representative.

It is perfectly obvious from Articles 59 and 70 of the RC APC that the copy of the judicial act reconsideration of which is requested by the petitioner and which is mentioned in Paragraph 1 of Part 3 of Article 347 of the RF APC (in this case a copy of the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 banning the Mejlis) **is not** a piece of evidence in these proceedings in connection with newly discovered circumstances.

Accordingly, this copy of the judicial act **is not subject** to the requirements applicable to written evidence in administration proceedings, which are established by Article 70 of the RF APC, particularly requirements with respect to certification of document copies.

Article 347 itself does not contain any requirements whatsoever regarding any form of certification of the judicial act reconsideration of which the petitioner has requested.

Moreover, Judge N.A. Terentyeva cited wrongful grounds for disallowing my motion for document discovery under Article 45 of the RF APC.

Even if one were to presume as correct the erroneous opinion of Judge N.A. Terentyeva that the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 is a "piece of evidence" in this case, the above-mentioned grounds specified in the Decision of July 21, 2017, on which the judge disallowed my motion to have the Court present a certified copy of the Decision of April 26, 2016 are not provided for in Article 63 of the RF APC.

This is an indication of a biased and prejudiced stance adopted by Judge N.A. Terentyeva in this case.

It stands to mention that the Appellate Ruling of September 29, 2016 of the RF Supreme Court mentioned by Judge N.A. Terentyeva, a copy of which I enclosed with the Petition, is altogether not the judicial act reconsideration of which I requested in my Petition.

For this reason, the format of the copy of this document, which is outside the scope of the requirements of Article 347 of the RF APC, cannot possibly affect the conformity of the Petition and its attachments to the requirements of this article of the RF APC.

At the same time, Judge N.A. Terentyeva's Decision (unsubstantiated by legislative provisions) to disallow my petition to request this document from the RF Supreme Court under Article 45 of the RF APC indicates that Judge N.A. Terentyeva has taken a biased and prejudiced stance in this case.

Therefore, the arguments presented in Judge N.A. Terentyeva's statement to the effect that copies of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea and the Appellate Ruling of the RF Supreme Court as grounds for returning the Petition to the petitioner are totally baseless.

Equally baseless is Judge N.A. Terentyeva's opinion to the effect that the copy of the document based on which the petition for reconsideration of the Ruling in connection with newly discovered circumstances has been filed is not duly certified.

It follows from the foregoing that the Order of the UN International Court of Justice is a document of interstate proceedings under the Statute of the UN International Court of Justice and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Under these international treaties of the Russian Federation, the right to participate in these proceedings and the relevant procedural rights are available only to states and their authorized representatives, which I am not; only English and French are the official languages of these proceedings.

Therefore, I had no practical opportunity whatsoever to receive from the UN International Court of Justice a certified copy of the original Order or a certified copy of the Order translated into Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar or any other language.

Under provisions of international law, the States that are parties to specific proceedings at the International Court of Justice are obligated to translate the Order of the UN International Court of Justice into the national (official) languages of the states other than English and French as part of due compliance with this Order.

The Russian Federation is a party to these proceedings at the UN International Court of Justice as part of which the Order of April 19, 2017 was issued. Therefore, the Russian authorities in general are responsible for ensuring the timely translation of the Order into the Russian language and publishing it as a source of law.

Until the expiry of the three-month term from the effective date of said Order (i.e., until July 19, 2017), which is established by the RF APC for submitting a petition for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly discovered circumstances, none of the Russian authorities reported having completed the official translation of the Order of April 19, 2017 into the Russian language or published this translation.

Since Russian law does not specifically designate the agency authorized to translate acts of the UN International Court of Justice into Russian, the petitioner had no practical or effective opportunity to contact any Russian authority with this request.

The Russian Foreign Ministry ignored the written requests sent by the Mejlis in June 2017 about the need to perform an official translation and publish the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice.

Therefore, since the Russian Federation avoided its obligations to perform an official translation of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice into the Russian language, and publish this translation, I had no practical opportunity to have this Order certified in the Russian jurisdiction.

A copy of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice was certified based on the original by the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine in the prescribed manner with the Ministry's seal bearing the coat of arms on July 6, 2017. This copy itself and, separately from it, the translation of the Order from English to Ukrainian was performed by translator L.V. Trembich and certified by V.T. Ustimenko, a notary public in the Kyiv Municipal Notary District, on July 12, 2017 with the use of the notary's official seal.

According to provisions of the January 22, 1993 Convention on Legal Aid and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases, which is an international treaty binding on Ukraine and the Russian Federation in its current version, "documents, which are issued or authorized by an organ or special entrusted person within their competence, that conform to the established form and are confirmed with the official seal, must be accepted on the territories of other Contracting Parties with any special authorization. Documents, which are regarded as official on the territory of one Contracting Party, have the status of official documents on the territories of other Contracting Parties".

Therefore, Judge N.A. Terentyeva's statement to the effect that, allegedly, the notarized Ukrainian translation of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice does not constitute certification of the authenticity of the document presented is baseless because the notary certified both the authenticity of the Order presented and its translation.

According to Part 5 of Article 70 of the RF APC, written documents presented in court, which are partly or entirely executed in a foreign language, must be accompanied by duly certified translations into the Russian

language. Meanwhile, according to Part 1 of Article 12, administrative judicial proceedings at federal courts of general jurisdiction located in the territory of a republic that is part of the Russian Federation may also be conducted in the official language of that republic. For this reason, under Russian law, the Court can conduct these administrative proceedings in the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages.

Moreover, under Parts 6, 7 [of Article 70] of the RF APC, a document received in a foreign state shall be recognized as written evidence in court if its authenticity is not questioned and it has been legalized in the prescribed manner. International official documents shall be recognized as written evidence in courts without their legalization in the instances specified in the relevant international treaty of the Russian Federation.

In her Decision of July 21, 2017, Judge N.A. Terentyeva did not challenge the authenticity of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice and did not prove that it was legalized through an undue process. Moreover, official documents of the UN International Court of Justice do not require any special national legalization under its Statute, Rules of Procedure and Practice.

The English version of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice is published, *inter alia*, on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice via the link provided in my Petition.

The fact that the UN International Court of Justice issued this Order, much like the contents of its operative part regarding the need to [lift the ban on] the Mejlis as repeatedly covered by the Russian mass media and Russian-language mass media of other countries, is a universally known fact as of July 2017.

Therefore, Judge N.A. Terentyeva's opinion to the effect that "the copy of the document based on which the petition for reconsideration of the Ruling in connection with newly discovered circumstances has been filed is not duly certified", and went on to say that the "the notarized Ukrainian translation of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice of April 19, 2017 does not constitute certification of the authenticity of the document presented" not only conflicts with the principles of administrative judicial proceedings reflected in Part 2 of Article 8, Article 9, Parts 1-3 of Article 14 of the RF APC, but also with the substance of Article 70 of the RF APC.

This position of Judge N.A. Terentyeva is also a form of refusal by an authorized official to comply with the requirements contained in the April 19, 2017 Order of the UN International Court of Justice and is in violation of the relevant provisions of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the 1945 Statute of the UN International Court of Justice. This position is also in gross violation of the standards of Article 6 of the 1950 European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and good practices of the European Court of Human Rights.

Therefore, the Decision of July 21, 2017 of Judge N.A. Terentyeva of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016:

- incorrectly determined the circumstances of relevance to the administrative case;
- contains conflicts between conclusions presented in the Decision and the circumstances of the administrative case;
- violates and misapplies provisions of substantive and procedural law.

According to Part 6 of Article 348 of the RF APC, a private complaint can be filed against a decision to return a petition calling for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances.

In light of the foregoing and guided by provisions of the RF APC, I hereby request:

- that you grant this private complaint against the Decision of July 21, 2017 of Judge N.A. Terentyeva of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 and reverse this Decision in its entirety;

- that you order the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea to accept my petition for reconsideration of the legally binding judicial act (Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in connection with newly discovered circumstances.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the RF APC does not contain detailed regulations governing the submittal of a private complaint against a decision to return a petition calling for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances. Specifically, it does not establish the time frame or procedure for its submittal.

I received the Decision of July 21, 2017 of Judge N.A. Terentyeva of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in the mail on August 12, 2017 in Kyiv. Beginning on July 21, 2017, nobody informed me about the Decision issued in response to my Petition by contacting me at the phone number and email specified in my Petition. Also, my repeated calls to the contact phone numbers of the Court did not yield any information about whether the Court received my Petition and about the results of its review. Moreover, according to the postage receipt, this Decision was mailed to me only on July 31, 2017.

In light of the foregoing, I hereby request an extension of the time frame for submittal of this private complaint if the court (in establishing the time frame for submittal of this complaint, which is not expressly provided in the RF APC) establishes the time frame in such a way as to ensure that this complaint would reach the court beyond this time frame.

Also, pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, I hereby motion for the court to request the following evidence relating to this complaint from the Russian Foreign Ministry: the official translation of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice as part of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation), and the separate opinion on the Order issued by judge ad hoc Leonid Skotnikov appointed by the Russian Federation.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, I hereby motion to have the court request a certified copy of the text of the Appellate Ruling of September 29, 2016 of the judicial panel for administrative cases at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in the case involving the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, I hereby motion for the court to present a certified copy of the text of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 involving the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

Attachments:

1. Copy of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 – 1 page.
2. Copy of the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of September 29, 2016, No. 127-APG16-4 – 17 pages.
3. Copy of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice as part of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) – 108 pages.
4. Copy of the passport of Eskender Enverovich Bariev – 2 pages.
5. Original of E.E. Bariev's petition of July 12, 2017 – 6 pages.
6. Certified copy of the Decision of July 21, 2017 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea – 3 pages.
7. Original of the Letter of July 24, 2017 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea – 1 page.
8. Proof of postage / service of July 31, 2017 – 1 page.
9. Receipt proving payment of stamp duty.
10. Document proving the authority of the representative.
11. A copy of this petition and the above-mentioned attachments hereto.

August _____, 2017

Eksender Bariev

Annex 865

Letter from the Central Investigative Directorate of the Investigative Committee of Russia in the Republic of Crimea to E.M. Kurbedinov, dated 24 July 2017

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE OF RUSSIA

Attn: Attorney E.M. Kurbedinov

Central Investigative Directorate of the
Investigative Committee of Russia in the
Republic of Crimea

35 Marshala Zhukova Street, apartment 10,
Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295035

76 Kievskaya Street, Simferopol, Republic of
Crimea, 295000, Russia

July 24, 2017 No. STSK 221-08-2017/13866

This is to inform you that your request of June 20, 2017 for information about the findings of the investigation into Criminal Case No. 2014417004 initiated in connection with the murder of R.M. Ametov, as well as your request to review the materials of the criminal case received by the Central Investigative Directorate of the Investigative Committee of Russia in the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter "the Central Investigative Directorate") was reviewed on June 23, 2017.

Regarding the arguments presented by you, please be informed that Criminal Case No. 2014417004 is being handled by D.V. Efremova, Senior Investigator with the First Investigative Office of the Directorate for Investigation of High-Profile Cases at the Central Investigative Directorate. The preliminary investigation into this criminal case has now been suspended on the grounds provided by Clause 1, Part 1, Article 208 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. In the meantime, the investigators have arranged a complex of operative and detective activities and sent the relevant instructions to interrogation authorities. However, no information of relevance to the investigation has been ascertained.

Regarding your arguments in support of the possibility of reviewing the materials of the criminal case, please be informed that the law does not provide for such investigative activities in the context of a criminal case that has been suspended.

If you disagree with this decision, you may appeal it with a higher-ranking official of the investigative agency, the prosecutor's office, or the court in the manner prescribed by Article 16 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

Acting Deputy Head of the Directorate
for Investigation of High-Profile Cases
and First Investigative Office

Captain of Justice

[Signature]

E.O. Liulin

Annex 866

Letter from Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to R. Chubarov, dated 9 August 2017

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

Russian Embassy in Ukraine
Consular Division
5 Panfilovtsev St.
Kiev 01015

[Round stamp:
Ukrainian
08 09 17 23]

[Square postage
stamp:
Ukrainian, red
and blue coat of
arms with yellow
lion,
postmarked]

To Refat Chubarov
2 Balsunovskaya St, Office 233
Kiev 01014
Ukraine

[Image: blue coat of arms with double-headed eagle with three crowns, scepter, and orb]

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
(MFA RUSSIA)

32/34 Smolenskaya-Sennaya Sq.
G-200, Moscow, 119200
phone: (499) 244-16-06, fax: (499) 244-91-57
<http://www.mid.ru>

TO REFAT CHUBAROV

2 Balsunovskaya St, Office 233
Kiev, 01014, Ukraine

08/09/2017 No. 10584/2DSNP
Ref. No. _____ dated _____

Dear Mr. Chubarov,

Regarding the issues you touched on in letter No. 1-326, dated July 2, 2017, please note the following.

The Russian Federation is undertaking necessary steps to carry out the resolution of the International Court of Justice on temporary measures in re the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

You are appealing in the capacity of a deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, a nation that is a party to the abovementioned case under consideration of the International Court of Justice. In view of this, we would recommend that you, as a representative of the Ukrainian authorities, appeal to the competent authority of the nation of which you are a citizen for necessary clarification.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
SECOND DEPARTMENT
CIS NATIONS

[Signature]

Yu. Mordvintsev

Annex 867

Letter of 27 September 2017 to R. Chubarov from the Prosecutor of Crimea

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
21 SEVASTOPOLSKAYA ST.
SIMFEROPOL 295015

No. 1510-1/2

[Barcode]

RA741797725RU

[Six identical postage stamps: image of
Ryazan Kremlin, two post office stamps]

R. A. Chubarov

2 Bolsunovskaya St, Office 233
Kiev 010014
Ukraine

[Image: double-headed eagle with three crowns, scepter, and orb]

**PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA**

[Ukrainian]

[Crimean Tatar]

21 Sevastopolskaya St.

Simferopol, 295015

09/27/2017 No. 27-278-2017/On4684-2017

R. A. Chubarov

2 Bolsunovskaya St, Office 233

Kiev, 01014, Ukraine

chubarov@rada.gov.ua

Your appeal on the issue of reversing the ruling of the court recognizing the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, NGO, as an extremist organization, as well as other issues, has been reviewed.

It has been established that on 04/26/2016, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea recognized the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as an extremist organization and prohibited its activities.

On 09/29/2016, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation upheld the aforementioned ruling prohibiting the activities of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, NGO, and recognizing the aforementioned organization as extremist.

In accordance with article 4 of the Administrative Court Procedure Code of the Russian Federation ("ACPC RF") and on the basis of article 345-351 of the ACPC RF, interested parties have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea individually to petition for a review of the court ruling under new or reopened circumstances.

At the same time, I advise that the ruling of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea dated 07/21/2017 on the petitions of E. E. Bariev, N. E. Dzhelyalov, G. Z. Yuksel, D. M. Temishev (in the interest of N. E. Dzhelyalov), and E. P. Avamileva were dismissed on the grounds stipulated by article 374 of the ACPC RF.

In accordance with criminal procedure legislation of the Russian Federation, prosecutorial authorities of the Russian Federation are not authorized to conduct inspections or make procedural rulings under arts. 144–145 of the CPC RF, conduct preliminary investigations into criminal cases of crimes under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, or make procedural rulings dismissing a criminal case or criminal prosecution.

In light of the abovementioned circumstances, issues regarding the dismissal of criminal prosecution of individuals must be addressed to the preliminary investigatory authorities for criminal cases.

AD No. 025659

Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea No.27-278-2017/On4684-2017

Issues regarding entry into the Russian Federation being prohibited, as well as the reversal of such restrictions, belong to the competence of the authority that made such a ruling.

In consideration of the above, currently there are no grounds for implementing other measures of prosecutorial response.

This response may be appealed to a superior official of the authorities of the prosecutor's office and/or to a court.

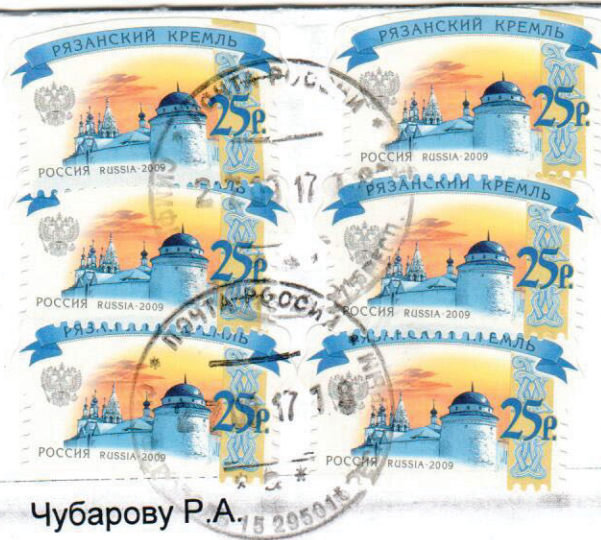
Head of the Department
of the Prosecutor of the Republic

[Signature]
A. V. Alexeev

ПРОКУРАТУРА
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ
УЛ. СЕВАСТОПОЛЬСКАЯ 21
г. СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ 295015
№ отпр. 1510-1/2



RA741797725RU



Чубарову Р.А.

ул. Болсуновская, 2, оф. 233, г. Киев,
Украина,
010014



ПРОКУРАТУРА
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ПРОКУРАТУРА
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРЫМ

ПРОКУРАТУРА
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КРИМ

КЪЫРЫМ ДЖУМХУРИЕТИНИНЪ
ПРОКУРАТУРАСЫ

ул. Севастопольская, 21
г. Симферополь, 295015

Чубарову Р.А.

ул. Болсуновская, 2, оф. 233, г. Киев,
Украина, 01014
chubarov@rada.gov.ua

24.09.2017 № 27-278-2017/Он4684-2017

Ваше обращение по вопросам отмены решения суда о признании экстремистской организацией ОО «Меджлис крымскотатарского народа», а также по иным вопросам рассмотрено.

Установлено, что решением Верховного Суда Республики Крым от 26.04.2016 ОО «Меджлис крымскотатарского народа» признана экстремистской организацией и ее деятельность запрещена.

Решением Верховного Суда Российской Федерации от 29.09.2016 указанное решение о запрете деятельности ОО «Меджлис крымскотатарского народа» и признании указанной организации экстремистской оставлено без изменения.

В соответствии со статьей 4 Кодекса административного судопроизводства Российской Федерации (далее - КАС РФ) и на основании статей 345-351 КАС РФ заинтересованное лицо вправе самостоятельно обратиться в Верховный Суд Республики Крым с заявлением о пересмотре судебного акта по новым или вновь открывшимся обстоятельствам.

Одновременно сообщаю, что определениями Верховного Суда Республики Крым от 21.07.2017 заявления Бариева Э.Э., Джелялова Н.Э., Юксель Г.З., Темишева Д.М. (в защиту интересов Джелялова Н.Э.), Авамилевой Э.Р. возвращены заявителям по основаниям, предусмотренным статьей 374 КАС РФ.

В соответствии с уголовно-процессуальным законодательством Российской Федерации органы прокуратуры Российской Федерации не уполномочены проводить проверки и принимать процессуальные решения в порядке ст. ст. 144 – 145 УПК РФ, проводить предварительное расследование по уголовным делам о преступлениях, предусмотренных Уголовным кодексом Российской Федерации, а также принимать процессуальные решения о прекращении уголовного дела или уголовного преследования.

С учетом изложенных обстоятельств, по вопросам прекращения уголовного преследования в отношении отдельных лиц необходимо обращаться в органы предварительного расследования, в производстве которых находятся уголовные дела.

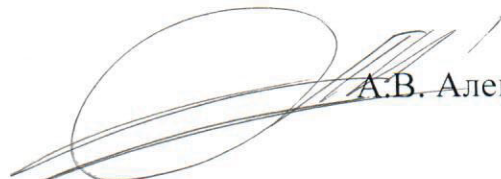
АД № 025659

Вопросы запрета въезда в Российскую Федерацию, а также отмены данных ограничений отнесены к компетенции органа принявшего такое решение.

С учетом изложенного, оснований для принятия иных мер прокурорского реагирования в настоящее время не имеется.

Ответ может быть обжалован вышестоящему должностному лицу органов прокуратуры и (или) в суд.

Начальник отдела
прокуратуры республики



А.В. Алексеев

Annex 868

Intentionally Omitted

Annex 869

Recording of conversation between M. Efremova and L. Islyamov (Date)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

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[00:04 - 04:00]

[Ef.:]

He says: “Marina, Aksyonov—this is art, you’re kidding!”... [Dogma: cheated] not the first time? The question I have for him is a proposal. He’s the one who sent the letter...

[Is.:]

Who?

[Ef.:]

From Aksyonov, he sent the [letter] that I sent to you—on Thursday, remember? What you take a part of and sell.

[Is.:]

From whom?

[Ef.:]

We’ll listen.

[Is.:]

Okay!

[Ef.:]

Right now, I still don’t know to whom—it means, today they... it means, uhhhh... some kind of... clearly, some kind of structure, so that they are together with us, in what they are sure of.

[Is.:]

Mmm-hmm.

[Ef.:]

Here it is...

[Is.:]

So Aksyonov sent that, then?

[Ef.:]

Yes, yes, yes! Absolutely!

[Is.:]

That is, there [Belogorsk?] it was written?

[Ef.:]

It was wri— [Belo...] they were writing for him. They were writing the letter for him—had to be— because he [was what?] under the president and was to go and, like, straighten all those things out, roughly speaking, in Russian. ... So... That means, they say to me, in real time, like “Uhhh... Islyamov doesn’t have 100% of the shares, he has 98.” I say: “I’m happy for you!” I say: “It’s just that I don’t know who has the other 2%. Sorry, I’m not up to speed!”

[Is.:]

No, okay, so... [proposal?]. ... but how many percent does Aksyonov want to take over?

[Ef.:]

Sixty.

[Is.:]

Ah! Ah!

[Ef.: laughs]

[Is.:]

Ah!

[Ef.: laughs]

A blocking stake.

[Is.:]

Ah!

[Ef.: laughs]

A blocking stake.

[Is.:] So I still made an offer to him for a blocking stake. But why does Aksyonov need a blocking stake? For what?

[Ef.:]

Well, because he has someone... He wants what? He certainly doesn’t want any scandals of any kind. He wants everything to be nice and smooth. He already went, and asked, to [Shinberg?].— He has that kind of private situation—he asked for money for television equipment and for... you understand...

[Is.:]

Well yes, for [whatever it costs...?]

[Ef.:]

When they told him how much money it costs...

[Is.:]

Of course...

[Ef.:]

...he apparently went “Oy, oy, oy, oy, oy! I don’t really like this situation all that much. But—I guess—it doesn’t matter, I’m rich, they’ll give me money. So. That means they said to him “My dear, we will give it to you for whatever, I know... You probably know that Rio... well, Russia, which is, you see, with us, you see, broadcasts from our... on our equipment...”

[Is.:]

Yes.

[Ef.:]

Even she—Simonyan—she said: “Guys, we will be broadcasting on your equipment for a year. Moreover, we’re prepared to come to terms with you... that... under whatever terms and conditions... that you, I mean... joint ceremonies—fifty-fifty. Not a problem. But come on, we’ll be working as we have been working.”

[Is.:]

So—the pressure on the banks—that’s coming from Aksyonov, right?

[Ef.:]

Pressure is being put on the banks—yes... In addition, that means... uhh... He’s connected with the Central Bank... In actual fact, it wasn’t he himself... His son reached agreement with the Central Bank and... they even went to Nabiullina—and said that if the situation were such... the kind of situation that this one is, then all the creditors have to be moved to a different category right now.

[Is.:]

Mmm-hmm.

[Ef.:]

Look, I find it shocking—when I—actually realize what this is... I think: then, you’ve got to have some kind of reserve if they move you... to group four.

[Is.:]

True. they’re killing banks [that means, their own]. True.

[Ef.:]

So I, like... After I heard that, I immediately phone Sasha and I say, “Sasha, in this case...” I say, “Let’s somehow... You know, I say, here... Let’s do this then: if uhh... shares are being sold, then—let’s, in a

word, give some sort of structure uhh... accounts to the bank.

[Is.:]

They gave you yourself the license—you? What's with the license...

[Ef.:]

Yes! To me—everything—by fax, we had already agreed to it all, I get the license—not even an interruption.

[Is.:]

Yes.

[Ef.:]

It was simple... again they helped—everything just like that... So now, not only they...

[Is.:]

Got it. And here—here, which [of you] does it involve?

[Ef.:]

I... It was I who phoned him, and I say "Listen, I met..."

[Is.:]

But who, whom [was contacted]—who would that be?

[Ef.:]

I have... have a very good old acquaintance, he...is of a very respectable rank...

[Is.:]

Okay, all that I'm...

[Ef.:]

He's a lieutenant-general. I can introduce you to him—right now I just...

[Is.:]

He's here, or in Crimea?

[Ef.:]

...[didn't] ask. What?

[Is.:]

Here, or in Crimea?

[Ef.:]

Here. Here. Here. He's in charge of all the FSB monitors in Crimea.

[10:23 - 11:30]

[Is.:]

That's not the issue there. What do they say about the Tatars? What do you know about the Tatars?

[Ef.:]

Well, they say... right now, they generally want, as I understand it, the extent to which you are engaged in this... uhh... They have created a parallel Tatar movement.

[Is.:]

Yes?

[Ef.:]

They've registered it.

[Is.:]

Just a second...

[Ef.:]

And now they will butt heads. Why wouldn't you want to, [for example], head the *Mejlis*—of, say, the Crimean Tatars?

[Is.: laughs]

Mmm-hmm.

[Ef.: laughs]

I'm asking you.

[Is.: laughs]

In order to head the *Mejlis*, a *Qurultay* needs to be conducted, and then... it...uhh...the *Mejlis* selects the chairman of the *Mejlis*.

[Ef.:]

No, that's why I'm asking you. I...I'm asking you personally, okay?

[Is.:]

No, I...

[Ef.:]

Let me repeat...I'm repeating my question to you...

[Is.:]

For that, for that, it's probably true that's what they said to you.

[Ef.:]

Yes, I simply wanted to say...

[Is.:]

Yes, it's true. Of course, of course.

[Ef.:]

Why don't you want that?... [to do that]

[Is.:]

No, I would want to, yes, yes, but it's not... not the the way it works. Now...

[Ef.:] Why not?

[Is.:]

Right now it's impossible to hold a *qurultay*, impossible to hold anything—impossible. Because the authorities won't allow it.

[Ef.:]

Okay—but if they do allow it?

[Is.:]

That also will be all FSB business, [as I understand it]. The FSB will... do the organizing.

[Ef.:]

No, I'm not just asking that, you understand.

[Is.: laughs]

I got it.

[Ef.:]

I'm posing that question to you, you understand, from a specific standpoint.

[Is.: laughs]

Forgive me... I understand.

[11:31 - 12:13]

[Is.:]

You're saying something else to me. Here, right now, we are the only channel that [we] can have, right? And you couldn't even get two licenses, but now you are getting something.

[Ef.:]

Right now we are getting something, yes.

[Is.:]

Good. But it turns out that even now, with such terms and conditions, with authorities with whom it's impossible negotiate, they again, through you, want to buy the television channel from me, [applying] pressure like they usually do on a bank...

[Ef.:]

Well, you understand that now you need to make some sort of decision, for yourself. You're leaving the business—and then understand that, in fact, after two years, [it] won't exist anymore...

[Is.:] But it'll be there for two years, right?

[Ef.:] It'll be there for two years, yes, exactly. After that, it won't... Because there's no bigger fool, forgive me, than one who won't nationalize and speaks of "right now" and then is dissolved later—everyone knows that.

[26:29 - 27:42]

[Ef.:]

My specialists in Crimea are just as qualified as yours, honestly, and they've filed all the documents three times, and three times the documents have been processed incorrectly in technical terms. I've asked, "Tell me please, what's the problem?" They say, "Marina, there are nuances that our specialists deal with. In paragraph three in article [thirty-]four, the comma is in the wrong place—or it was left out. Those kinds of things.

[Is.:]

Marina Nikolayevna, I understand—Marinka! I say: Moscow people.

[Ef.:]

I haven't been lazy, and now I've also hired people from Moscow...

[Is.:]

I also hired Muscovites last time. And in 2012, I hired Muscovites. It's something I did [direc...]

[Ef.:]

No, I now simply... No, it's just that very often there are a lot of technical... And now I say, tell me—I say now it's political will. Contrary to what they say, it's political will.

[Is.:]

That's it...

[Ef.:]

I can say straight out...

[Is.:]

Of course. And before, that's what it was. Political will—why? Because we're enemies of the country?

[Ef.:]

Nobody is saying that you are enemies of the country.

[Is.:]

Well then, what—what then? What, what then? If... if we are talking about how we must be on native soil, why must we sell those channels to Aksyonov?

[Ef.:]

The [inaudible.] said: shut it

[Is.: grins] [Shut your mouth]

[Ef.:] That's the long and short of it... right now the choices are, unfortunately, few. We either work within the system—or we don't work.

Annex 870

Decree establishing the Crimea Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic issued by the Council of People's Commissars in Moscow, headed by Vladimir Lenin, was issued on 18 April 1921. The constitution for the new republic was adopted on 10 November 1921. Text

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

CRIMEA. AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

to promote their free cooperation, the Crimean Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) also acknowledges that it is only one of the detachments of the great proletarian Army and, without a close union with the workers and peasants of the powerful Soviet Federation, successfully completing the construction of a new free life in Crimea would be unthinkable. The Crimean SSR asserts its firm resolve to remain one of the integral parts of the overall federation of the great Russian Republic on the principles of the closest and full political and economic consolidation for the joint struggle for the triumph of the communist revolution.

Hence, the Crimean SSR adopts and enacts throughout the territory of Crimea the laws in force in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR) – both those currently on record, and those which may be passed in the future – reserving the right to adjust them to conform with the conditions and particular features of Crimea.

II. COMPOSITION OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

4. The bodies of the Central Government of the Crimean SSR are: the All-Crimea Congress of Soviets of Workers', Peasants', and Red Army Deputies, the Crimean Central Executive Committee, the Council of Peoples Commissars.

5. The Congress of Soviets is convened twice yearly. Extraordinary congresses may be convened by special order of the Crimea Central Executive Committee or at the initiative of local soviets representing no less than one third of the population of the Crimean SSR.

6. The Congress of Councils is comprised of representatives of city soviets, at a ratio of one deputy per 500 voters, and representatives of rural soviets at a ratio of one deputy per 2500 residents.

Note: Delegates to the All-Crimea Congress of Soviets are selected using the prescribed procedures at the district congresses of Soviets; they are elected directly by the regional congresses only in cases where the district congresses do not precede the All-Crimea congress.

7. The All-Crimea Congress of Soviets is the highest authority within the Crimean SSR.

8. The All-Crimea Congress of Soviets selects, from within its own ranks, a Central Executive Committee composed of 50 members, which is the highest legislative and controlling governmental body in Crimea between the congresses of Soviets.

9. The Crimean Central Executive Committee is responsible to the Congress of Soviets.

10. As the highest legislative and controlling body in Crimea, the Crimean Central Executive Committee provides overall direction for the activities of all Soviet governmental agencies in Crimea, consolidates and coordinates their work, reviews and approves proposals submitted to the Council of People's Commissars or its subordinate organizations.

11. The Crimean Central Executive Committee shall perform its work by assembling at a session no less than once every two months.

12. The Crimean Central Executive Committee shall assign 5 of its members to act as a presidium, the rights and obligations of which are defined by the Crimean Central Executive Committee.

13. In between sessions, the members of the Crimean Central Executive Committee shall work at the People's Commissariats of the local Soviets or fulfill individual assignments handed down by the Crimean Central Executive Committee.

14. In order to provide for the continuous management of the affairs of the Crimean SSR, the Crimean Central Executive Committee shall appoint a Council of People's Commissars from among its members; in order to provide leadership for individual branches of governance, the Executive Committee shall also create People's Commissariats, the internal organizations and jurisdictions of which shall be established by the Crimean Central Executive Committee.

Note: The Crimean Central Executive Committee may also appoint persons who are not Executive Committee members to head individual People's Commissariats.

15. The Council of People's Commissars consists of a chairman and peoples commissars.

CRIMEA. AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Note: The Crimean Central Executive Committee shall have exclusive right to appoint or replace, at any time, the chairman and members of the Council of People's Commissars.

16. In the performance of its duties, the Council of People's Commissars shall have the right to review all matters and issues relating to the general governing of the republic, to issue decrees, orders, and instructions and to take any measures necessary for proper and timely Governance, notifying the Crimean Central Executive Committee thereof at the next session.

17. The Council of People's Commissars is responsible to the Crimean Central Executive Committee and the congress of Soviets for its actions.

18. The Crimean Central Executive Committee shall have the right to alter or terminate any decision of the Council of People's Commissars.

19. The title of "people's commissar of Crimea" shall refer exclusively to members of the Council of People's Commissars of the Crimean SSR and may not be assumed by any other representatives of the Soviet government, either central or local.

III. ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL SOVIET GOVERNMENT

20. The entire territory of the Crimean SSR is divided into districts, regions, and townships.

21. The local Soviet governmental bodies are as follows:

- a) The city and village Soviets of Workers', Peasants', Red Army and Navy Deputies;
- b) The district and regional Congresses of Soviets, and the executive committees elected by them;

22. Soviets of Deputies consist of:

- a) City-level – 1 deputy for every 1000 persons of the city's population;
- b) Village-level – 1 deputy for every 100 persons of population.

Note: Soviets of Deputies do not designate executive committees. The term of office of the Soviets is 6 months.

23. Congresses of Soviets consist of the following:

a) District-level congresses consist of representatives of rural Soviets with a ratio of 1 deputy per 1000 residents and representatives of city constituents at a ratio of 1 deputy per 200 constituents.

Note: Elections to the district congress from among city constituents shall be held at the plenary session of the Soviet or, in the absence thereof, directly by the workers' unions.

b) Regional congresses consist of representatives of rural Soviets with a ratio of 1 deputy per 250 residents and of city workers with a ratio of 1 deputy per each 50 constituents.

24. The Congress of Soviets shall be convened by the relevant Executive Committee no less than twice annually, at said Committee's discretion or at the demand of local Soviets representing no less than one third of the total population living in the relevant territory (region, district, entire Crimea).

25. District and regional Congresses of Soviets shall appoint executive committees to perform its day-to-day work.

26. The Congress of Soviets is the highest governmental body within the boundaries of its territory. The Executive Committee fulfills this role in between congresses.

CRIMEA. AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

27. The Crimean Central Executive Committee shall establish the procedure for selecting and convening local Soviets, congresses and their executive bodies, as well as the general provisions on the internal organization of these bodies and the jurisdictional limitations between them.

28. The Crimean Central Executive Committee reserves the right to change the representation quotas during elections.

IV. THE RIGHT TO VOTE

29. The following categories of citizens of the Crimean SSR, of either sex, regardless of religion, nationality, etc., who have reached the age of 18 years by election day, shall have the right to vote and stand for election to the Soviet:

a) All persons making a living through productive and socially useful labor, as well as those individuals engaged in domestic housekeeping providing the aforementioned persons the opportunity to engage in productive labor, such as: workers and servants of all types, persons engaged in industry, trade, or agriculture, etc. and peasants.

b) Soldiers in the Red Army, sailors in the Red Navy.

c) Citizens not falling within the aforementioned categories due to properly documented inability to work.

Note: Local Soviets may, with the approval of the Central government, lower the established legal voting age.

30. The following persons shall not vote and may not be elected to office, even if they also fall within one of the aforementioned categories:

a) Persons who resort to hired pay for the purpose of extracting profit;

b) Persons making a living from non-labor related income, interest on capital, entrepreneurial income, receipts from property, etc.

c) Private traders, brokers and middlemen.

d) Monks and spiritual servants of all religious cults.

e) Employees and officers of the former police, gendarmerie, the security services, and members of the former ruling house of Russia.

f) Persons recognized in the prescribed manner as being mentally ill, as well as persons who are in custody.

g) Persons convicted for self-serving and slanderous crimes, for the period established by law or by ruling of the court.

THE SEAL AND FLAG OF THE CRIMEAN SSR

31. The seal of the Crimean SSR consists of the image generally accepted in the Russian Federative Republic with a superscript on the surrounding border in both the Russian and Tatar languages stating: a) Crimean SSR, b) Proletariat of the world, unite!

32. The flag of the Crimean SSR consists of a red background with a superscript in both the Russian and Tatar languages stating: Crimean Soviet Socialist Republic.

VI. STUDY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CRIMEAN SSR

33. The People's Commissar for Education of the Crimean SSR is encouraged to include study of the Constitution of the RSFSR in the curricula at institutions of learning in the Crimean SSR, along with the study of the Constitution of the Crimean SSR.

"A Collection of the Laws and Regulations of the Workers' and Peasants' Government of the Crimean Soviet Socialist Republic" (1922 – Feb. 1, Vol. 1)

Annex 871

State Defense Committee of the Soviet Union Decree No. 589ss "On the Crimean Tatars" (11
May 1944)

May 11, 1944
**State Defense Committee Decree No. 5859ss - On the
Crimean Tatars**

Citation:

“State Defense Committee Decree No. 5859ss - On the Crimean Tatars,” May 11, 1944, History and Public Policy Program Digital Archive, Library of Congress
<http://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/111000>

Summary:

Acts of the Crimean Tatars during the Second World War and their subsequent punishment.

Original Language:

Russian

Contents:

- English Translation

TOP SECRET

STATE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

State Defense Committee Decree No. 5859ss

May 11, 1944 Moscow, the Kremlin

On the Crimean Tatars

During the Patriotic War [World War II], many Crimean Tatars betrayed the Motherland, deserting Red Army units that defended the Crimea and siding with the enemy, joining volunteer army units formed by the Germans to fight against the Red Army; as members of German punitive detachments, during the occupation of the Crimea by German fascist troops, the Crimean Tatars particularly were noted for their savage reprisals against Soviet partisans, and also helped the German invaders to organize the violent roundup of Soviet citizens for German enslavement and the mass extermination of the Soviet people.

The Crimean Tatars actively collaborated with the German occupation authorities, participating in the so-called "Tatar national committees," organized by the German intelligence organs, and were often used by the Germans to infiltrate the rear of the Red Army with spies and saboteurs. With the support of the Crimean Tatars, the "Tatar national committees," in which the leading role was played by White Guard-Tatar emigrants, directed their activity at the persecution and oppression of the non-Tatar population of the Crimea and were engaged in preparatory efforts to separate the Crimea from the Soviet Union by force, with the help of the German armed forces.

Taking into account the facts cited above, the State Defense Committee decrees that:

1. All Tatars are to be banished from the territory of the Crimea and resettled permanently as special settlers in the regions of the Uzbek SSR. The resettlement will be assigned to the Soviet NKVD. The Soviet NKVD (comrade Beria) is to complete the resettlement by 1 June 1944.

2. The following procedure and conditions of resettlement are to be established:

a) The special settlers will be allowed to take with them personal items, clothing, household objects, dishes and utensils, and up to 500 kilograms of food per family.

Property, buildings, out buildings, furniture, and farmstead lands left behind will be taken over by the local authorities; all beef and dairy cattle, as well as poultry, will be taken over by the People's Commissariat of the Meat and Dairy Industries, all agricultural production by the USSR People's Commissariat of Procurement, horses and other draft animals by the USSR People's Commissariat of Agriculture, and breeding cattle by the USSR People's Commissariat of State Grain and Animal Husbandry Farms.

Exchange receipts will be issued in every populated place and every farm for the receipt of livestock, grain, vegetables, and for other types of agricultural production.

By 1 July this year, the USSR NKVD, People's Commissariat of Agriculture, People's Commissariat of the Meat and Dairy Industries, People's Commissariat of State Grain and Animal Husbandry Farms, and People's Commissariat of Procurement are to submit to the USSR Council of People's Commissars a proposal on the procedure for repaying the special settlers, on the basis of exchange receipts, for livestock, poultry, and agricultural production received from them.

b) ...

To facilitate the receipt of livestock, grain, and agricultural production from the special settlers, the USSR People's Commissariat of Agriculture (comrade Benediktov), USSR People's Commissariat of Procurement (comrade Subbotin), USSR People's Commissariat of the Meat and Dairy Industries (comrade Smirnov), and USSR People's Commissariat of State Grain and Animal Husbandry Farms (comrade Lobanov) are to dispatch the required number of workers to the Crimea, in coordination with comrade Gritsenko.

c) The People's Commissariat of Railroads (comrade Kaganovich) is to organize the transport of the special settlers from Crimea to the Uzbek SSR, using specially formed trains, according to a schedule devised jointly with the USSR NKVD. The number of trains, loading stations, and destination points are to be determined by the USSR NKVD.

Payment for the transport will be based on the rate at which the prisoners are transported;

d) To each train of special settlers, the USSR People's Commissariat of Public Health (comrade Miterov) is to assign, within a time frame to be coordinated with the USSR NKVD, one physician and two nurses, as well as an appropriate supply of medicines, and to provide medical and first-aid care to special settlers in transit;

e) The USSR People's Commissariat of Trade (comrade Liubimov) will provide all trains carrying special settlers with hot food and boiling water on a daily basis.

To provide food for the special settlers in transit, the People's Commissariat of Trade is to allocate the quantity of food supplies indicated in Appendix No. 1.

3. By 1 June of this year, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Uzbekistan, comrade Iusupov, the Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of People's Commissars, comrade Abdurakhmanov, and the Uzbek SSR People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, comrade Kobulov, are to carry out the following steps in regard to the acceptance and settlement of the special settlers:

a) To accept and settle within the Uzbek SSR 140 to 160 thousand special settlers -- Tatars, sent by the USSR NKVD from the Crimean ASSR.

The settlement of the special settlers will occur in state farm communities, existing collective farms, farms affiliated with enterprises, and in factory communities, for employment in agriculture and industry;

b) To establish commissions in oblasts where the special settlers are resettled, consisting of the chairman of the oblast executive committee, secretary of the oblast committee, and chief of the NKVD administration, charging them with the implementation of all measures in connection with the acceptance and distribution of the newly arrived special settlers;

c) To organize raion troikas, consisting of the chairman of the raion executive committee, secretary of the raion committee, and chief of the raion branch of the NKVD, charging them with preparation for the distribution and organization of the acceptance of the newly arrived special settlers;

d) To arrange the automotive transport of the special settlers, mobilizing the vehicles of any enterprises or institutions for this purpose;

e) To grant plots of farm land to the newly arrived special settlers and to help them build homes by providing construction materials;

f) To organize special NKVD commandant's headquarters, to be maintained by the USSR NKVD, in the raions of settlement;

g) By 20 May of this year, the Uzbek SSR Central Committee and Council of People's Commissars are to submit to the USSR NKVD (comrade Beria) a plan for the settlement of the special settlers in the oblasts and raions, indicating the destination points of the trains.

4. Seven-year loans of up to 5,000 rubles per family, for the construction and setting up of homes, are to be extended by the Agricultural Bank (comrade Kravtsov) to special settlers sent to the Uzbek SSR, in their places of settlement.

5. Every month during the June-August 1944 period, equal quantities of flour, groats, and vegetables will be allocated by the USSR People's Commissariat of Procurement (comrade Subbotin) to the Uzbek SSR Council of People's Commissars for distribution to the special settlers, in accordance with Appendix No. 2.

Flour, groats, and vegetables are to be distributed free of charge to the special settlers during the June-August period, as repayment for the agricultural production and livestock received from them in the areas from which they were evicted.

6. To augment the automotive transport capacity of the NKVD troops, garrisoned in the raions of settlement in the Uzbek, Kazakh, and Kirgiz SSR's, the People's Commissariat of Defense (comrade Khrulev) is to provide 100 recently repaired "Willys" motor vehicles and 250 trucks during the May-June 1944 period.

7. By 20 May 1944, the Main Administration for the Transport and Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products (comrade Shirokov) is to allocate and supply 400 tons of gasoline to locations specified by the USSR NKVD, and 200 tons of gasoline are to be placed at the disposal of the Uzbek SSR Council of People's Commissars.

The supply of gasoline [for this purpose] is to be carried out in conjunction with a corresponding reduction of supplies to all other consumers.

8. By 15 May of this year, the Main Supply Administration of the USSR Ministry of Forestry, USSR Council of People's Commissars (comrade Lopukhov), is to deliver 75,000 2.75-meter railroad car boards to the People's Commissariat of Railroads, using any means at its disposal.

9. In May of this year, the People's Commissariat of Finance (comrade Zverev) is to transfer 30 million rubles from the reserve fund of the USSR Council of People's Commissars to the USSR NKVD, for the implementation of special measures.

I. Stalin
Chairman, State Defense Committee

cc : Comrades Molotov, Beria, Malenkov, Mikoian, Voznesenskii, Andreev, Kosygin, Gritsenko, Iusupov, Abdurakhmanov, Kobulov (Uzbek SSR NKVD), Chadaev -- entire document; Shatalin, Gorkin, [illegible] Smirnov, Subbotin, Benediktov, Lobanov, Zverev, Kaganovich, Miterov, Liubimov, Kravtsov, Khrulev, Zhukov, Shirokov, Lopukhov -- appropriate sections.

TRANSLATOR'S COMMENTS:

1. Notation in upper left-hand corner: "To be returned to the State Defense Committee Secretariat (Part II).
2. Typed along left edge of first page: "Making copies or extracts of this decree is strictly prohibited."
3. Willys-Overland developed and mass-produced a jeep model that was given to the Soviet Union during World War II.

Annex 872

Law on Mass Media, No. 2124-1 of 27 December 1991, as subsequently amended

[Page 2]

[...]

"Article 8. Registration of a Mass Media Outlet

The editorial office of a mass media outlet shall carry out its activities after registration of the mass media outlet, unless the mass media outlet is exempt from registration requirements under this Law.

A website on the Internet information and telecommunications network may be registered as an online publication under this Law. A website on the Internet information and telecommunications network that has not been registered as a mass media outlet shall not constitute a mass media outlet.

An application for registration of a mass media outlet whose products are intended for dissemination primarily:

1) throughout the Russian Federation and beyond, shall be submitted by the founder to the federal executive agency authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation;

2) in the territory of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or in the territory of a municipality, shall be submitted by the founder to the regional office of the federal executive agency authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation;

3) in the territories of two or more constituent entities of the Russian Federation, shall be submitted by the founder to the regional office of the federal executive agency authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation in the manner prescribed by said federal executive agency.

The application for registration of a mass media outlet and supporting documents shall be submitted to the registering authority in person or sent by certified mail with proof of service. The applicant may submit said application and documents to the registering authority in the form of electronic documents signed by a qualified advanced electronic signature, including via the joint portal of public and municipal services.

The application for registration of a mass media outlet shall be reviewed by the registering authority within thirty business days of the date of its receipt.

A mass media outlet shall be deemed registered from the date of the decision of the registering authority to register the mass media outlet and make a corresponding entry in the registry of registered mass media outlets. The registering authority shall cause the entry in the registry of registered mass media outlets to be made on the date of the relevant decision.

Based on the decision to register a mass media outlet, an excerpt from the registry of registered mass media outlets shall be issued to the applicant in person or mailed within five business days. The registering authority shall maintain the registry of registered mass media outlets in the manner prescribed by the federal executive agency authorized by the Government of

the Russian Federation.

Information contained in the registry of registered mass media outlets shall be in the public domain and accessible to any individuals or legal entities, unless access to such information has been restricted under federal laws.

The details of a specific mass media outlet shall be released free of charge by the registering authority within five business days of receiving the request for such details.

The details of a specific mass media outlet shall be mailed in writing or sent in the form of an electronic document signed with a qualified advanced electronic signature in the form of an excerpt from the registry of registered mass media outlets. The format of the excerpt from the registry of registered mass media outlets shall be established by the federal executive agency authorized by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The founder reserves the right to begin making products of the mass media outlet within one year from the date of registration of the mass media outlet, failing which the registration of the mass media outlet shall be found to be void in the manner prescribed by this Law.”;

4) In Article 10:

a) Part 1 shall be supplemented with Clause 12 to read as follows:

“12) Information about payment of stamp duty.”;

b) Part 2 shall be amended to read as follows:

“The application shall be accompanied by documents proving that the applicant has complied with the requirements of this Law in establishing the mass media outlet. Lists of such documents shall be approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.”;

c) Part 3 shall be treated as no longer effective;

Annex 873

Federal Law N 305-FZ "On Amending Russian Federation Law 'On Mass Media,'" dated 14 October 2014

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

October 17, 2014

Rossiyskaya Gazeta – Federal Publication No. 6510 (238)

Federal Law N 305-FZ, dated October 14, 2014, “On Amending Russian Federation Law ‘On Mass Media’”

Adopted by the State Duma September 26, 2014

Approved by the Federation Council 1 October 2014

Article 1

The following amendments to Russian Federation Law N 2124-I, dated December 27, 1991, “On Mass Media” (Gazette of the Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Federation and the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation, 1992, N 7, art. 300; Corpus of Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, 2001, N32, art. 3315; 2002, N 30, art. 3029; 2004, N 27, art. 2711; N 45, art. 4377; 2011, N 25, art. 3535; 2012, N 31, art. 4322) shall be introduced:

1) In article 10, part two, the words “is included” shall be replaced with the words “are included”; after the words “governmental fees,” the words “documents affirming compliance with the requirements of article 19 of this Law” shall be added;

2) In article 16:

a) A new part five shall be added and shall read as follows:

“Mass media activities may also be suspended in connection with violating the rules specified in article 19 of this Law, on the basis of a civil court ruling at the request of the registering authority”;

b) part five shall be considered part of part six and shall read as follows:

“The following grounds may serve as the basis for suspending mass media activities in a court: the securing of a claim under part one of this article and the securing of a petition under part five of this article”;

c) part six shall be considered part of part seven;

3) article 19 shall read as follows:

“Article 19. Restrictions associated with establishing a mass media outlet or broadcasting organization (legal entity)

Unless otherwise stipulated in an international agreement of the Russian Federation, a foreign government, international organization, or organization under the control of a foreign government or international organization, foreign legal entity, Russian legal entity with foreign involvement, foreign citizen, stateless person, Russian Federation citizen who possesses citizenship from another government, jointly or separately, shall not act as a founder (participant) of a mass media outlet or act as editorial staff or as a broadcasting organization (legal entity).

Unless otherwise stipulated in an international agreement of the Russian Federation, a foreign government, international organization, or organization under the control of a foreign government or international organization, foreign legal entity, Russian legal entity whose proportion of foreign participation in charter capital is more than 20 percent, foreign citizen, stateless person, Russian Federation citizen who possesses citizenship from another government, jointly or separately, shall not possess, manage, or control, directly or indirectly (including through controlled entities or by possessing in aggregate more than 20 percent of the shares (stocks) of any entity), through more than 20 percent of the shares (stocks) of charter capital, an entity who is a founding participant (member, shareholder) of

a mass media outlet or act as editorial staff or as a broadcasting organization (legal entity)

No person as specified in part one of this article shall establish any other form of control over the founder of a mass media outlet or over an editorial staff or broadcasting organization (legal entity), nor over founding participants (members, stockholders) of a mass media outlet, as a result of which the aforementioned entities acquire the ability, directly or indirectly, to possess, manage, or control such founder, editorial staff, or organization or effectively determine their decisions.

A participant (founder) of a mass media outlet, editorial staff of mass media outlets, or broadcasting organization (legal entity) that does not comply with the requirements of this article may not exercise rights under article 65, clause 1, paragraphs two–six of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation. Votes of the aforementioned entities shall not be considered in determining the quorum of a general meeting of participants (members, shareholders) or when counting a vote.

Any transaction leading to a violation of this article shall be void.

The list of documents affirming compliance with the requirements of this article shall be approved by the Government of the Russian Federation and shall be provided by the entities stipulated in this Law.”;

4) the words “documents affirming compliance with the requirements of article 19 of this Law” shall be added to article 31, part two, clause 2

Article 2

1. This Federal Law shall enter into force on January 1, 2016.

2. Founding documents of the founders of mass media outlets and editorial staff, as well as broadcasting organizations (legal

entities) shall be subject to realignment in accordance with article 19 of Law of the Russian Federation N 2124-I, dated December 27, 1991, "On Mass Media" (as redrafted in this Federal Law) as of February 1, 2016. Information on compliance with article 19 of Law of the Russian Federation N 2124-I, dated December 27, 1991, "On Mass Media" (as redrafted in this Federal Law) shall be subject to transfer to the federal executive agency responsible for mass media registration no later than February 15, 2016.

3. The requirements of Law of the Russian Federation N 2124-I, dated December 27, 1991, "On Mass Media" (as redrafted in this Federal Law) shall enter into force on January 1, 2017 with respect to foreign legal entities and Russian legal entities whose proportion of foreign participation in charter capital is more than 20 percent in accordance with the following conditions:

1) such entities, jointly or separately, directly or indirectly (including through controlled entities or by possessing in aggregate more than 20 percent of the shares (stocks) of any entity) possess, manage, or control, through more than 20 percent of the shares (stocks) of charter capital, an entity that is a founding participant (member, shareholder) of the mass media outlet or act as editorial staff or as a broadcasting organization (legal entity);

2) one or more Russian entities, directly or indirectly (through third parties) shall possess dominant participation, amounting to 80 percent or more.

4. Documents affirming the conditions specified in part 3 of this article shall be submitted to the federal executive agency responsible for mass media registration no later than February 1, 2016.

5. Founding documents of the entities specified in part 3 of this article shall be subject to realignment with Law of the Russian Federation N 2124-I, dated December 27, 1991, "On Mass

Media” (as redrafted in this Federal Law) as of February 1, 2017. Information on compliance with article 19¹ of Law of the Russian Federation N 2124-I, dated December 27, 1991, “On Mass Media” (as redrafted in this Federal Law) shall be subject to transfer to the federal executive agency responsible for mass media registration no later than February 15, 2017.

6. If the federal executive agency responsible for mass media registration does not receive information from the founder of a mass media outlet or its editorial staff, or from a broadcasting organization (legal entity), or receives information from which it may be inferred that such entities are not in compliance with the requirements of article 19 of Law of the Russian Federation N 2124-I, dated December 27, 1991, “On Mass Media” (as redrafted in this Federal Law), in accordance with the procedure established by article 19 of Law of the Russian Federation N 2124-I, dated December 27, 1991, “On Mass Media” (as redrafted in this Federal Law), the agency must apply for the suspension of activities of the mass media outlet.

President of the Russian Federation

V. Putin

Annex 874

Criminal Code Of the Russian Federation No. 63-FZ (13 June 1996)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document



Поиск: кодексы, законы... и другие материалы на сайте

To
find

The wording of the document was prepared with amendments not yet in force

"The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation" of June 13, 1996, No. 63-FZ (as amended on July 29, 2017) (as amended and supplemented, entered into force on August 26, 2017)

i Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, Article 205.1. Promoting terrorist activities

(in the amended version of Federal Law No. 153-FZ of July 27, 2006)
(see the text in the previous wording)

i 1. Declination, recruitment or other involvement of a person in the commission of at least one of the crimes provided for in Articles 205 , 205.2 , 205.3 , 205.4 , 205.5 , 206 , 208 , 211 , 220 , 221 , 277 , 278 , 279 , 360 and 361 of this Code , arming or training a person to commit at least one of these crimes, as well as financing of terrorism -
(in the edition of the Federal Law of July 6, 2016 No. 375-FZ)
(see the text in the previous wording)

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years, with a fine of up to five hundred thousand rubles, or in the amount of the wage or other income of the convicted person for a period of up to three years, or without it.
(in the amended version of Federal Law No. 377-FZ of December 27 , 2009 , No. 352-FZ of December 9, 2010)
(see the text in the previous wording)

i 2. The same acts committed by a person using his official position -

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to fifteen years with a fine in the amount of five hundred thousand to one million rubles, or in the amount of the wage or other income of the convicted person for a period of three to five years, or without it.
(in the amended version of Federal Law No. 377-FZ of December 27 , 2009 , No. 352-FZ of December 9, 2010)
(see the text in the previous wording)

i 3. Aiding in the commission of at least one of the crimes provided for in Article 205 , part three of Article 206 , part one of Article 208 of this Code,
(in the edition of the Federal Law of July 6, 2016 No. 375-FZ)
(see the text in the previous wording)

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of ten to twenty years.
(in the redaction of the Federal Law of 05.05.2014 N 130-FZ)
(see the text in the previous wording)

(Part 3 is introduced by Federal Law No. 352-FZ of December 9, 2010)

i 4. The organization of the commission of at least one of the crimes provided for in Articles 205 , 205.3 , parts three and four of Article 206 , part four of Article 211 of this Code, or the direction of its commission, as well as the organization of the financing of terrorism -

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of fifteen to twenty years with restriction of freedom for a term of one to two years or life imprisonment.
(Part 4 is introduced by the Federal Law of 05.05.2014 N 130-FZ)

Notes. 1. The financing of terrorism in this Code means the provision or collection of funds or provision of financial services with the knowledge that they are intended to finance the organization, preparation or commission of at least one of the crimes provided for in Articles 205 , 205.1 , 205.2 , 205.3 , 205.4 , 205.5 , 206 , 208 , 211 , 220 , 221 , 277 , 278 , 279 and 360 of this Code, or for funding or other material support of a person to commit them to at least one of these crimes, or to provide an organized group, illegal armed formation, a criminal community (criminal organization), established or being established to carry out at least one of these crimes .
(clause 1 in the redaction of the Federal Law of July 6, 2016 No. 375-FZ)
(see the text in the previous wording)

1.1. Under the auspices of this article, it is understood that deliberate assistance in the commission of a crime by advice, directions, information, funds or tools for the commission of a crime, or the removal of obstacles to its commission, as well as a promise to conceal a criminal, means or tools for committing a crime, traces of crime or objects obtained by criminal means, as well as a promise to buy or sell such items.
(Clause 1.1 introduced by the Federal Law of 09.12.2010 N 352-FZ)

2. A person who committed an offense under this article shall be exempted from criminal liability if he timely informed the authorities or otherwise contributed to the prevention or suppression of the crime that he financed and / or facilitated, and if his actions do not contain otherwise of the crime.

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<< Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, Article 205. Terrorist act

Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, Article 205.2. Public Appeals for the Implementation of Terrorist Activities or the Public Justification of Terrorism >>

Art.205.1 of the Criminal Code. Promoting terrorist activities

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Annex 875

Federal Law 62-FZ "On Citizenship of the Russian Federation" (15 May 2002)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

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Law on Russian Federation Citizenship (2002, amended 2009)

FEDERAL LAW NO. 62-FZ OF MAY 31, 2002 ON RUSSIAN FEDERATION CITIZENSHIP

(with the Amendments and Additions of November 11, 2003, November 2, 2004, January 3, July 18, 2006, December 1, 4, 2007, October 1, December 30, 2008, June 28, 2009)

Adopted by the State Duma April 19, 2002
Approved by the Federation Council May 15, 2002

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. The Subject Matter Regulated by the Present Federal Law

The present Federal Law comprises the principles of Russian Federation citizenship and the rules governing relations connected to Russian Federation citizenship, it sets out grounds, terms and the procedure for the acquisition and termination of Russian Federation citizenship.

Article 2. Legislation on the Citizenship of the Russian Federation

The issues of citizenship in the Russian Federation are regulated by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, international treaties of the Russian Federation, the present Federal Law, and also by other regulatory acts of the Russian Federation enacted pursuant thereto.

Article 3. Basic Terms

The following basic terms are used for the purposes of the present Federal Law:

- "citizenship of the Russian Federation" means a stable legal relation of a person with the Russian Federation that manifests itself in an aggregate of their mutual rights and duties;
- "other citizenship" means the citizenship (allegiance) of a foreign state;
- "dual citizenship" means that a Russian Federation citizen has the citizenship (allegiance) of a foreign state;
- "foreign citizen" means a person who is not a Russian Federation citizen and who has the citizenship (allegiance) of a foreign state;
- "stateless person" means a person who is not a Russian Federation citizen and who has no proof that he/she has the citizenship of a foreign state;
- "child" means a person under the age of 18;
- "residence" means that a person is resident in the territory of the Russian Federation or outside of it;
- "the territory of the Russian Federation" means the territory of the Russian Federation within the State Border of the Russian Federation or the territory of the RSFSR within the administrative border of the RSFSR as of the date of the emergence of circumstances relating to the acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship under the present Federal Law;
- "the general procedure for the acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship" means a procedure for considering issues concerning citizenship and making decisions on issues of Russian Federation citizenship by the President of the Russian Federation in respect of persons subject to the ordinary conditions set out in the present Federal Law;
- "the simplified procedure for acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship" means a procedure for considering issues concerning citizenship and making decisions on issues of Russian Federation citizenship in respect of persons who enjoy the preferential treatment conditions set out in the present Federal Law;
- "change of citizenship" means the acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship;
- "residence permit" means the personal identity document of a stateless person issued to confirm permission of permanent residence in the territory of the Russian Federation to a stateless person or a foreign citizen and confirming their right of free exit from the Russian Federation and return to the Russian Federation.

Article 4. The Principles of Russian Federation Citizenship and the Rules Regulating Issues of Russian Federation Citizenship

1. The principles of Russian Federation citizenship and the rules regulating issues of Russian Federation citizenship shall not contain provisions imposing restrictions on citizens' rights by virtue of social, racial, ethnic, language or religion belonging.
2. Citizenship of the Russian Federation is uniform and equal, irrespective of the basis on which it is acquired.
3. Russian Federation citizen's residence outside the Russian Federation does not terminate his/her Russian Federation citizenship.

4. A citizen of the Russian Federation shall not be deprived of Russian Federation citizenship or of the right to change it.
5. A citizen of the Russian Federation shall not be exiled out of the Russian Federation or handed over to a foreign state.
6. The Russian Federation shall encourage stateless persons residing in the territory of the Russian Federation to acquire Russian Federation citizenship.
7. The fact that a person has Russian Federation citizenship or that a person had USSR citizenship before shall be determined under legislative acts of the Russian Federation, the RSFSR or the USSR, international treaties of the Russian Federation or the USSR effective as of the date of the onset of the circumstances to which the person's having a specific citizenship is related.

Article 5. Citizens of the Russian Federation

The following are citizens of the Russian Federation:

- a) persons having citizenship of the Russian Federation as of the date when the present Federal Law enters into force;
- b) persons who have acquired citizenship of the Russian Federation in compliance with the present Federal Law.

Article 6. Dual Citizenship

1. A citizen of the Russian Federation who also has another citizenship shall be deemed by the Russian Federation only as a Russian Federation citizen, except for the cases stipulated by an international treaty of the Russian Federation or a federal law.
2. The acquisition by a Russian Federation citizen of another citizenship shall not cause termination of Russian Federation citizenship.

Article 7. The Granting of Defence and Protection to Russian Federation Citizens Staying Outside of the Russian Federation

1. The citizens of the Russian Federation who stay outside the Russian Federation shall be granted the Russian Federation's defence and protection.
2. The governmental bodies of the Russian Federation, the diplomatic missions and consular institutions of the Russian Federation located outside the Russian Federation, the officials of the said missions and institutions shall assist in Russian Federation citizens' getting an opportunity to enjoy the full scope of all the rights established by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal constitutional laws, federal laws, generally accepted principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, the laws and rules of the states where Russian Federation citizens reside or stay, and also an opportunity for defending their rights and law-protected interests.

Article 8. Russian Federation Citizenship and Marriage

1. Marriage or divorce between a citizen of the Russian Federation and a person not having the Russian Federation citizenship shall not cause a change in the citizenship of these persons.
2. Change of citizenship by one of the spouses shall not cause a change in the citizenship of the other spouse.
3. Divorce shall not cause a change in the citizenship of the children born in wedlock or adopted children.

Article 9. The Citizenship of Children

1. The citizenship of the child in the case of acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship by one or both of the child's parents shall be retained or shall be changed in compliance with the present Federal Law.
2. For a child aged 14 to 18 his/her consent shall be needed for the purpose of acquisition or termination of his/her Russian Federation citizenship.
3. The Russian Federation citizenship of a child shall not be terminated if the child is going to become a stateless person as the result of such termination.
4. The citizenship of a child shall not be changed if a change occurs in the citizenship of the child's parents who have been deprived of their parental rights. In the case of a change in the citizenship of a child no consent is required from his/her parents who have been deprived of their parental rights.

Article 10. The Documents Whereby By Which Russian Federation Citizenship Is Certified

The document whereby Russian Federation citizenship is certified shall be the passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation or another basic document in which the person's citizenship is specified. The types of basic documents serving as the personal identity document of a citizen of the Russian Federation shall be designated by a federal law.

Chapter II. Acquisition of the Citizenship of the Russian Federation

Article 11. Grounds for the Acquisition of Russian Federation Citizenship

Russian Federation citizenship shall be acquired:

- a) by virtue of birth;
- b) as a result of being admitted for Russian Federation citizenship;
- c) as the result of reinstatement of Russian Federation citizenship;
- d) on other grounds set out in the present Federal Law or an international treaty of the Russian Federation.

Article 12. Acquisition of Russian Federation Citizenship by Virtue of the Birth

1. A child shall acquire Russian Federation citizenship by virtue of birth if as of the date of birth of the child:
 - a) both his/her parents or his/her single parent have Russian Federation citizenship (irrespective of the child's place of birth);
 - b) one of his/her parents has Russian Federation citizenship and the other parent is a stateless person or has been recognised as a person unaccounted for or if the whereabouts thereof are unknown (irrespective of the child's place of birth);
 - c) one of his/her parents has Russian Federation citizenship and the other one is a foreign

citizen, on the condition that the child has been born in the territory of the Russian Federation or if otherwise he/she is going to become a stateless person;

d) both his/her parents or his/her only parent residing in the territory of the Russian Federation are foreign citizens or stateless persons, on condition that the child has been born in the territory of the Russian Federation, while the state where his/her parents are citizens does not grant its citizenship thereto.

2. A child who stay in the territory of the Russian Federation and whose parents are unknown shall become a Russian Federation citizen if the parents fail to appear within six month after the time the child was found.

Article 13. Admission into Russian Federation Citizenship on General Terms

1. Foreign citizens and stateless persons who have reached the age of 18 and have dispositive capacity are entitled to file a naturalisation application asking for Russian Federation citizenship on general terms on the condition that the said citizens and persons:

a) have been residing in the territory of the Russian Federation since the day when they received a residence permit and to the day when they file a naturalisation application asking for Russian Federation citizenship for five years without a break, except for the cases specified in Part 2 of the present article. The duration of residence in the territory of the Russian Federation shall be deemed without a break if the person left the Russian Federation for a term not exceeding three months in one year. The term of residence in the territory of the Russian Federation for the persons who had arrived to the Russian Federation prior to July 1, 2002 and do not have residence permits, shall be estimated, as of the date of their registration at the place of residence;

b) undertake to observe the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Russian Federation;

c) have a legal source of means of subsistence;

d) have filed applications with the competent body of the foreign state whereby they waived their other citizenship. No waiver of foreign citizenship is required if this is envisaged by an international treaty of the Russian Federation or the present Federal Law or if the waiver of another citizenship is impossible due to reasons beyond the person's control;

e) are in command of the Russian language; the procedure for assessing the level of knowledge of the Russian language shall be established by regulations on the procedure for considering issues concerning Russian Federation citizenship.

2. The duration of stay in the territory of the Russian Federation established by Item "a" of Part 1 of the present article is reduced to one year if any of the below grounds exist:

a) the person has high achievements in the field of science, technology and culture; the person has a profession or qualification of interest for the Russian Federation;

b) the person has been granted asylum in the territory of the Russian Federation;

c) the person has been recognised as a refugee in the manner established by a federal law.

3. A person having special merits before the Russian Federation may be admitted to Russian Federation citizenship without the need for observing the conditions stipulated in Part 1 of the present article.

4. Citizens of the states, which have formed part of the USSR, serving at least three years in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and in other forces or in military units on a contractual basis, shall be entitled to apply for admittance into the Russian Federation citizenship without observing the terms provided for by Item "a" of Part One of this Article and without presenting the residence permit.

Article 14. Admittance into the Russian Federation Citizenship in a Simplified Manner

1. Foreign citizens and stateless persons who have reached the age of 18 and who have dispositive capacity are entitled to file naturalisation applications asking for Russian citizenship, in a simplified manner without observing the conditions set out in Item "a" of Part One of Article 13 of this Federal Law, if the said citizens and persons:

a) have at least one parent who is a Russian citizen and resides on Russian Federation territory;

b) have had USSR citizenship, and having resided and residing in the states that have formed part of the USSR, have not become citizens of these states and as a result remain stateless persons;

c) are citizens of the states which have formed part of the USSR, have received secondary vocational or higher vocational education at educational institutions of the Russian Federation after July 1, 2002.

2. Foreign citizens and stateless persons residing on the territory of the Russian Federation shall be entitled to apply for admittance to Russian citizenship in a simplified manner without observing the condition concerning the time of residence established by Item "a" of Part One of Article 13 of this Federal Law, if the said citizens and persons:

a) have been born on the territory of the RSFSR and have been citizens of the former USSR;

b) have been married to a citizen of the Russian Federation within at least three years;

c) are disabled persons and have a capable son or daughter who has reached the age of eighteen years and is a citizen of the Russian Federation;

d) have a child who is a citizen of the Russian Federation - in the event that the other parent of the child who is a citizen of the Russian Federation has died or has, by a court decision which has entered into legal force, been deemed to be missing, lacking of or limited in dispositive legal capacity, or has been deprived of or limited in parental rights;

e) have a son or daughter who has reached the age of eighteen years, is a citizen of the Russian Federation and has, by a court decision which has entered into legal force, been deemed lacking of or limited in dispositive legal capacity - in the event that the other parent of such citizen of the Russian Federation who is a citizen of the Russian Federation has died or has, by a court decision which has entered into legal force, been deemed to be missing, lacking of or limited in dispositive legal capacity, or has been deprived of or limited in parental rights.

3. Disabled foreign citizens and stateless persons who have come to the Russian Federation

from the states which have formed part of the USSR, and are registered at the place of residence in the Russian Federation, as on July 1, 2002, shall be entitled to file an application for admittance to the Russian citizenship in the simplified manner without observing the condition concerning the term of residence on the territory of the Russian Federation established by Item "a" of Part One of Article 13 of this Federal Law and without submitting the residence permit.

4. Foreign citizens and stateless persons who had citizenship of the USSR, arrived in the Russian Federation from states that were part of the USSR and were registered at the place of residence in the Russian Federation as on July 1, 2002 or received a permit for sojourn in the Russian Federation or a residence permit, shall be admitted to citizenship of the Russian Federation in a simplified procedure without the observance of the conditions stipulated by Items (a), (c) and (e) of Item one of Article 13 of this Federal Law if they, before July 1, 2009, announce their desire to acquire the citizenship of the Russian Federation.

5. Veterans of the Great Patriotic War who have been citizens of the former USSR and reside on the territory of the Russian Federation shall be admitted to Russian Federation citizenship in the simplified manner without observing the conditions provided for by Items "a", "c", "d" and "e" of Part One of Article 13 of this Federal Law and without presenting a residence permit.

6. There shall be admitted to citizenship of the Russian Federation in the simplified manner without observing the conditions provided for by Part One of Article 13 of this Federal Law children and disabled persons who are foreign citizens or stateless persons:

- a) a child one of whose parents is a citizen of the Russian Federation - on the application of this parent and in the presence of the other parent's consent to the child's becoming a citizen of the Russian Federation. Such consent shall not be required if the child resides on the territory of the Russian Federation;
- b) the child whose only parent is a citizen of the Russian Federation - on the application of this parent;
- c) children or disabled persons who are in custody or guardianship - on the application of the custodian or guardian who are citizens of the Russian Federation.

7. Foreign citizens and stateless persons having registration at the place of residence on the territory of an entity of the Russian Federation chosen by them for permanent residence in accordance with the State Programme for Assisting Voluntary Immigration to the Russian Federation of Compatriots Residing Abroad, may be granted citizenship of the Russian Federation in a simplified procedure without complying with the conditions stipulated by Items (a), (c) and (e) of Part one of Article 13 of this Federal Law.

Article 15. Reinstatement of Russian Federation Citizenship

Foreign citizens and stateless persons who have had Russian Federation citizenship before may have their Russian Federation citizenship reinstated in compliance with Part 1 of Article 13 of the present Federal Law. In such a case the duration of their stay in the territory of the Russian Federation shall be cut to three years.

Article 16. Grounds for Rejecting a Naturalisation Application Asking for Russian Federation Citizenship and an Application for Reinstatement of Russian Federation Citizenship

The naturalisation applications asking for Russian Federation citizenship and the application for reinstatement of Russian Federation citizenship filed by the following persons shall be rejected:

- a) persons who advocate changing by force the fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation or who otherwise create a threat to the security of the Russian Federation;
- b) persons who were evicted out of the Russian Federation under a federal law during the five-year term preceding the date of filing of the naturalisation application asking for Russian Federation citizenship or the application for reinstatement of Russian Federation citizenship;
- c) persons who have used forged documents or provided deliberately untrue information;
- d) persons who undergo military service or service with the security bodies or law-enforcement bodies of a foreign state, except as otherwise envisaged by an international treaty of the Russian Federation;
- e) persons whose previous conviction for the committal of felonious crimes in the territory of the Russian Federation or abroad, such crimes being recognised as such under a federal law, and have not been cleared or expunged;
- f) persons who are criminally prosecuted by the competent bodies of the Russian Federation or competent bodies of foreign states for crimes recognised as such under a federal law (before the court verdict or decision in the case);
- g) persons who have been convicted and who serve a sentence in the form of imprisonment for actions subject to prosecution under a federal law (before the expiration of the sentence term);
- h) Excluded.

Article 17. Choosing Citizenship in the Case of a Change in the State Border of the Russian Federation

When a change occurs in the State Border of the Russian Federation under an international treaty of the Russian Federation, the persons residing in the territory which switched its state shall have a right to choose citizenship (right of optation) in the manner and within the term established by a relevant international treaty of the Russian Federation.

Chapter III. Termination of Citizenship of the Russian Federation

Article 18. Grounds for Terminating Citizenship of the Russian Federation

Citizenship of the Russian Federation shall be terminated:

- a) as a result of surrendering Russian Federation citizenship;
- b) on other grounds stipulated by the present Federal Law or an international treaty of the Russian Federation.

Article 19. Surrendering Citizenship of the Russian Federation

1. A person residing in the territory of the Russian Federation may generally surrender

his/her Russian Federation citizenship by means of voluntary expression of his/her will, except for cases specified in Article 20 of the present Federal Law.

2. The surrender of Russian Federation citizenship by a person residing in the territory of a foreign state shall be effected by means of voluntary expression of his/her will in the simplified manner, except for the cases specified in Article 20 of the present Federal Law.

3. The surrender of the Russian Federation citizenship of a child whose single parent is a Russian Federation citizen and the other parent is a foreign citizen or whose single parent is a foreign citizen shall be effected in the simplified manner upon the application filed by both parents or on the application filed by the single parent.

Article 20. Grounds for Denial of Surrender of Russian Federation Citizenship

No surrender of Russian Federation citizenship shall be permitted if the citizen of the Russian Federation:

- a) has an undischarged obligation owed to the Russian Federation under a federal law;
- b) has been held accountable in a criminal case as a defendant by the competent bodies of the Russian Federation or a court verdict that has become final and is subject to execution;
- c) has no other citizenship or guarantees of acquiring one.

Article 21. Choosing Another Citizenship (Optation) in the Case of Change of the Border of the Russian Federation

When territorial transmutations occur as a result of a change of the State Border of the Russian Federation under an international treaty of the Russian Federation the citizens of the Russian Federation residing in the territory which has undergone said transmutations shall be entitled to retain or change their citizenship in accordance with the terms of this international treaty.

Chapter IV. Repealing Decisions on Issues of Citizenship of the Russian Federation

Article 22. Grounds for Repealing Decisions on Issues of Citizenship of the Russian Federation
A decision on acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship shall be repealed if it is established that the decision has been taken on the basis of forged documents or deliberately untrue information provided by the applicant. The fact of use of forged documents or provision of deliberately untrue information shall be established by a court.

Article 23. Procedure for Repealing Decisions on Issues of Citizenship of the Russian Federation and the Consequences Thereof

1. A decision on issues of Russian Federation citizenship may be repealed by the President of the Russian Federation or another empowered body in charge of the matters of Russian Federation citizenship and which have taken the decision.
2. When a decision on issues of Russian Federation citizenship is repealed under Article 22 of the present Federal Law it shall be deemed invalid as of the date of the decision.

Chapter V. The Citizenship of Children in the Case of Change in the Citizenship of the Parents, Tutors and Guardians. The Citizenship of Persons Lacking Dispositive Capacity

Article 24. Changing the Citizenship of a Child in Case of Acquisition or Termination of His/Her Parents' Citizenship

1. The child shall acquire the citizenship of the Russian Federation if both his/her parents or his/her single parent acquire citizenship of the Russian Federation.
2. The child's Russian Federation citizenship shall be terminated when the Russian Federation citizenship of both his/her parents or single parent is terminated on the condition that the child is not going to become a stateless person.

Article 25. The Citizenship of a Child in the Case of Acquisition or Termination of the Russian Federation Citizenship of One of His/Her Parents

1. If one of the parents having another citizenship acquires Russian Federation citizenship their child residing in the territory of the Russian Federation may acquire Russian Federation citizenship on the application of his/her parent acquiring Russian Federation citizenship.
2. If any of the parents having another citizenship acquires Russian Federation citizenship their child residing outside the Russian Federation may acquire Russian Federation citizenship on the application of both parents.
3. If one of the parents having another citizenship acquires Russian Federation citizenship and the other parent is a stateless person, their child may acquire Russian Federation citizenship on the application of his/her parent acquiring Russian Federation citizenship.
4. If one the parents who acquires Russian Federation citizenship is a stateless person and the other parent has another citizenship, their child may acquire Russian Federation citizenship on the application of both parents.
5. If the Russian Federation citizenship of one of the parents is terminated and the other parent remains a Russian Federation citizen their child shall retain Russian Federation citizenship. The child's Russian Federation citizenship may be terminated simultaneously with the termination of the Russian Federation citizenship of one of the parents if the other parent being a Russian Federation citizen has granted his/her consent in writing, provided the child is not going to become a stateless person.

Article 26. The Citizenship of Children in the Case of Adoption

1. When he/she is adopted by foreign citizens or a foreign citizen, a child being a Russian Federation citizen shall retain Russian Federation citizenship. The Russian Federation citizenship of a child adopted by foreign citizens or a foreign citizen may be generally terminated on the application of both adoptive parents or the single adoptive parent, provided the child is not going to become a stateless person.
2. A child adopted by a Russian Federation citizen or by spouses being Russian Federation citizens or by spouses of which one is a Russian Federation citizen and the other a stateless person shall acquire Russian Federation citizenship as of the date of his/her adoption, irrespective of the child's place of residence, on the application of the adoptive parent being a citizen of the Russian Federation.
3. A child adopted by spouses of which one is a Russian Federation citizen and the other has

another citizenship may acquire Russian Federation citizenship in the simplified manner on the application of both adoptive parents, irrespective of the child's place of residence.

4. In the case specified in Part 3 of the present article if no application is filed by both the adoptive parents within one-year after the adoption, the child shall acquire Russian Federation citizenship as of the date of adoption if he/she and his/her adoptive parents reside in the territory of the Russian Federation.

Article 27. Citizenship of Children and Persons Lacking Dispositive Capacity Who Are under Tutorship or Guardianship

1. The children and persons lacking dispositive capacity who are under the tutorship or guardianship of a Russian Federation citizen shall acquire Russian Federation citizenship in the simplified manner on the application of the tutor or guardian.

2. A child or a person lacking dispositive capacity who is fully catered for by the state in an educational or medical treatment institution, social protection institution or other similar institution of the Russian Federation shall acquire Russian Federation citizenship in the simplified manner on the application of the head of the institution where the child or the person lacking dispositive capacity is kept.

3. A child or a person lacking dispositive capacity who is under the tutorship or guardianship of a foreign citizen acquiring Russian Federation citizenship may acquire Russian Federation citizenship simultaneously with the said citizen on the citizen's application.

4. A child or a person lacking dispositive capacity who is a citizen of the Russian Federation and who is under the tutorship or guardianship of a foreign citizen shall retain his/her Russian Federation citizenship.

Chapter VI. The Empowered Bodies Having in Their Jurisdiction Matters of Citizenship of the Russian Federation

Article 28. The Empowered Bodies Having in Their Jurisdiction Matters of Citizenship of the Russian Federation

1. The empowered bodies having in their jurisdiction matters of citizenship of the Russian Federation are as follows:

the President of the Russian Federation;

the federal executive body authorized to exercise the functions of control and supervision in the field of migration and the territorial bodies thereof;

the federal executive body in charge of foreign affairs and the Russian Federation diplomatic missions and consular institutions outside the Russian Federation.

2. The powers of the bodies in charge of matters of Russian Federation citizenship are determined by the present Federal Law.

Article 29. Powers of the President of the Russian Federation

1. The President of the Russian Federation shall resolve the issues of:

a) general admittance into Russian Federation citizenship under Article 13 of the present Federal Law;

b) general reinstatement of Russian Federation citizenship under Article 15 of the present Federal Law;

c) general surrender of Russian Federation citizenship under Part 1 of Article 19 and Part 1 of Article 26 of the present Federal Law;

d) repeal of decisions on Russian Federation citizenship under Article 23 of the present Federal Law.

2. The President of the Russian Federation shall endorse regulations on the procedure for considering issues of Russian Federation citizenship.

3. The President of the Russian Federation shall ensure the coordinated operation and interaction of the empowered bodies in charge of the matters of Russian Federation citizenship in connection with the implementation of the present Federal Law.

4. The President of the Russian Federation shall issue decrees on issues of Russian Federation citizenship.

5. Given the existence of circumstances specified in Items "b" - "g" of Article 16 of the present Federal Law, the President of the Russian Federation shall be entitled to consider the issue of admittance into Russian Federation citizenship or reinstatement of Russian Federation citizenship of foreign persons and stateless persons in compliance with Articles 13 - 15 of the present Federal Law.

Article 30. Powers of the Federal Executive Body Authorised to Exercise the Functions of Control and Supervision in the Field of Migration and the Territorial Bodies Thereof

The federal executive body authorized to exercise the functions of control and supervision in the field of migration and the territorial bodies thereof shall exercise the following powers:

a) determine the availability of Russian Federation citizenship of persons residing in the territory of the Russian Federation;

b) accept applications concerning Russian Federation citizenship from the persons residing in the territory of the Russian Federation;

c) verify the facts and documents presented to validate applications concerning Russian Federation citizenship and where necessary ask relevant governmental bodies to provide additional information;

d) forward to the President of the Russian Federation in the cases specified in Part 1 of Article 29 of the present Federal Law applications concerning issues of Russian Federation citizenship, the documents and other materials filed to validate them and also opinions concerning these applications, documents and materials;

e) implement decisions on issues of Russian Federation citizenship adopted by the President of the Russian Federation, in respect of the persons residing in the territory of the Russian Federation;

f) consider applications concerning issues of Russian Federation citizenship filed by persons residing in the territory of the Russian Federation and make decisions on issues of the Russian Federation citizenship in the simplified manner under Article 14, Part 3 of Article 19 and Part 3 of Article 26 of the present Federal Law;

- g) keep record of the persons in respect of whom the federal executive body authorized to exercise the functions of control and supervision in the field of migration or a territorial body thereof has taken a decision on change of citizenship;
- h) complete the formalities relating to Russian Federation citizenship in compliance with Part 2 of Article 12 and Parts 2 and 4 of Article 26 of the present Federal Law;
- i) repeal decisions on issues of Russian Federation citizenship under Article 23 of the present Federal Law.

Article 31. Powers of the Federal Executive Body in Charge of Foreign Affairs and of the Russian Federation Diplomatic Missions and Consular Institutions Located outside the Russian Federation

The federal executive body in charge of foreign affairs and the Russian Federation diplomatic missions and consular institutions located outside the Russian Federation:

- a) shall determine the presence of the Russian Federation citizenship of persons residing outside the Russian Federation;
- b) accept applications on issues of Russian Federation citizenship from persons residing outside the Russian Federation;
- c) verify the facts and documents presented to validate applications concerning issues of Russian Federation citizenship and where necessary ask relevant governmental bodies to provide additional information;
- d) forward to the President of the Russian Federation in the cases specified in Part 1 of Article 29 of the present Federal Law applications concerning issues of Russian Federation citizenship, the documents and other materials filed to validate them and also opinions concerning these applications, documents and materials;
- e) implement decisions on issues of Russian Federation citizenship adopted by the President of the Russian Federation, in respect of persons residing outside the territory of the Russian Federation;
- f) consider applications concerning issues of Russian Federation citizenship filed by persons residing outside the territory of the Russian Federation and make decisions on issues of the Russian Federation citizenship in the simplified manner under Article 14, Parts 2 and 3 of Article 19 and Part 3 of Article 26 of the present Federal Law;
- g) keep record of the persons in respect of whom Russian Federation diplomatic missions and consular institutions located outside the Russian Federation have made decisions on change of citizenship;
- h) complete the formalities relating to Russian Federation citizenship in compliance with Part 2 of Article 26 of the present Federal Law;
- i) repeal decisions on issues of Russian Federation citizenship under Article 23 of the present Federal Law.

Chapter VII. Proceedings Relating to Matters of Citizenship¹¹¹¹ of the Russian Federation

Article 32. Procedure for Filing Applications Concerning Issues of Russian Federation Citizenship

1. The application on issues of Russian Federation citizenship shall be filed at the applicant's place of residence:
 - a) by a person residing in the territory of the Russian Federation: with a territorial body of the federal executive body authorized to exercise the functions of control and supervision in the field of migration;
 - b) by a person residing outside the territory of the Russian Federation and not having a place of residence in the territory of the Russian Federation: with a diplomatic mission or a consular institution of the Russian Federation located outside the Russian Federation.
2. The application shall be filed by the applicant in person.
3. If the applicant cannot file the application in person due to circumstances of an exceptional nature as confirmed by documents, the application and the necessary documents may be forwarded for consideration through the services of another person or sent by post. In such a case the authenticity of the signature of the application signatory and the fact that the copy of the document attached to the application matches its original shall be attested by a notary.
4. The application for change of citizenship of a child or a person lacking dispositive capacity shall be filed by his/her parents or other legal representatives at the place of residence of the child or of the person lacking dispositive capacity.

Article 33. Procedure for Drawing Up Applications Concerning Issues of Russian Federation Citizenship

1. The application concerning issues of Russian Federation citizenship shall be drawn up in writing according to the established form. The applicant's personal signature shall be attested to by the official of the empowered body in charge of the matters of Russian Federation citizenship who accepted the application.
2. If the applicant cannot sign the application due to his/her illiteracy or physical handicaps, the application may be signed on his/her request by another person, with the authenticity of the signature being attested to by a notarial annotation. Outside the Russian Federation such a notarial annotation shall be entered in the application by an authorised official of diplomatic mission or consular institution of the Russian Federation located outside the Russian Federation.
3. The consent of persons concerned to the acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship in cases specified in the present Federal Law shall be given in writing, with the authenticity of signatures of said persons being attested to by a notary. The authenticity of signatures of persons residing outside the Russian Federation shall be attested to by authorised officials of diplomatic missions or consular institutions of the Russian Federation located outside the Russian Federation.
4. The form of the application and a list of the information items to be entered therein and the necessary documents relating to specific grounds for acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship shall be determined by regulations on the procedure for

considering issues of Russian Federation citizenship endorsed by the President of the Russian Federation.

Article 34. Levying State Duty and Consular Fee

1. When an application is filed for admission into Russian Federation citizenship, reinstatement of Russian Federation citizenship or abandonment of Russian Federation citizenship, and also in case of establishing Russian Federation citizenship on applications filed by persons concerned in the territory of the Russian Federation, a state duty shall be levied in the amount and in the procedure that are established by the laws of the Russian Federation on taxes and fees.

2. In the case of rejection of an application on issues of Russian Federation citizenship on the grounds specified in Articles 16 and 20 of the present Federal Law, the state duty and consular fee shall not be refundable to the applicant.

Article 35. Procedure and Term for Making Decisions on Issues of Russian Federation Citizenship

1. Generally decisions on issues of Russian Federation citizenship shall be made by the President of the Russian Federation.

2. The consideration of applications concerning issues of Russian Federation citizenship and the making of decisions on admission into Russian Federation citizenship and on abandoning Russian Federation citizenship shall be generally completed within one year after the date of filing the application together with all the necessary documents drawn up in the appropriate way.

3. Decisions on admission into the Russian Federation citizenship and on abandoning the Russian Federation citizenship in the simplified manner in compliance with Article 14, with Part Three of Article 19 and Part Three of Article 26 of this Federal Law shall be made by the federal executive body authorized to exercise the functions of control and supervision in the field of migration and by territorial bodies thereof.

Decisions on admission into the Russian Federation citizenship and on abandoning the Russian Federation citizenship in the simplified manner in compliance with Parts One and Six of Article 14, Parts Two and Three of Article 19 and Part Three of Article 26 of this Federal Law shall be rendered by the federal executive body in charge of foreign affairs and the diplomatic missions and consular institutions of the Russian Federation located outside the Russian Federation.

4. The consideration of applications concerning issues of Russian Federation citizenship and the making of decisions on admission into Russian Federation citizenship and on abandoning Russian Federation citizenship in the simplified manner shall be completed within six months after the filing of the application together with all the necessary documents drawn up in the appropriate way.

5. Decisions on issues of Russian Federation citizenship shall be drawn up in writing complete with an indication of the grounds for the adoption of these decisions.

Article 36. Acceptance for Consideration of Repeated Applications on Issues of Russian Federation Citizenship

1. A person in respect of whom a decision has been made on issues of Russian Federation citizenship shall be entitled to again file an application concerning issues of Russian Federation citizenship upon the expiration of one-year after the date of the preceding decision.

2. If circumstances exist which were not or could not be known to the applicant a repeated application may be accepted for consideration without the need for observing the term established by Part 1 of the present article.

Article 37. Date of Acquisition or Termination of Russian Federation Citizenship

1. Russian Federation citizenship shall be acquired:

under Article 12 of the present Federal Law

- as of the date of birth of the child;

under Parts 2 and 4 of Article 26 of the present Federal Law

- as of the date of adoption of the child;

in the rest of cases

- as of the date when the empowered body in charge of matters of Russian Federation citizenship takes a relevant decision.

2. Russian Federation citizenship shall be terminated as of the date when the empowered body in charge of matters of Russian Federation citizenship takes a relevant decision.

Article 38. Implementation of Decisions on Issues of Russian Federation Citizenship

1. The empowered bodies in charge of matters of Russian Federation citizenship which have accepted for consideration applications concerning issues of Russian Federation citizenship shall notify the persons concerned of the decisions made and issue relevant documents to these persons.

2. The federal executive body authorized to exercise the functions of control and supervision in the field of migration and the federal executive body in charge of foreign affairs shall monitor the implementation of decisions on issues of Russian Federation citizenship and inform the President of the Russian Federation about it within the terms set by the regulations on the procedure for considering issues of Russian Federation citizenship endorsed by the President of the Russian Federation.

Chapter VIII. Appealing Decisions of the Empowered Bodies Having in Their Jurisdiction Matters of Citizenship of the Russian Federation and Actions of the Officials Thereof. Resolving Disputes on Issues of Citizenship of the Russian Federation

Article 39. Appealing Decisions on Issues of Russian Federation Citizenship

The decision of the empowered body in charge of matters of Russian Federation citizenship to

reject an application concerning issues of Russian Federation citizenship is subject to court appeal in the manner specified by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Article 40. Appealing the Actions of Officials of the Empowered Bodies in Charge of Matters of Russian Federation Citizenship

Appeal may be taken to a higher official or to a court regarding a refusal to consider an application concerning issues of Russian Federation citizenship and other actions of officials of the empowered bodies in charge of matters of Russian Federation citizenship which violate the order of proceedings in cases concerning Russian Federation citizenship.

Article 41. Resolving Disputes on the Citizenship of a Child and a Person Lacking Dispositive Capacity

Disputes between parents, or between a parent and a guardian or tutor on the citizenship of a child or a person lacking dispositive capacity shall be referred to a court to be resolved by it on the basis of interests of the child or the person lacking dispositive capacity.

Chapter IX. Conclusive Provisions

Article 42. Validity of Documents Issued Under Previously Effective Legislation of the Russian Federation on Citizenship

The documents issued under previously effective legislation of the Russian Federation on citizenship shall remain in effect if they have been drawn up appropriately and are deemed effective as of the date when the present Federal Law enters into force.

Article 43. The Procedure for Considering the Applications Concerning Russian Federation Citizenship Which Had Been Accepted for Consideration Prior to the Entry Into Force of the Present Federal Law

1. The consideration of the applications concerning Russian Federation citizenship which had been accepted for consideration prior to the entry into force of the present Federal Law and the making of decisions on said applications shall be carried out in compliance with the present Federal Law, except for cases specified in Part 2 of the present article.

2. If the Law of the Russian Federation on Citizenship of the Russian Federation established a more privileged procedure for acquiring or terminating Russian Federation citizenship in comparison with the present Federal Law, the consideration of the applications specified in Part 1 of the present article and the making of decisions on them shall be effected in the manner established by the said law of the Russian Federation.

Article 44. Bringing Regulatory Legal Acts into Line with the Present Federal Law

1. From the date of entry into force of the present Federal Law the following shall be declared invalid:

Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR of June 29, 1981 on the Procedure for Admission into RSFSR Citizenship (Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta RSFSR, item 903, No. 26, 1981);

Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR of June 29, 1981 on Endorsing the Regulations on the Procedure for the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR to Consider Issues Relating to Admission into RSFSR Citizenship;

The Law of the RSFSR of July 8, 1981 on Endorsing Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR on the Procedure for Admission into RSFSR Citizenship (Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta RSFSR, item 982, No. 28, 1981);

Law of the Russian Federation No. 1948-I of November 28, 1991 on the Citizenship of the Russian Federation (Vedomosti Syezda Narodnykh Deputatov Rossiyskoy Federatsii i Verkhovnogo Soveta Rossiyskoy Federatsii, item 243, No. 6, 1992), except for Items "a" - "c" of Article 18, Part 3 of Article 19, Articles 20 and 41 envisaging a more privileged procedure in comparison with the present Federal Law for persons whose applications on issues of Russian Federation citizenship have been accepted for consideration prior to the entry into force of the present Federal Law to acquire or terminate Russian Federation citizenship;

Items 2-4, 7-18 of Law of the Russian Federation No. 5206-I of June 17, 1993 on Amending the Law of the RSFSR on the Citizenship of the RSFSR (Vedomosti Syezda Narodnykh Deputatov Rossiyskoy Federatsii i Verkhovnogo Soveta Rossiyskoy Federatsii, item 1112, No. 29, 1993);

Federal Law No. 13-FZ of February 6, 1995 on Amending the Law of the Russian Federation on Citizenship of the Russian Federation (Sobraniye Zakonodatelstva Rossiyskoy Federatsii, item 496, No. 7, 1995);

Article 11 of Federal Law No. 99-FZ of May 24, 1999 on the State Policy of the Russian Federation in Respect of Compatriots Abroad (Sobraniye Zakonodatelstva Rossiyskoy Federatsii, item 2670, No. 22, 1999).

2. The President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation are hereby proposed to bring their regulatory legal acts into line with the present Federal Law within six months from the date of its entry into force.

Article 45. Entry Into Force of the Present Federal Law

The present Federal Law shall enter into force as of July 1, 2002.

President

of the Russian Federation V. Putin

back

Annex 876

Federal Law No. 114-FZ of 25 July 2002



Strasbourg, 24 February 2012

CDL-REF(2012)012
Engl. only

Opinion no. 660 / 2011

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
(VENICE COMMISSION)

FEDERAL LAW

ON COMBATING EXTREMIST ACTIVITY¹

OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

¹ Unofficial translation provided by the Council of Europe.

Translation from Russian

**Federal Law No. 114-FZ of 25 July 2002
"On combating extremist activity"
(as amended on 27 July 2006, 10 May and 24 July 2007 and 29 April 2008)**

Adopted by the State Duma on June 27, 2002
Approved by the Federation Council on July 10, 2002

Article 1. Basic notions

For the purposes of the present Federal law the following basic notions are used:

1) extremist activity/extremism:

forcible change of the foundations of the constitutional system and violation of the integrity of the Russian Federation;

public justification of terrorism and other terrorist activity;

stirring up of social, racial, ethnic or religious discord;

propaganda of the exceptional nature, superiority or deficiency of persons on the basis of their social, racial, ethnic, religious or linguistic affiliation or attitude to religion;

violation of human and civil rights and freedoms and lawful interests in connection with a person's social, racial, ethnic, religious or linguistic affiliation or attitude to religion;

obstruction of the exercise by citizens of their electoral rights and rights to participate in a referendum or violation of voting secrecy, combined with violence or threat of the use thereof;

obstruction of the lawful activities of state authorities, local authorities, electoral commissions, public and religious associations or other organisations, combined with violence or threat of the use thereof;

committing of crimes with the motives set out in indent "f" ["e" in the original Russian] of paragraph 1 of article 63 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation;

propaganda and public show of nazi emblems or symbols or of emblems or symbols similar to nazi emblems or symbols to the point of confusion between the two;

public calls inciting the carrying out of the aforementioned actions or mass dissemination of knowingly extremist material, and likewise the production or storage thereof with the aim of mass dissemination;

public, knowingly false accusation of an individual holding state office of the Russian Federation or state office of a Russian Federation constituent entity of having committed actions mentioned in the present Article and that constitute offences while discharging their official duties;
organisation and preparation of the aforementioned actions and also incitement of others to commit them;

funding of the aforementioned actions or any assistance for their organisation, preparation and carrying out, including by providing training, printing and material/technical support, telephony or other types of communications links or information services;

2) **extremist organisation:** a public or religious association or other organisation in respect of which and on grounds provided for in the present Federal law, a court has made a ruling having entered into legal force that it be wound up or its activity be banned in connection with the carrying out of extremist activity;

3) **extremist materials:** documents intended for publication or information on other media calling for extremist activity to be carried out or substantiating or justifying the necessity of carrying out such activity, including works by leaders of the National Socialist worker party of Germany, the Fascist party of Italy, publications substantiating or justifying ethnic and/or racial superiority or justifying the practice of committing war crimes or other crimes aimed at the full or partial destruction of any ethnic, social, racial, national or religious group.

Article 2. Fundamental principles of combating extremist activity

The combating of extremist activity shall be based on the following principles:

recognition of, respect for and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms and also of the lawful interests of organisations;

lawfulness;

transparency;

the priority of safeguarding the security of the Russian Federation;

the priority of measures aimed at preventing extremist activity;

cooperation of the State with public and religious associations, other organisations and citizens in combating extremist activity;

the inevitability of punishment for the carrying out of extremist activity.

Article 3. Main thrusts for combating extremist activity

The combating of extremist activity shall follow the main thrusts listed below:

taking of preventive measures aimed at preventing extremist activity, including the detection and subsequent elimination of the causes and conditions facilitating the carrying out of extremist activity;

detection, prevention and suppression of extremist activity of public and religious associations, other organisations and physical individuals.

Article 4. Entities involved in combating extremist activity

Federal state authorities, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local authorities shall participate in combating extremist activity within the limits of their competence.

Article 5. Preventing extremist activity

For the purpose of combating extremist activity, the federal state authorities, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local authorities shall, within the limits of their competence and on a priority basis, carry out preventive measures, including educational and publicity measures, aimed at preventing extremist activity.

Article 6. Issuing of an official warning of the inadmissibility of carrying out extremist activity

In the presence of sufficient and previously confirmed information on unlawful acts in preparation presenting the characteristics of extremist activity and in the absence of grounds for criminal prosecution, the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation or their deputy or the respective prosecutor subordinate to them or their deputy shall send to the leader of the public or religious organisation or leader of another organisation and other relevant persons a written

warning of the inadmissibility of such activity, with an indication of the concrete grounds for issuing the warning.

In the event of failure to comply with the demands set out in the warning, the individual issued with that warning may be prosecuted under the established procedure.

The warning may be appealed against in court under the established procedure.

Article 7. Serving of notice on a public or religious association or other organisation of the inadmissibility of carrying out extremist activity

In the event of the uncovering of facts pointing to the presence of characteristics of extremism within their activities, including in the activities of a single one of their regional or other structural sub-divisions, a public or religious organisation or other organisation shall be served with written notice of the inadmissibility of such activity, with an indication of the concrete grounds for serving the notice, including the violations committed. In the event of it being possible to take steps to eliminate the violations committed, the notice shall also set a time limit for eliminating those violations, of no less than two months from the date on which notice was served.

Notice shall be served on a public or religious organisation or other organisation by the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation or the respective prosecutor subordinate to them. Notice may also be served on a public or religious organisation by the federal executive authority fulfilling the function of state registration of non-profit organisations, public associations and religious organisations (hereinafter - the federal state registration authority) or a respective territorial authority thereof.

Notice may be appealed against in court under the established procedure.

In the event of notice not being appealed against in court under the established procedure or not being declared unlawful by a court and where the respective public or religious association or other organisation or its regional or other structural sub-division fails, within the time limit set in the notice, to eliminate the violations committed constituting grounds for the serving of notice, or where, within 12 months following the date on which notice was served, new facts pointing to the presence of characteristics of extremism within its activities are uncovered, the public or religious association or other organisation concerned shall be wound up under the procedure established by the present Federal law, and the activity of the respective public or religious association that is not a legal entity shall be banned.

Article 8. Notice of the inadmissibility of disseminating extremist materials through a media outlet and the carrying out of extremist activity by it

In the event of the dissemination of extremist materials via a media outlet or the uncovering of facts pointing to the presence of characteristics of extremism within its activities, the founder and/or editorial entity (editor-in-chief) of that media outlet shall have written notice served on them of the inadmissibility of such acts or such activities, with an indication of the concrete grounds for serving the notice, including the violations committed, by the competent state authority having registered that media outlet or the federal executive authority in the sphere of press, television and radio broadcasting and mass communication or the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation or the respective prosecutor subordinate to them. In the event of it being possible to take steps to eliminate the violations committed, the notice shall also set a time limit for eliminating those violations, of no less than ten days from the date on which notice was served.

Such notice may be appealed against in court under the established procedure.

In the event of notice not being appealed against in court under the established procedure or not declared unlawful by a court and where steps are not taken, within the time limit set, to eliminate the violations committed constituting grounds for the serving of notice, or where, within 12 months following the date on which notice was served, new facts pointing to the presence of characteristics of extremism within the activities of the media outlet are uncovered

again, the activity of the media outlet concerned shall be terminated under the procedure established by federal law.

Article 9. Liability of public or religious associations or other organisations for the carrying out of extremist activity

The creation and activity of public or religious associations or other organisations whose objectives or activities are aimed at carrying out extremist activity shall be prohibited in the Russian Federation.

In the event provided for in the fourth paragraph of Article 7 of the present Federal law or in the event of the carrying out by public or religious associations or other organisations or their regional or other structural sub-divisions of extremist activity resulting in a violation of human and civil rights and freedoms, damage to an individual, citizens' health, the environment, public order, public safety, property, the lawful economic interests of physical individuals and/or legal entities, society and the State or creating a real threat of causing such damage, the corresponding public or religious association or other organisation may be wound up and the activity of the respective public or religious association that is not a legal entity may be banned by decision of a court on the basis of an application by the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation or the respective prosecutor subordinate to them.

On the grounds set out in the second paragraph of the present Article a public or religious association may be wound up and the activity of the respective public or religious association that is not a legal entity may be banned by decision of a court also on the basis of an application by the federal state registration authority or a respective territorial authority thereof. In the event of a court ruling on grounds provided for in the present Federal law that a public or religious association is to be wound up, its regional and other structural sub-divisions shall also be wound up.

The property of the public or religious organisation or other organisation wound up on grounds provided for in the present Federal law which remains after settlement of the demands of creditors shall be appropriated as the property of the Russian Federation. The decision on the appropriation of that property as the property of the Russian Federation shall be pronounced by the court at the same time as the decision to wind up the public or religious organisation or other organisation.

The list of public or religious associations or other organisations in respect of which a court has made a ruling having entered into force that they be wound up or their activity be banned on grounds provided for in the present Federal law shall be posted on the "Internet" worldwide computer network on the sites of federal executive authorities fulfilling the function of state registration of public and religious associations and other organisations. The aforementioned list shall also be published in official periodical publications determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 10. Suspension of the activity of a public or religious association

In the event of a public or religious association carrying out extremist activity, resulting in a violation of human and civil rights and freedoms, damage to an individual, citizens' health, the environment, public order, public safety, property, the lawful economic interests of physical individuals and/or legal entities, society and the State or creating a real threat of causing such damage, the corresponding official or authority shall be entitled, from the moment of their application to a court on grounds provided for in Article 9 of the present Federal law to have the public or religious association wound up or its activity banned, to suspend, by their own decision, the activity of the public or religious association prior to the court's examination of that application.

The decision to suspend the activity of a public or religious association prior to the court's examination of the application to have it wound up or its activity banned may be appealed against in court under the established procedure.

In the event of the suspension of the activity of a public or religious association, the rights of the public or religious association and its regional and other structural sub-divisions as founders of media shall be suspended, and they shall be prohibited from using state and municipal media, organising and holding assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, marches, pickets and other mass actions or public events, participating in elections and referendums or using bank deposits except to settle payments relating to their economic activity, compensation for loss and damage caused by their actions, payment of taxes, levies or fines and payments under labour contracts. If the court does not grant the application to have the public or religious association wound up or its activity banned, that association shall resume its activity following the entry into legal force of the court decision.

Suspension of the activity of political parties shall be carried out under the procedure provided for in the Federal Law "On political parties".

The list of public or religious associations whose activity has been suspended in connection with extremist activity carried out by them shall be posted on the "Internet" worldwide computer network on the site of federal executive authority fulfilling the function of state registration of public and religious associations. The aforementioned list shall also be published in official periodical publications determined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Article 11. Liability of the media for disseminating extremist materials and carrying out extremist activity

The dissemination of extremist materials via the media and the carrying out by them of extremist activity shall be prohibited in the Russian Federation.

In the event provided for in the third paragraph of Article 8 of the present Federal law or in the event of the carrying out by a media outlet of extremist activity, resulting in a violation of human and civil rights and freedoms, damage to an individual, citizens' health, the environment, public order, public safety, property, the lawful economic interests of physical individuals and/or legal entities, society and the State or creating a real threat of causing such damage, the activity of the corresponding media outlet may be terminated by decision of a court on the basis of an application by the competent state authority having carried out the registration of the media outlet concerned or the federal executive authority in the sphere of press, television and radio broadcasting and mass communication or the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation or the respective prosecutor subordinate to them.

In order not to allow further dissemination of extremist materials, the court may suspend the sale of the corresponding issue of a periodical publication or copies of an audio or video recording of a programme or the release of the corresponding television, radio or video programme, under the procedure to be used for the taking of measures to secure a claim. The court's decision shall be a ground for the seizure of the unsold part of copies of the production of the media outlet containing extremist material from places of storage, wholesale and retail trade.

Article 12. Inadmissibility of using public communication networks to carry out extremist activity

The use of public communication networks to carry out extremist activity shall be prohibited. In the event of a public communication network being used to carry out extremist activity, measures provided for in the present Federal law shall be taken with due regard for the specific characteristics of relations governed by Russian Federation legislation in the sphere of communications.

Article 13. Liability for the dissemination of extremist materials

The dissemination of extremist materials and also the production or storage of such materials with the aim of dissemination shall be prohibited on the territory of the Russian Federation. In the cases provided for in Russian Federation legislation, the production, storage or dissemination of extremist materials is an infringement of the law incurring liability.

Information materials shall be declared as extremist by the federal court with jurisdiction over the location where they are discovered or disseminated or the location of the organisation having produced such materials, on the basis of a submission by the prosecutor or in proceedings in a corresponding administrative infringement, civil or criminal case.

A decision concerning confiscation shall be taken at the same time as the decision of the court declaring information material as extremist.

A copy of the court decision declaring information materials extremist which has entered into legal force shall be sent to the federal state registration authority.

A federal list of extremist materials shall be posted on the "Internet" worldwide computer network on the site of the federal state registration authority. That list shall also be published in the media.

A decision to include information materials in the federal list of extremist materials may be appealed against in court under the procedure established by Russian Federation legislation.

Article 14. Liability of officials and state and municipal civil servants for extremist activity carried out by them

Statements by an official and also any other person employed in government or municipal service on the necessity, admissibility, possibility or desirability of extremist activity, made publicly or while discharging their official duties, or with an indication of the post they hold, and likewise the failure of an official to take measures within the sphere of their competence to suppress extremist activity shall incur the liability established by Russian Federation legislation. The corresponding state authorities and higher-ranking officials shall immediately take the necessary steps to prosecute those having committed the actions listed in the first paragraph of the present Article.

Article 15. Liability of citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens and stateless persons for extremist activity carried out by them

Citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens and stateless persons shall bear criminal, administrative and civil liability for the carrying out of extremist activity under the procedure established in Russian Federation legislation.

For the purpose of safeguarding state and public security on the grounds and under the procedure provided for in federal law, a person having participated in extremist activity may have their access restricted by a court decision to employment in state and municipal service, military service under contract and service in law enforcement agencies and also to work in educational establishments and employment in private detective and security work.

In the event of the leader or a member of the leadership body of a public or religious association or other organisation making a public statement calling for the carrying out of extremist activity, without indicating that this is their personal opinion, and likewise in the event of a court conviction for a crime with extremist tendencies entering into legal force in respect of such an individual, the corresponding public or religious association or other organisation shall publicly state, within five days following the date of the aforementioned statement, that it disagrees with the statements and actions of that individual. If the corresponding public or religious association or other organisation fails to issue such a public statement, this may be considered as a fact pointing to the presence of activity presenting characteristics of extremism within it.

The author of printed, audio, audiovisual or other materials/productions intended for public use and containing a single one of the characteristics provided for in Article 1 of the present Federal law shall be deemed to be an individual having carried out extremist activity and bear liability under the procedure established by Russian Federation legislation.

Article 16. Inadmissibility of carrying out extremist activity during the holding of mass actions

Carrying out extremist activity during the holding of assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, processions and pickets shall be prohibited. The organisers of mass actions shall bear liability for compliance with the requirements established by Russian Federation legislation concerning the procedure for holding mass actions, the inadmissibility of carrying out extremist activity and also its timely suppression. Notice of the aforementioned liability shall be given in writing by the internal affairs authorities of the Russian Federation to organisers of mass events prior to the holding of those events.

Participants in mass actions shall be prohibited from having in their possession arms (except in localities where the bearing of cold arms forms part of an ethnic custom) or items specially manufactured or adapted to cause harm to the health of people or material damage to physical individuals and legal entities.

During the holding of mass actions the involvement in such actions of extremist organisations, the use of their symbols or emblems and also the dissemination of extremist materials shall not be permitted.

In the event of the circumstances provided for in the third paragraph of the present Article being discovered, the organisers of the mass action or other individuals responsible for holding it shall immediately take steps to eliminate the violations in question. Failure to fulfil this obligation shall result in the halting of the mass action at the demand of representatives of the internal affairs authorities of the Russian Federation and incur liability for its organisers on the grounds and under the procedure provided for in Russian Federation legislation.

Article 17. International cooperation in the sphere of combating extremism

The activity of public and religious associations and other non-profit organisations of foreign States and their structural sub-divisions whose activities have been declared extremist in accordance with international law instruments and federal legislation shall be banned on the territory of the Russian Federation.

The banning of the activity of a foreign non-profit non-governmental organisation shall entail:

- a) cancellation of state accreditation and registration under the procedure provided for in Russian Federation legislation;
- b) [б) in the original Russian] banning from residence on the territory of the Russian Federation of foreign citizens and stateless persons in the capacity of representatives of the organisation in question;
- c) [в) in the original Russian] banning of the conducting of any economic or other activity on the territory of the Russian Federation;
- d) [г) in the original Russian] banning of the publication in the media of any materials on behalf of the banned organisation;
- e) [д) in the original Russian] banning of the dissemination on the territory of the Russian Federation of materials of the banned organisation and likewise other information products containing materials of that organisation;
- f) [е) in the original Russian] banning of the conducting of any mass actions and public events and likewise participation in mass actions and public events in the capacity of representatives of the banned organisation (or its official representatives);
- g) [ж) in the original Russian] banning of the creation of a successor organisation to it in any organisational-legal form.

Within ten days following the entry into force of a court decision banning the activity of a foreign non-profit non-governmental organisation, the competent state authority of the Russian Federation shall notify the diplomatic representation or consular establishment of the respective foreign State in the Russian Federation of the ban on the activity of that organisation on the territory of the Russian Federation and also of the consequences related to the ban.

The Russian Federation shall cooperate, in accordance with the international treaties of the Russian Federation, in the sphere of combating extremism with foreign States, their law enforcement agencies and special services and also with international organisations engaged in combating extremism.

President of the Russian Federation
Vladimir Putin

Moscow, Kremlin
25 July 2002
No. 114-FZ

Annex 877

Federal Law on Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Picketing No. 54-FZ of 19 June 2004 of the Russian Federation, as amended by Federal Law No. 65-FZ of 8 June 2012



Strasbourg, 7 August 2012

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Opinion no. 659/2011

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
(VENICE COMMISSION)

FEDERAL LAW

**ON ASSEMBLIES, MEETINGS, DEMONSTRATIONS,
MARCHES AND PICKETING**

NO. 54-FZ OF 19 JUNE 2004

OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION*

AS AMENDED BY FEDERAL LAW No. 65-FZ OF 8 JUNE 2012

* Unofficial translation.
The amendments are highlighted in grey.

FEDERAL LAW**NO. 54-FZ OF JUNE 19, 2004****ON RALLIES, MEETINGS, DEMONSTRATIONS, MARCHES AND PICKETING**

Passed by the State Duma in June 4, 2004

Endorsed by the Federation Council in June 9, 2004

Amended by Federal Law no. 344-FZ of 8 December 2010 "Amending Federal Law no. 54-FZ of 19 June 2004 "On assemblies, meetings, demonstrations, marches and pickets", Adopted by the State Duma on 26 November 2010, Ratified by the Federation Council on 1 December 2010

This federal law is aimed at ensuring realization of the constitutionally mandated right of citizens of the Russian Federation to peaceful assembly without weapons, to hold rallies, meetings, demonstrations, marches and picketing.

Chapter 1. General provisions**Article 1. Legislation of the Russian Federation on assemblies, meetings, demonstrations, marches and picketing**

1. The legislation of the Russian Federation on assemblies, meetings, demonstrations, marches and picketing is based on the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the commonly recognized principles and norms of international law, international agreements of the Russian Federation and comprises this federal law and other legislative acts of the Russian Federation related to ensuring the right to hold rallies, meetings, demonstrations, marches and picketing. In cases envisaged under this federal law, the regulatory legal acts concerning the provision of conditions for holding rallies, meetings, demonstrations, marches and picketing shall be such as issued by the President of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation or such as may be passed and issued by the state power bodies of the Subjects of the Russian Federation.

2. The holding of assemblies, meetings, demonstrations, marches and picketing with a view to election campaigning, agitation related to the issues of a referendum shall be regulated under this federal law and the legislation of the Russian Federation on elections and referenda. The holding of religious rites and ceremonies shall be regulated under Federal law No. 125-FZ of September 26, 1997 On the Freedom of Conscience and On Religious Associations.

Article 2. Basic notions

For purposes of this Federal law the use shall be made of the following basic notions:

1) public event implies an open, peaceful action accessible to everyone that is implemented as an assembly, meeting, demonstration, march or picketing or by using various combinations of those forms that is undertaken at the initiative of citizens of the Russian Federation, political parties, other public or religious associations, including with the use of means of transport. The objective of the public event is to exercise the free expression and shaping of opinions and to put forward demands concerning various issues of political, economic, social and cultural life of the country and also issues of foreign policy;

2) assembly implies the coming together of citizens at a place specially allocated or adjusted for the purpose to collectively discuss some socially important issues;

3) meeting implies mass gathering of citizens at a certain place to publicly express the public opinion regarding currently important problems mostly of a social and political character;

4) demonstration implies an organized public manifestation of public sentiments by a group of citizens carrying, as they go, placards, streamers and other aids of visual campaigning;

5) march implies mass passage of citizens along a route specified beforehand with the aim of attracting attention to certain problems;

6) picketing implies a form of public expression of opinions carried out without marching and using sound-amplifying technical devices by stationing one or several citizens carrying placards, streamers and other aids of visual campaigning outside an object being picketed;

7) notice of holding the public event implies a document by which the executive authority of the Subject of the Russian Federation or local self-government body is given information, following the procedure prescribed under this federal law, of the holding of the public event in order to enable them to ensure security and law and order throughout of such public event;

8) rules of procedure for holding the public event implies a document containing a timetable (hour-by-hour schedule) of the basic stages of holding the public event specifying persons responsible for implementing each such stage, and, in the event of a public event to be held with the use of means of transport, information on the use of means of transport.

9) territories directly adjoining buildings and other objects implies land plots whose boundaries are fixed by decisions of the executive power bodies of the subject of the Russian Federation or local self-government bodies in accordance with statutory legal acts regulating relations in the sphere of land management, land use and urban development.

Article 3. Principles of holding the public event

The public event shall be held proceeding from the following principles:

1) legality which implies the observance of the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, this Federal law, other legislative acts of the Russian Federation;

2) voluntary participation in the public event.

Chapter 2. Procedure for organization and holding of a public event

Article 4. Organization of the public event

The organization of the public event shall imply:

1) notification of prospective participants in the public event and submission of the notice of holding the public event to a respective executive authority of the Subject of the Russian Federation or local self-government body;

2) conducting prior campaigning;

3) making and distribution of visual campaigning aids;

4) other actions that do not conflict with the legislation of the Russian Federation that are carried out for the purposes of preparation and holding of the public event.

Article 5. Organization of the public event

1. The organiser of the public event may include one or several citizens of the Russian Federation (organiser of demonstrations, marches and picketing - a citizen of the Russian Federation who is no less than 18 years old, of meetings and rallies - 16 years old), political parties, other public and religious associations, regional affiliations and other structural branches of same that have undertaken an obligation associated with the organization and holding the public event.

2. The following persons may not act as organisers of a public event, viz.:

1) person declared by court to be legally incapable or with limited incapacity and also person kept at places of detention under a court verdict;

1.1) a person with an unquashed or outstanding conviction for the committing of a premeditated crime against the fundamentals of the constitutional order and security of the State or a crime against public safety and public order or having been prosecuted under administrative law twice or more for administrative offences provided for in Articles 5.38, 19.3, 20.1 - 20.3, 20.18, 20.29 of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation during a period when that person is subject to administrative punishment;

2) a political party, other public and religious association, their regional branches and other structural subdivisions whose activity has been either suspended or banned or that have been liquidated according to the procedure established under the law.

3. The organiser of the public event shall have the right:

1) to hold meetings, demonstrations, marches and picketing at places and at hours duly specified in the notice on holding the public event or that have been altered by agreement with the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or body of local self-government, to hold rallies - at a place that has been specially allocated or adjusted for the purpose making it possible to ensure the security of citizens in the process of holding such an assembly;

2) to conduct prior campaigning in support of the goals of the public event through the mass information media by distributing leaflets, making placards, streamers, slogans and in any other forms not conflicting with the legislation of the Russian Federation;

3) to authorize individual participants of the public event to perform managerial functions associated with the organization and holding of the public event;

4) to organize the raising of voluntary donations, signatures under resolutions, demands and other petitions of citizens;

5) to use in holding rallies, meetings, demonstrations and marches sound-amplifying technical devices (audio, video and other equipment) with a level of sound corresponding to the standards and norms established in the Russian Federation.

6) to demand that an authorised representative of the internal affairs authorities remove from the site of a public event persons not fulfilling the lawful requests of an organiser of a public event.

4. The organiser of the public event shall be obligated:

1) to submit to the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or local self-government body a notice on holding the public event in accordance with the procedure prescribed under Article 7 of this federal law;

2) not later than three days prior to the holding of the public event (except for an assembly and picketing held by a single participant) to notify the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body in writing of accepting (not accepting) its proposal to alter the place and/or time of holding the public event specified in the notice on holding the public event;

3) to ensure compliance with the conditions for holding the public event specified in the notice of holding the public event or with those that have been altered as a result of agreement reached with the executive authority of the Subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body;

[4) to require that the participants in the public event comply with the public law and order and also with the rules of procedure for holding the public event. Persons who fail to comply with the lawful requirements of the organiser of the public event may be sent away from the place of holding the public event;]

4) to demand that participants in a public event respect public order and the rules for holding public events and cease any infringements of the law;

5) to ensure, within their respective competence, public order and security of citizens when holding the public event and in instances specified under this federal law to perform that obligation jointly with the authorized representative of the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or body of local self-government and the authorized representative of the internal security body, complying in so doing with all their lawful requirements;

6) to suspend or terminate the public event in case of perpetration by its participants of any illegal actions;

7) to ensure compliance with the norm of the maximum holding capacity of the territory (premises) at the place of holding the public event;

7.1) to take measures to prevent the number of participants announced in the notice of the holding of a public event being exceeded, where exceeding that number of participants creates a threat to public order and/or public safety, the safety of the participants in the public event or other persons or a risk of damage to property;

8) to provide for the safety of plantations, premises, buildings, structures, installations, equipment, furniture, implements and of other property at the place of holding the public event;

9) to bring to the notice of participants in public event the requirements of the authorized representative of the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body regarding suspension or termination of the public event;

10) to bear a distinctive sign of the organiser of the public event. An authorized representative shall also carry a distinctive sign.

11) to demand that participants in a public event do not conceal their faces, including through the use of masks, means of disguise or other items specially intended to make them more difficult to identify. People not complying with the lawful requests of an organiser of a public event may be removed from the site of that public event.

5. The organiser of the public event shall have no right to hold it when the notice on holding the public event was not filed in due time or no agreement was reached with the executive authority

of the subject of the Russian Federation or local self-government body as to the alteration at their motivated proposal of the place and/or time of holding the public event.

6. In the event of failure by an organiser of a public event to fulfil the obligations provided for in paragraph 4 of the present Article, they shall bear liability under civil law for the damage caused by participants in that public event. Such damage shall be compensated for under civil law proceedings.

Article 6. Participants in public event

1. Citizens, members of political parties, members and participants in other public and religious associations, voluntarily participating therein shall be recognized as participants in a public event.

2. Participants in public event shall have the right:

1) to take part in the discussion and taking decisions, other collective actions in keeping with the goals of the public event;

2) to make use, while holding the public event, of various symbols and other means of public expression of collective or individual opinion and also of the means of campaigning not forbidden under the legislation of the Russian Federation;

3) to pass and forward resolutions, demands and other applications of citizens to the state power bodies and local self-government bodies, public and religious associations, international and other bodies and organizations.

3. When holding the public event its participants shall be obligated:

1) to comply with all legal requirements of the organiser of the public event, persons authorized by him, authorized representative of the executive authority of the Subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body and officials of the Ministry of the Interior;

2) to observe public order and rules of procedure for holding the public event.

3) to observe requirements for ensuring the safety of transport and the safety of passers-by provided for in federal laws and other legal and regulatory acts if the public event is being held with the use of means of transport.

4. Participants in public events may not:

1) conceal their faces, including through the use of masks, means of disguise or other items specially intended to make them more difficult to identify;

2) have about their person weapons or objects that may be used as weapons, explosives and highly inflammable substances or have about their person and/or consume alcoholic or alcohol-containing products, beer or drinks made therefrom;

3) be in a state of inebriation at the site of a public event.

Article 7. Notice of holding the public event

1. A notice of holding the public event (except for an assembly and picketing held by a single participant) shall be sent by its organiser in writing to the executive authority of the Subject of the Russian Federation or the body of local self-government within the period not earlier than fifteen and not later than ten days prior to holding of the public event. In the event of a picket by a group

of persons, notice of a public event may be submitted no later than three days prior to the holding of that event or, where those days fall on a Sunday and/or a non-working public holiday, no later than four days prior to the holding of that event.

1.1. Notice of picketing carried out by a single participant shall not be required. The minimum permissible distance between persons carrying out such picketing shall be determined by a law of the Russian Federation constituent entity concerned. That minimum distance may not be more than 50 metres. The sum total of picketing actions carried out by a single participant united by a single concept and overall organisation may be declared by decision of the court in a specific civil, administrative or criminal case as a public event.

2. The procedure for submitting a notice of holding the public event to the executive authority of the Subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body shall be subject to a relevant law of the Subject of the Russian Federation.

3. The notice of holding the public event shall indicate:

1) the purpose of the public event;

2) the form of the public event;

3) the place (places) of holding the public event, routes of passage of participants, and, in the event of a public event to be held with the use of means of transport, information on the use of means of transport;

4) date, time of commencement and termination of the public event;

5) expected number of participants in the public event;

6) forms and methods to be used by the organiser of the public event to ensure public order, the organization of medical aid, intention to use sound-amplifying technical devices when holding the public event;

7) family name, first name, patronymic or denomination of the organiser of the public event, data on his residential address or location and telephone number;

8) family name, first name and patronymic of persons authorized by the organiser of the public event to perform managerial functions associated with the organization and holding of the public event;

9) data of submission of the notice on holding the public event.

4. The notice on holding the public event shall, in accordance with the principles set forth under Article 3 of this federal law, be signed by the organiser of the public event and persons duly authorized by the organiser of the public event to perform managerial functions associated with its organization and holding.

Article 8. Places of holding a public event

1. A public event may be held at any venue suitable for holding the event if its conduct does not create a threat of the collapse of buildings or structures or other threats to the safety of the participants in the public event. Conditions governing bans or restrictions on holding a public event at particular venues may be specified by federal laws.

1.1. The executive authorities of the Russian Federation constituent entities shall determine common sites specially designated or adapted for collective discussion of publicly significant questions and the expression of public sentiment and also for mass gatherings of citizens for the public expression of public opinion on topical issues of a primarily socio-political nature (hereinafter – specially designated sites). The procedure for using specially designated sites and the norms for their maximum capacity and maximum number of people participating in public events for which notice is not required shall be established by a law of the Russian Federation constituent entities, whereupon the aforementioned maximum capacity may not be fewer than one hundred people.

1.2. In the determining of specially designated sites and establishing of rules for their use there must be provision for the possibility of attaining the aims of public events, transport access to specially designated sites, the possibility for public event organisers and participants to use infrastructure facilities, compliance with health norms and rules, and the safety of public event organisers and participants and other persons. In the event of notice of the holding of public events at specially designated sites being sent by the organisers of several public events at the same time, the order of use of specially designated sites shall be determined on the basis of the time of receipt of the notices by the executive authorities of the Russian Federation constituent entity concerned or by the local authorities.

2. Places where it is prohibited to hold public events shall include:

1) territories directly adjacent to hazardous production facilities and to other projects the operation of which requires compliance with special labour safety rules;

2) viaducts, main railways and railway shelter belts, oil-, gas- and products pipe lines, high voltage transmission lines;

3) territories directly adjacent to residences of the President of the Russian Federation, to buildings accommodating courts, to the territories and buildings of agencies executing penalties in the form of imprisonment;

3.1) The procedure for holding a public event at transport infrastructure sites used for public transport and not included in the places where the holding of a public event is prohibited in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present Article shall be determined by the law of the Russian Federation constituent entity concerned, taking account of the requirements of the present Federal Law and also requirements for ensuring the safety of transport and the safety of passers-by provided for in federal laws and other legal and regulatory acts;

4) the border zone in the absence of a special permission of the border guard bodies duly authorized thereto.

2.1. After specially designated sites have been determined by the executive authorities of the Russian Federation constituent entities in accordance with paragraph 11 of the present Article, public events shall be held, as a rule, at those sites. The holding of public events outside specially designated sites shall be permitted only following agreement with the executive authorities of the Russian Federation constituent entity concerned or with the local authorities. The executive authorities of the Russian Federation constituent entity concerned or the local authorities may refuse to agree to the holding of a public event only on the grounds provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 12 of the present Federal Law.

2.2. In order to safeguard human and civil rights and freedoms and preserve lawfulness, law and order and public safety, a law of the Russian Federation constituent entities shall further determine the sites where the holding of assemblies, rallies, marches and demonstrations shall be prohibited, including if the holding of public events at those sites may result in the

compromising of the functioning of facilities serving vital activities, transport facilities or the social infrastructure or communications or create a hindrance to the movement of pedestrians and/or traffic or to citizens' access to dwellings or to transport or social infrastructure facilities;

3. The procedure for holding a public event in the territories of objects that are monuments of history and culture shall be such as prescribed by the executive power bodies of a respective subject of the Russian Federation with due regard for the specific features of such objects and the requirements of this federal law.

4. The procedure for holding a public event in the territory of "the Moscow Kremlin" state museum-preserve of history and culture, including Red Square and the Alexander Garden, shall be such as determined by the President of the Russian Federation.

Article 9. Time for holding the public event

The Public event may not commence earlier than 7 a.m. and end later than [11 p.m.] 10 pm of the current day, local time, with the exception of public events devoted to commemorative dates of Russia or public events with a cultural content.

Article 10. Prior campaigning

1. The organiser of the public event and other citizens shall, as from [the submission of a notice on holding] the time of agreeing with the executive authorities of the Russian Federation constituent entity concerned or with the local authorities and/or the time of holding the public event have the right to freely conduct prior campaigning among citizens, giving them information on the place (places), time, goals of holding the public event and other information connected with the preparation and holding of the public event and also call upon citizens and their associations to take part in the forthcoming public event.

2. The conduct of prior campaigning may include the use of mass information media, oral calls, distribution of leaflets, placards and making announcements, the use of other forms of campaigning not forbidden under the legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. It is impermissible to conduct prior campaigning in forms that may derogate from or abuse human and civil dignity.

4. The prior campaigning may not be conducted in the form of a public event when the procedure for its organization and holding is at variance with the provisions of this federal law.

5. If the organiser of the public event decides not to hold the public event, he shall be obligated to take measures to terminate prior campaigning and advise citizens and the executive authority of the Subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body to whom the notice on holding the public event was submitted, of the decision that has been taken.

Article 11. Material-technical and organizational support of a public event

1. The material and technical support for holding a public event shall be the responsibility of the organiser of such public event and participants therein which support shall be effected by using their own funds and also funds and assets that may be raised and/or provided to them for holding the public event unless otherwise is established under the acts of the Government of the Russian Federation, the laws of the Subject of the Russian Federation.

2. The powers of participants in the public event carrying out the material and technical support for holding the public event shall be duly certified in writing by the organiser of such event.

Article 12. Obligations of the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation and the local self-government body

1. The executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or the municipal body, upon receiving notice of the public event, must:

1) acknowledge with documents receipt of the notice on holding the public event by indicating in so doing the date and time of its receipt;

2) inform the organiser of the public event, within three days of receipt of the notice on holding the event (or, if a notice on holding a picket by a group of individuals is submitted within less than five days before its intended date, on the day of its receipt), of a reasoned proposal to alter the venue and/or time of the public event, as well as of any proposal for the organiser of the event to bring the aims, form or other conditions for holding the event as indicated in the notice into line with the requirements of this Federal Law;

3) designate, depending on the form of the public event and the number of participants, an authorised representative to assist the event organisers in conducting the event in accordance with this Federal Law. The authorised representative shall be formally appointed by a written order which must be forwarded to the organiser of the public event in advance [of the event] and to the internal affairs agency for the organisation of cooperation in the appropriate provision of public safety of participants in the public event and other persons;

4) bring to the notice of the organiser of the public event information on the fixed norm of the maximum holding capacity of the territory (premises) at the place of holding the public event;

5) ensure, within its competence and jointly with the organiser of the public event and the authorised representative of the Ministry of the Interior, public order and safety of citizens while holding the event and, if necessary, provide them with urgent medical aid;

6) provide the state authorities and local self-government bodies concerned with information regarding issues that provoked the holding of the public event;

7) upon receipt of information that the public event is planned to be held at traffic routes and places of permanent or temporary location of facilities under state protection specified under Federal law No. 57-FZ of May 27, 1996 On State Protection, advise respective federal state protection bodies thereabout in a timely fashion.

2. In the event that the information contained in the text of a notice on holding the public event and also other data make it possible to suggest that the goals of the planned public event and the forms of its holding are at variance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and/or defy bans envisaged under the legislation of the Russian Federation on administrative offences or the criminal legislation of the Russian Federation, the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body shall immediately give to the organiser of the public event a motivated caution in writing to the effect that the organiser and also other participants in the public event, given such discordances and/or defiance in holding the public event may be held responsible as appropriate.

3. The executive authorities of the Russian Federation constituent entity concerned or the local authorities may refuse to agree on the holding of a public event only in cases where notice of the intention to hold it is submitted by an individual who, under the present Federal Law, is not entitled to be an organiser of a public event, or if the notice states that the public event is to be held at a site on which, under the present Federal Law or a law of the Russian Federation constituent entity concerned, the holding of public events is prohibited.

Article 13. Rights and obligations of the authorized representative of the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body

1. The authorized representative of the executive authority of the Subject of the Russian Federation or the body of local self-government shall have the right:

- 1) to demand that the organiser of the public event observe the procedure for its organization and holding;
- 2) to take a decision to suspend or terminate public events by a manner and on the grounds envisaged under this Federal Law.

2. The authorized representative of the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body shall be obligated:

- 1) to attend the public event;
- 2) to give to the organiser of the public event assistance in its holding;
- 3) to ensure, jointly with the organiser of the public event and the authorized representative of the internal security body public order and security of citizens and also observance of legality in the process of its holding.

Article 14. Rights and obligations of the authorised representative of the Ministry of the Interior

1. At the suggestion of the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body, the chief of the body of the Ministry of the Interior that is servicing the territory (premises) in which it is planned to hold the public event, shall be obligated to appoint an authorized representative of the Ministry of the Interior for purposes of rendering assistance to the organiser of the public event in maintaining public order and security of citizens. The appointment of the representative shall be formalized with an order of the chief of the body of the Ministry of the Interior.

2. The authorized representative of the Ministry of the Interior shall have the right:

- 1) to demand that the organiser of the public event discontinue the admittance of citizens to the public event and to stop on his own the admittance of citizens thereto in the case of exceeding the norm of the holding capacity of territory (premises);
- 2) to demand that the organiser of the public event and participants in the public event comply with the procedure for its organization and holding;
- 3) to send away, at the request of the organiser of the public event, from the place of its holding citizens who fail to obey lawful requirements of the organiser of the public event.

3. The authorised representative of the Ministry of the Interior must:

- 1) facilitate the conduct of the public event;
- 2) ensure, jointly with the organiser of the public event and the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or the municipal body, public order and safety of citizens and compliance with the law while holding the public event.”

Article 15. Grounds and Procedure For Suspension of a public event

1. When and if, there occurs, during the holding of a public event, through the fault of its participants violation of law and order not entailing a threat to the life and health of its participants, the authorized representative of the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body shall have the right to demand that the organiser of the public event either on his own or jointly with the authorized representative of the internal affairs body make good such violation.
2. In the case of failure to obey the demand to make good a violation mentioned under Part 1 of this Article, the authorized representative of the executive authority of the Subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body shall have the right to suspend the public event for the period fixed by him to make good the detected violation. Upon remedying the violation, the public event may, by agreement between the organiser of the public event and respective authorized representative, be continued.
3. When the violation was not made good upon the expiration of the period fixed by the authorized representative of the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body, the public event shall be terminated according to the procedure envisaged under Article 17 of this federal law.

Article 16. Grounds for termination of a public event

The grounds to terminate the public event shall be as follows:

- 1) creation of a real threat to the life and health of citizens and also to the property of individuals and legal persons;
- 2) perpetration by participants in the public event of illegal actions and deliberate violation by the organiser of the public event of the provisions of this federal law concerning the procedure for holding the public event.
- 3) failure by an organiser of a public event to fulfil the obligations provided for in paragraph 4 of Article 5 of the present Federal Law.

Article 17. Procedure for termination of a public event

1. If a decision is taken to terminate the public event, the authorized representative of the executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body shall:
 - 1) give instructions to the organiser of the public event to terminate the public event, giving him reasons for such termination and formalize within 24 hours the said instructions in writing to deliver them to the organiser of the public event;
 - 2) fix the time limits for compliance with the instructions to terminate the public event;
 - 3) in the case of failure by the organiser of the public event to comply with the instructions to terminate it, he shall address directly the participants of the public event and fix extra time limits for compliance with the instructions to terminate the public event.
2. In the case of non-compliance with the instructions to terminate the public event, officers of the police shall take appropriate measures to terminate the public event, acting, in so doing, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. The procedure for termination of the public event provided under Part 1 of this Article shall not be applied in the case of an outbreak of mass disturbances; pogroms, arsons and in other cases calling for emergency action. In those instances the termination of the public event shall be carried out in line with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

4. Failure to obey the lawful requirements of officers of the police or disobedience (resistance) to them by individual participants of the public event shall entail responsibility of those participants as is envisaged under the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Chapter 3. Guarantees of realization by citizens of the right to hold a public event

Article 18. Provision of conditions for holding a public event

1. The organiser of the public event, officials or other individuals may not prevent the participants in the event from expressing their opinion in a manner that does not breach public order or the conditions for holding the public event.

2. The state power bodies or local self-government bodies concerned with the issues that provoked the holding of the public event shall be obligated to consider the said issues on their merits, take relevant decisions regarding those issues according to the procedure established under the legislation of the Russian Federation and notify the organiser of the public event of decisions so taken.

3. The maintenance of public order, regulation of road traffic, sanitary and medical service with the objective of ensuring the holding of the public event shall be carried out on a free basis.

Article 19. Appealing decisions and actions (inaction) infringing upon the right of citizens to hold public event

Decisions and actions (inaction) of the state authorities, local self-government bodies, public associations, officials that infringe upon the right of citizens to hold the public event may be appealed against in court by a procedure prescribed under the legislation of the Russian Federation.

President of the Russian Federation
V. Putin
Moscow, the Kremlin
June 19, 2004
No. 54-FZ

Annex 878

Russia Census in the Republic of Crimea, National Composition of the Population (2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

4.1. Ethnic Makeup of the Population

	Urban and Rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	Men and women	men	women	Men and women	men	women	Men and women	men	women
Republic of Crimea	1891465	868579	1022886	959916	431583	528333	931549	436996	494553
Those who listed ethnicity	1823692	836134	987558	910476	408281	502195	913216	427853	485363
Abazins	28	11	17	13	3	10	15	8	7
Abkhaz	63	37	26	38	23	15	25	14	11
Avars	87	73	14	50	42	8	37	31	6
Aguls	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Adyghe (<i>Adyghe</i>)	42	26	16	27	21	6	15	5	10
Azerbaijanis	3738	2283	1455	2136	1296	840	1602	987	615
Altai	5	2	3	1	1	-	4	1	3
American (<i>Afro-American</i>)	16	10	6	9	7	2	7	3	4
Arab (<i>Algerians, Palestinian Arabs, Syrian Arabs, Egyptians, Jordanians, Iraqis, Lebanese, Libyans, Moroccans, Palestinians, Syrians, Tunisians</i>)	516	407	109	393	321	72	123	86	37
Armenians	9634	5406	4228	5751	3211	2540	3883	2195	1688
Assyrians (<i>Aisory</i>)	78	45	33	55	29	26	23	16	7
Afghans (<i>Pushtu, Pushtun</i>)	46	34	12	39	28	11	7	6	1
Balkarians	5	3	2	3	3	-	2	-	2
Bashkir (<i>Bashkirtsy</i>)	602	260	342	251	103	148	351	157	194
Belarusians (<i>Belarusians, Poleshuks, Poles speaking Belarusian</i>)	17919	7142	10777	8069	3172	4897	9850	3970	5880
Bulgarians	1506	704	802	816	370	446	690	334	356
Bosnians	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
British (<i>English</i>)	17	12	5	13	8	5	4	4	-
Buryats	45	25	20	28	16	12	17	9	8
Hungarians (<i>Magyars, Magyar</i>)	122	55	67	62	28	34	60	27	33
Veps	3	2	1	1	1	-	2	1	1
Vietnamese	5	2	3	5	2	3	-	-	-
Gagauzy	326	156	170	127	64	63	199	92	107
Gorsky Jews	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Greeks (<i>Elliny</i>)	2646	1319	1327	1331	635	696	1315	684	631
Georgians	1280	788	492	803	495	308	477	293	184
Megrels	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Dargins	56	33	23	35	21	14	21	12	9
Dolgans	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Jews (<i>Idn</i>)	2543	1312	1231	2184	1111	1073	359	201	158
Yazidi (<i>Yezdi, Iezidi</i>)	128	65	63	20	12	8	108	53	55
Izhorians (<i>Izhora</i>)	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Ingush	63	36	27	40	23	17	23	13	10
Indians (<i>Tamil, Hindi, Hindustani</i>)	248	137	111	246	136	110	2	1	1

Table Continued 4.1

	Urban and Rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	Men and women	men	women	Men and women	men	women	Men and women	men	women
Spaniards	66	39	27	37	21	16	29	18	11
Italians	70	38	32	63	34	29	7	4	3
Kabardians	51	30	21	34	21	13	17	9	8
Kazakhs	509	283	226	226	142	84	283	141	142
Kalmyks	42	26	16	31	20	11	11	6	5
Karaims	500	275	225	428	237	191	72	38	34
Karakalpaks (<i>Karolpaks</i>)	15	3	12	1	-	1	14	3	11
Karachayevs	21	11	10	7	5	2	14	6	8
Karelians	53	16	37	26	8	18	27	8	19
Kyrgyz (Kirgiz)	70	43	27	27	17	10	43	26	17
Chinese	45	25	20	39	22	17	6	3	3
Komi (<i>Zyrians</i>)	137	45	92	65	23	42	72	22	50
Komi-izhems	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Komi-permyaks (<i>permyaks</i>)	180	74	106	45	22	23	135	52	83
Koreans	2820	1408	1412	1422	680	742	1398	728	670
Koryaks	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Crimean Tatars (<i>Krymty</i> , <i>Krym Tatarlar</i> , <i>Tatars (speaking Crimean Tatar)</i>)	229526	112616	116910	60003	28406	31597	169523	84210	85313
Krymchaki (<i>Crimean Jews</i>)	177	106	71	150	87	63	27	19	8
Cubans	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Kumandins	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kумыks	59	30	29	17	8	9	42	22	20
Kurds (Kurd)	172	110	62	130	79	51	42	31	11
Laktsy (<i>Laki</i>)	55	31	24	34	17	17	21	14	7
Lithuanians (<i>Latvians</i>)	277	138	139	167	87	80	110	51	59
Latgalpts (<i>Latgals</i>)	5	2	3	-	-	-	5	2	3
Lezgins	243	145	98	133	79	54	110	66	44
Lithuanians	332	157	175	166	80	86	166	77	89
Macedonians	10	6	4	2	2	-	8	4	4
Mansy	4	2	2	1	1	-	3	1	2
Maris (Mari, Mariy)	723	244	479	205	76	129	518	168	350
Plains-Eastern Maris (<i>Plains Maris</i>)	4	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-
Moldovans (<i>Bessarabians</i> , <i>Bessarabs</i>)	2573	1338	1235	1166	604	562	1407	734	673
Mongols	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Mordva (<i>Mordvins</i> , <i>Mordovtsy</i>)	1334	558	776	436	165	271	898	393	505
Mordva-moksha (<i>Moksha</i>)	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1
Mordva-erzya (<i>Erzya</i>)	5	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2
Nagaybaks	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	-	2
Nanai	5	3	2	-	-	-	5	3	2
Germans (<i>Russian Germans</i>)	1648	781	867	771	363	408	877	418	459
Nenets	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nivkh	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Nogai (<i>Nogai</i>)	239	110	129	22	9	13	217	101	116
Ossetins (<i>Alans</i>)	492	265	227	268	142	126	224	123	101
Pakistanis (<i>Sindhi</i>)	12	8	4	8	6	2	4	2	2
Pamirs	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

Table Continued 4.1

	Urban and Rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	Men and women	men	women	Men and women	men	women	Men and women	men	women
Persians (Iranians, Farsi)	83	52	31	40	25	15	43	27	16
Poles	2435	951	1484	1109	433	676	1326	518	808
Romanians	166	67	99	79	33	46	87	34	53
Rusins (<i>Gutsuls, Lemkas, Carpathian Rusins, Rusins</i>)	15	8	7	8	1	7	7	7	-
Russians (<i>Vedruss, Velikoross, Katsals, Lipovans, Siberians, Chaldons</i>)	1188978	544646	644332	675314	303286	372028	513664	241360	272304
Cossacks (<i>Russian Cossacks</i>)	133	91	42	89	62	27	44	29	15
Pomors	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
Rutultsy (<i>Rutul</i>)	18	10	8	6	3	3	12	7	5
Saami (<i>Saami</i>)	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Serbians	44	32	12	33	24	9	11	8	3
Slovakians	24	11	13	11	4	7	13	7	6
Central Asian Jews (<i>Bukhara Jews</i>)	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tabasarany (<i>Tabasaran, Tabasarants</i>)	27	19	8	17	11	6	10	8	2
Tajiks	798	445	353	321	183	138	477	262	215
Tatars (<i>Tatars speaking any language except Crimean Tatar</i>), <i>Bashkirian Tatars, Kazan Tatars, Tatar, Tataro-Bashkirians, Telyari</i>	42254	20707	21547	13573	6459	7114	28681	14248	14433
Kryashens (<i>Christian Tatars</i>)	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
Mishari (<i>Mesheryaks</i>)	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Siberian Tatars	5	1	4	4	1	3	1	-	1
Tats (<i>Tat</i>)	7	3	4	4	1	3	3	2	1
Tuvans	7	6	1	6	5	1	1	1	-
Turks	1413	797	616	440	284	156	973	513	460
Turks-Meskhetins	60	48	12	23	17	6	37	31	6
Turkmens	169	102	67	72	48	24	97	54	43
Udins	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Udmurts (<i>Votyaks</i>)	570	190	380	201	70	131	369	120	249
Udmurts	3265	1865	1400	1206	751	455	2059	1114	945
Uighurs	42	22	20	15	6	9	27	16	11
Ukrainians (Cossacks speaking Ukrainian, Malorossians, Maloross, Hohols)	291603	123261	168342	125668	52182	73486	165935	71079	94856
Finns (Suomi)	45	16	29	21	7	14	24	9	15
Ingrian Finns (<i>Ingrians</i>)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
French	30	16	14	24	12	12	6	4	2
Khakassians	11	3	8	5	1	4	6	2	4
Khanti	5	1	4	3	1	2	2	-	2
Khemshil	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Croatians	5	5	-	4	4	-	1	1	-
Gypsies (<i>Rom, Roma</i>)	2381	1158	1223	964	462	502	1417	696	721

Table Continued 4.1

	Urban and Rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	Men and women	men	women	Men and women	men	women	Men and women	men	women
Cherkess	14	6	8	11	5	6	3	1	2
Montenegrans	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Czechs	473	229	244	156	71	85	317	158	159
Chechens	217	144	73	132	90	42	85	54	31
Chuvash	1529	575	954	506	196	310	1023	379	644
Chukchi	4	1	3	1	-	1	3	1	2
Shortsv (<i>Shor</i>)	3	2	1	2	2	-	1	-	1
Evenkis (<i>Tungus</i>)	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
Evens (<i>Lamuts</i>)	3	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	2
Estonians	308	135	173	140	65	75	168	70	98
Yukagirs	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Yakuts (Sakha)	27	9	18	12	6	6	15	3	12
Japanese	8	6	2	6	5	1	2	1	1
Those who gave other responses	2388	1217	1171	1647	870	777	741	347	394
Persons whose census pages do not list ethnicity	67773	32445	35328	49440	23302	26138	18333	9143	9190
Of them, those who declined to answer question about ethnicity	5293	2570	2723	3744	1813	1931	1549	757	792
Simferopol municipal district	352363	158762	193601	332317	149580	182737	20046	9182	10864
Those who listed ethnicity	331868	149049	182819	312464	140206	172258	19404	8843	10561
Abazins	5	1	4	5	1	4	-	-	-
Abkhaz	19	12	7	17	11	6	2	1	1
Avars	12	9	3	12	9	3	-	-	-
Aguls	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Adyghe (<i>Adyghe</i>)	17	13	4	16	13	3	1	-	1
Azerbaijanis	992	587	405	974	573	401	18	14	4
Altai (<i>Afro-American</i>)	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	6	4	2	6	4	2	-	-	-
Arab (<i>Algerians, Palestinian Arabs, Syrian Arabs, Egyptians, Jordanians, Iraqis, Lebanese, Libyans, Moroccans, Palestinians, Syrians, Tunisians</i>)	327	270	57	321	265	56	6	5	1
Central Asian Arabs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenians	2643	1437	1206	2587	1403	1184	56	34	22
Assyrians (<i>Aisory</i>)	33	18	15	33	18	15	-	-	-
Afghans (<i>Pushtu, Pushtun</i>)	26	20	6	25	19	6	1	1	-

Annex 879

Federal Law No. 402-FZ (1 December 2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL LAW

On Specifics of Regulation in the Sphere
of Mass Media in Connection with the Acceptance of
the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the Formation within the
Russian Federation of the New Subjects of the Republic of Crimea and the City
of Federal Importance Sevastopol

Adopted by the State Duma

November 19, 2014

Approved by the Federation Council

November 26, 2014

Article 1. Subject of regulation of this Federal Law

This Federal Law defines the specifics of regulation in the sphere of mass media in connection with the acceptance of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation within the Russian Federation of the new subjects of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Federal Importance Sevastopol

Article 2. Specifics of regulating the sphere of mass media within the territory of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Federal Importance Sevastopol

1. The registration of mass media outlets whose output is intended to be circulated within the territory of the subjects of the Russian Federation the Republic of Crimea and the City of Federal Importance Sevastopol and the assignment of licenses for television and radio broadcasting within the territory of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Federal Importance Sevastopol shall be carried out without charge until April 1, 2015.

2. Circulation of mass media output, including television and radio broadcasting, within the territory of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Federal Importance Sevastopol on the basis of documents issued by Ukrainian governmental agencies shall be permitted until April 1, 2015.

3. The Government of the Russian Federation may issue resolutions regarding regulation in the sphere of mass media, including television and radio broadcasting, in connection with the acceptance of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and formation within the Russian Federation of the new subjects of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Federal Importance Sevastopol.

Article 3. Entry into force of this Federal Law

This Federal Law shall enter into force on the day of its official publication.

President of the Russian
Federation

V. Putin

Moscow, The Kremlin
December 1, 2014
N 402-FZ

Annex 880

Application for registration of a mass media outlet dated 5 November 2014 and Letter No. 720-05/91 of 14 November 2014

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. 1336/91-SMI
November 5, 2014

(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company; 14 Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **ATR T**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **television channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Shevket Seydametovich Memetov

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Russian Federation and other countries**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____

(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova

(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: October 28, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation *
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Atlant-SV Television Channel, LLC

14, Mamed Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 720-05/91 of November 14, 2014
Re: (no number) of October 28, 2014

Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the ATR T television channel without review on account of the following:

According to the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 51141-98 *Record Keeping and Archival Practices. Terms and Definitions*, approved by Resolution No. 28 of the State Committee on Standardization of the Russian Federation dated February 27, 1998, a document copy is a document that fully reproduces the information contained in the original document and all or some of its external attributes, which is not legally binding. Meanwhile, a certified copy of a document is a document copy to which the appropriate particulars have been affixed in the prescribed manner, making the copy legally binding (Clauses 2.1.29, 2.1.30).

Decree No. 9779-X of August 4, 1983 of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium *on the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals* (hereinafter "the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree") sets forth the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals.

Whereas Article 49 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation stipulates that a legal entity can exercise civil rights consistent with its objects outlined in its constitutional documents and assume obligations associated with such activities, the provisions of said Code also apply to legal entities.

It follows from the provisions of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree that, where the law does not require the submittal of notarized documents, state and public enterprises, institutions, and organizations must issue copies of documents originating from said enterprises, institutions or organizations when requested by individuals. Copies of documents must be issued on letterheads of such enterprises, institutions or organizations.

Enterprises, institutions or organizations can follow the same procedure to issue copies of documents at their disposal, which were issued by other enterprises, institutions or organizations, if it proves difficult or impossible to obtain copies of said documents from said enterprises, institutions or organizations.

A document copy must be certified as a true copy with the signature of the chief executive or of another officer authorized to do so, and with a seal. The copy must state its issuance date and a notation to the effect that the original document is kept on file at the relevant enterprise, institution or organization.

Meanwhile, according to Clause 3.22 of the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 6.30-2003 *Unified Documentation Systems. Unified System of Organizational and Administrative Documentation. Document Presentation Requirements*, the "Signature" particular consists of the job title of the document signatory, handwritten personal signature and the signed name spelled out (initials, last name).

You can review the procedural recommendations on how to certify document copies on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.krn.gov.ru in the "Mass Media. Media Registration" section.

Attachment: 1 copy on 23 pages (incoming correspondence No. 1337/91-SMI of November 5, 2014)

Deputy Head

V.G. Garkavenko

Typed by: A.N. Medushevskiy
Phone: (652) 534082

Typed by: A. Medushevskiy

Phone: (652) 534082

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 523902819918310273615410
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: October 17, 2014 – October 17, 2015

Annex 881

ATR Jan 2015 application and rejection (No. 04-6235 of 26 January 2015)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Registered mail

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. _____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **ATR T**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **television channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14 Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Shevket Seydametovich Memetov

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Russian Federation and other countries**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

Federal Service for Oversight of
Telecom, Information Technologies,
and Mass Media
Incoming ref. No. 127677-SMI

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: December 16, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation *
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975



MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

7, Kitaygorodskiy Proyezd, bldg. 2, Moscow, 109074
Phone/fax: (495) 987-67-00. Web: <http://rkn.gov.ru/>

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

No. 04-6235 of January 26, 2015
Re: (no number) of December 16, 2014

Documents for registration of the ATR T television channel returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Mass Media Permitting Department of Roscomnadzor hereby returns your submission for registration of the ATR T television channel without review on account of the following.

The official fee was paid using wrong account details. As a result, the funds have not been credited to the account of Roscomnadzor, according to the Financial Department of Roscomnadzor.

You can view the account details for payment of the official fee on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.rkn.gov.ru in the section "About Roscomnadzor. Account details".

Attachment: 1 copy (incoming correspondence No. 127677-SMI of December 24, 2014)

Head of the Mass Media Permitting Department

Typed by: E.V. Petrova
Phone:

M.V. Vinogradov

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Maksim Viktorovich Vinogradov
Serial No. 124321752308630680664008
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: February 6, 2014 – February 6, 2015

[Seal] FOR DOCUMENTS * MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION * FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA

Annex 882

ATR Mar 2015 application and rejection (Correspondence No. 11925-SMI of 9 FEBRUARY 2015)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

APPLICATION
for registration of a mass media outlet

Registration No. _____
_____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company

Place of business address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Mailing address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317

Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975

Code of Reason for Taxpayer Registration: 910201001

Bank details:

Bank account: 40702810000010001119

Correspondent account: 30101810600000000342

Bank: Just Bank, LLC, Moscow

Bank identification code (BIC): 044583342

Phone/fax: +38 (065) 255-13-01

2. Name of the mass media outlet: _____

When applying for registration of a mass media outlet with a name in a foreign language or one of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, additionally specify its translation into the official language of the Russian Federation. When applying for registration of an online media outlet, separately specify the address of the media outlet's website.

AT R T

3. Form of periodical circulation

(News agency, TV channel, radio channel, TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast;

Printed periodical including its type: almanac, bulletin, newspaper, magazine, compilation; online publication)

Television channel _____

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

5. Language(s)

Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational (news), cultural and educational, religious, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

Daily, around the clock

8. Expected coverage territory

Russian Federation and other countries

9. Sources of funding
Resources of the founder

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company is not a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor at any other mass media outlets.

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____*
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___✓_____ E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: March 20, 2015

[Seal] [illegible]

[Handwriting] 111922-SMI

February 9

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA (ROSCOMNADZOR)
WEBSITE: WWW.RKN.GOV.RU

NOTIFICATION
ABOUT ACCEPTANCE OF A MEDIA OUTLET REGISTRATION (RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION)
APPLICATION

NAME OF MEDIA OUTLET: **ATR T** TELEVISION CHANNEL

MEDIA OUTLET FOUNDER (CO-FOUNDER): Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCEPTANCE OF DOCUMENTS: [Signature] A.V. Pyatibratova
(Signature) Full name

MARCH 24, 2015

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: 8 (495) 987-68-06 (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.)
Directory and information center: 8 (495) 987-68-00

ROSCOMNADZOR
Accepted without verification of
completeness

Annex 883

ATR Mar 2015 application (correspondence No. 75 of 20 March 2015)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

APPLICATION
for registration of a mass media outlet

Registration No. _____
_____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company

Place of business address: 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Mailing address: 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317

Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975

Code of Reason for Taxpayer Registration: 910201001

Bank details:

Bank account: 40702810000010001119

Correspondent account: 30101810600000000342

Bank: Just Bank, LLC, Moscow

Bank identification code (BIC): 044583342

Phone/fax: +38 (065) 255-13-01

2. Name of the mass media outlet: _____

When applying for registration of a mass media outlet with a name in a foreign language or one of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, additionally specify its translation into the official language of the Russian Federation. When applying for registration of an online media outlet, separately specify the address of the media outlet's website.

ATR T

3. Form of periodical circulation

(News agency, TV channel, radio channel, TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast;

Printed periodical including its type: almanac, bulletin, newspaper, magazine, compilation; online publication)

Television channel

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

5. Language(s)

Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational (news), cultural and educational, religious, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

Daily, around the clock

8. Expected coverage territory

Russian Federation and other countries

9. Sources of funding
Resources of the founder

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company is not a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor at any other mass media outlets.

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____*
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: _____ E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature
[Signature]

CEO of Atlant-SV, LLC

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: March 20, 2015

[Seal] [illegible]

[Handwriting] 111922-SMI

February 9

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA (ROSCOMNADZOR)
WEBSITE: WWW.RKN.GOV.RU

NOTIFICATION
ABOUT ACCEPTANCE OF A MEDIA OUTLET REGISTRATION (RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION)
APPLICATION

NAME OF MEDIA OUTLET: **ATR T** TELEVISION CHANNEL

MEDIA OUTLET FOUNDER (CO-FOUNDER): Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCEPTANCE OF DOCUMENTS: [Signature] A.V. Pyatibratova
(Signature) Full name

MARCH 24, 2015

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: 8 (495) 987-68-06 (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.)
Directory and information center: 8 (495) 987-68-00

ROSCOMNADZOR
Accepted without verification of
completeness

Annex 884

ATR March 2015 application and Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom Notification of Receipt (20 March 2015)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

APPLICATION
for registration of a mass media outlet

Registration No. _____
_____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company

Place of business address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Mailing address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317

Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975

Code of Reason for Taxpayer Registration: 910201001

Bank details:

Bank account: 40702810000010001119

Correspondent account: 30101810600000000342

Bank: Just Bank, LLC, Moscow

Bank identification code (BIC): 044583342

Phone/fax: +38 (065) 255-13-01

2. Name of the mass media outlet: _____

When applying for registration of a mass media outlet with a name in a foreign language or one of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, additionally specify its translation into the official language of the Russian Federation. When applying for registration of an online media outlet, separately specify the address of the media outlet's website.

ATR T

3. Form of periodical circulation

(News agency, TV channel, radio channel, TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast;

Printed periodical including its type: almanac, bulletin, newspaper, magazine, compilation; online publication)

Television channel _____

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

5. Language(s)

Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational (news), cultural and educational, religious, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

Daily, around the clock

8. Expected coverage territory

Russian Federation and other countries

9. Sources of funding
Resources of the founder

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company is not a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor at any other mass media outlets.

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____*
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: _____ E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: March 20, 2015

[Seal] [illegible]

[Handwriting] 111922-SMI

February 9

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA (ROSCOMNADZOR)
WEBSITE: WWW.RKN.GOV.RU

NOTIFICATION
ABOUT ACCEPTANCE OF A MEDIA OUTLET REGISTRATION (RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION)
APPLICATION

NAME OF MEDIA OUTLET: **ATR T** TELEVISION CHANNEL

MEDIA OUTLET FOUNDER (CO-FOUNDER): Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCEPTANCE OF DOCUMENTS: [Signature] A.V. Pyatibratova
(Signature) Full name

MARCH 24, 2015

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: 8 (495) 987-68-06 (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.)
Directory and information center: 8 (495) 987-68-00

ROSCOMNADZOR
Accepted without verification of
completeness

Annex 885

Application dated 16 December 2014 for re-registration of Meydan

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. 1901/91-SMI
December 16, 2014

(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **Meydan**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **radio channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Asan Dzhaferovich Khayretdinov

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Republic of Crimea**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: (0652) 551301

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____

(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova

(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media*.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: October 29, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation *
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA (ROSCOMNADZOR)**

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL**

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
Incoming correspondence No. 1901/91-
SMI
Date: December 16, 2014

NOTIFICATION

**about acceptance of an application for media outlet registration (renewal of
registration, update of media outlet registration certificate, issuance of a duplicate
certificate of media outlet registration)**

Name of media outlet: Meydan radio channel

Media outlet founder (co-founders): Atlant-SV Television Channel LLC

Officer responsible for acceptance of documents: [Signature]
(Signature)

A.N. [illegible]
Full name

Headquarters website: <http://82rkn.gov.ru/>

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: (+380692) 70-11-92



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Atlant-SV Television Channel, LLC

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 149-05/91 of February 2, 2015
Re: (no number) of October 29, 2014
Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the Meydan radio channel without review on account of the following:

In light of the fact that the name of the mass media outlet can mislead consumers (the audience) as to the product of the mass media outlet, we suggest that you revise the proposed name of the mass media outlet proposed for registration, taking into account the information contained in the register of registered mass media outlets published on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.rkn.gov.ru in the "Mass Media. Registers" section.

Attachment: 1 copy on 24 pages (incoming correspondence No. 1901/91-SMI of December 16, 2014)

Head

S.N. Khudoley

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 469452571411028664930275
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: April 14, 2014 – April 14, 2015

Annex 886

State Council of Crimea, Announcement of the Results of the Crimea-wide Referendum Held in Autonomous Republic of Crimea (16 March 2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

State Council of Crimea
Results of the Crimea-wide referendum

Announcement
of the results of the Crimea-wide referendum
held in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea
on March 16, 2014

Total number of participants in the Crimea-wide referendum who took part in the voting: 1,274,096 (83.10 percent)

Number of votes of participants in the Crimea-wide referendum cast in support of the issue of the Crimea-wide referendum: "1) Do you support rejoining Crimea with Russia as a subject of the Russian Federation?": 1,233,002 (96.77 percent)

Number of votes of participants in the Crimea-wide referendum cast in support of the issue of the Crimea-wide referendum: "2) Do you support restoration of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Crimea and Crimea's status as a part of Ukraine?": 31,997 (2.51 percent)

Number of voting ballots at the Crimea-wide referendum declared invalid: 9,097 (0.72 percent)

Commission of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for holding the Crimea-wide referendum

Annex 887

Address by President of the Russian Federation, 18 March 2014, The Kremlin, Moscow, archived at <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/20603>.

Address by President of the Russian Federation

Vladimir Putin addressed State Duma deputies, Federation Council members, heads of Russian regions and civil society representatives in the Kremlin.

March 18, 2014 15:50 The Kremlin, Moscow

President of Russia Vladimir Putin: Federation Council members, State Duma deputies, good afternoon. Representatives of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol are here among us, citizens of Russia, residents of Crimea and Sevastopol!

Dear friends, we have gathered here today in connection with an issue that is of vital, historic significance to all of us. A referendum was held in Crimea on March 16 in full compliance with democratic procedures and international norms.

More than 82 percent of the electorate took part in the vote. Over 96 percent of them spoke out in favour of reuniting with Russia. These numbers speak for themselves.

To understand the reason behind such a choice it is enough to know the history of Crimea and what Russia and Crimea have always meant for each other.

Everything in Crimea speaks of our shared history and pride. This is the location of ancient Khersones, where Prince Vladimir was baptised. His spiritual feat of adopting Orthodoxy predetermined the overall basis of the culture, civilisation and human values that unite the peoples of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. The graves of Russian soldiers whose bravery brought Crimea into the Russian empire are also in Crimea. This is also Sevastopol – a legendary city with an outstanding history, a fortress that serves as the birthplace of Russia's Black Sea Fleet. Crimea is Balaklava and Kerch, Malakhov Kurgan and Sapun

Ridge. Each one of these places is dear to our hearts, symbolising Russian military glory and outstanding valour.

Crimea is a unique blend of different peoples' cultures and traditions. This makes it similar to Russia as a whole, where not a single ethnic group has been lost over the centuries. Russians and Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars and people of other ethnic groups have lived side by side in Crimea, retaining their own identity, traditions, languages and faith.

Incidentally, the total population of the Crimean Peninsula today is 2.2 million people, of whom almost 1.5 million are Russians, 350,000 are Ukrainians who predominantly consider Russian their native language, and about 290,000–300,000 are Crimean Tatars, who, as the referendum has shown, also lean towards Russia.

True, there was a time when Crimean Tatars were treated unfairly, just as a number of other peoples in the USSR. There is only one thing I can say here: millions of people of various ethnicities suffered during those repressions, and primarily Russians.

Crimean Tatars returned to their homeland. I believe we should make all the necessary political and legislative decisions to finalise the rehabilitation of Crimean Tatars, restore them in their rights and clear their good name.

We have great respect for people of all the ethnic groups living in Crimea. This is their common home, their motherland, and it would be right – I know the local population supports this – for Crimea to have three equal national languages: Russian, Ukrainian and Tatar.

Colleagues,

In people's hearts and minds, Crimea has always been an inseparable part of Russia. This firm conviction is based on truth and justice and was passed from generation to generation, over time, under any circumstances, despite all the dramatic changes our country went through during the entire 20th century.

After the revolution, the Bolsheviks, for a number of reasons – may God judge them – added large sections of the historical South of Russia to the Republic of Ukraine. This was done with no consideration for the ethnic make-up of the population, and today these areas form the southeast of Ukraine. Then, in 1954, a decision was made to transfer Crimean Region to Ukraine, along with Sevastopol, despite the fact that it was a federal city. This was the personal initiative of the Communist Party head Nikita Khrushchev. What stood behind this decision of his – a desire to win the support of the Ukrainian political establishment or to atone for the mass repressions of the 1930's in Ukraine – is for historians to figure out.

What matters now is that this decision was made in clear violation of the constitutional norms that were in place even then. The decision was made behind the scenes. Naturally, in a totalitarian state nobody bothered to ask the citizens of Crimea and Sevastopol. They were faced with the fact. People, of course, wondered why all of a sudden Crimea became part of Ukraine. But on the whole – and we must state this clearly, we all know it – this decision was treated as a formality of sorts because the territory was transferred within the boundaries of a single state. Back then, it was impossible to imagine that Ukraine and Russia may split up and become two separate states. However, this has happened.

Unfortunately, what seemed impossible became a reality. The USSR fell apart. Things developed so swiftly that few people realised how truly dramatic those events and their consequences would be. Many people both in Russia and in Ukraine, as well as in other republics hoped that the Commonwealth of Independent States that was created at the time would become the new common form of statehood. They were told that there would be a single currency, a single economic space, joint armed forces; however, all this remained empty promises, while the big country was gone. It was only when Crimea ended up as part of a different country that Russia realised that it was not simply robbed, it was plundered.

At the same time, we have to admit that by launching the sovereignty parade Russia itself aided in the collapse of the Soviet Union. And as this collapse was legalised, everyone forgot about Crimea and Sevastopol – the main base of the Black Sea Fleet. Millions of people went to bed in one country and awoke in different ones, overnight becoming ethnic minorities in former Union republics, while the Russian nation became one of the biggest, if not the biggest ethnic group in the world to be divided by borders.

Now, many years later, I heard residents of Crimea say that back in 1991 they were handed over like a sack of potatoes. This is hard to disagree with. And what about the Russian state? What about Russia? It humbly accepted the situation. This country was going through such hard times then that realistically it was incapable of protecting its interests. However, the people could not reconcile themselves to this outrageous historical injustice. All these years, citizens and many public figures came back to this issue, saying that Crimea is historically Russian land and Sevastopol is a Russian city. Yes, we all knew this in our hearts and minds, but we had to proceed from the existing reality and build our good-neighbourly relations with independent Ukraine on a new basis. Meanwhile, our relations with Ukraine, with the fraternal Ukrainian people have always been and will remain of foremost importance for us.

Today we can speak about it openly, and I would like to share with you some details of the negotiations that took place in the early 2000s. The then President of Ukraine Mr Kuchma asked me to expedite the process of delimiting the Russian-Ukrainian border. At that time, the process was practically at a standstill. Russia seemed to have recognised Crimea as part of Ukraine, but there were no negotiations on delimiting the borders. Despite the complexity of the situation, I immediately issued instructions to Russian government agencies to speed up their work to document the borders, so that everyone had a clear understanding that by agreeing to delimit the border we admitted de facto and de jure that Crimea was Ukrainian territory, thereby closing the issue.

We accommodated Ukraine not only regarding Crimea, but also on such a complicated matter as the maritime boundary in the Sea of Azov and the Kerch Strait. What we proceeded from back then was that good relations with Ukraine matter most for us and they should not fall hostage to deadlock territorial disputes. However, we expected Ukraine to remain our good neighbour, we hoped that Russian citizens and Russian speakers in Ukraine, especially its southeast and Crimea, would live in a friendly, democratic and civilised state that would protect their rights in line with the norms of international law.

However, this is not how the situation developed. Time and time again attempts were made to deprive Russians of their historical memory, even of their language and to subject them to forced assimilation. Moreover, Russians, just as other citizens of Ukraine are

suffering from the constant political and state crisis that has been rocking the country for over 20 years.

I understand why Ukrainian people wanted change. They have had enough of the authorities in power during the years of Ukraine's independence. Presidents, prime ministers and parliamentarians changed, but their attitude to the country and its people remained the same. They milked the country, fought among themselves for power, assets and cash flows and did not care much about the ordinary people. They did not wonder why it was that millions of Ukrainian citizens saw no prospects at home and went to other countries to work as day labourers. I would like to stress this: it was not some Silicon Valley they fled to, but to become day labourers. Last year alone almost 3 million people found such jobs in Russia. According to some sources, in 2013 their earnings in Russia totalled over \$20 billion, which is about 12% of Ukraine's GDP.

I would like to reiterate that I understand those who came out on Maidan with peaceful slogans against corruption, inefficient state management and poverty. The right to peaceful protest, democratic procedures and elections exist for the sole purpose of replacing the authorities that do not satisfy the people. However, those who stood behind the latest events in Ukraine had a different agenda: they were preparing yet another government takeover; they wanted to seize power and would stop short of nothing. They resorted to terror, murder and riots. Nationalists, neo-Nazis, Russophobes and anti-Semites executed this coup. They continue to set the tone in Ukraine to this day.

The new so-called authorities began by introducing a draft law to revise the language policy, which was a direct infringement on the rights of ethnic minorities. However, they were immediately 'disciplined' by the foreign sponsors of these so-called politicians. One has to admit that the mentors of these current authorities are smart and know well what such attempts to build a purely Ukrainian state may lead to. The draft law was set aside, but clearly reserved for the future. Hardly any mention is made of this attempt now, probably on the presumption that people have a short memory. Nevertheless, we can all clearly see the intentions of these ideological heirs of Bandera, Hitler's accomplice during World War II.

It is also obvious that there is no legitimate executive authority in Ukraine now, nobody to talk to. Many government agencies have been taken over by the impostors, but they do not have any control in the country, while they themselves – and I would like to stress this – are often controlled by radicals. In some cases, you need a special permit from the militants on Maidan to meet with certain ministers of the current government. This is not a joke – this is reality.

Those who opposed the coup were immediately threatened with repression. Naturally, the first in line here was Crimea, the Russian-speaking Crimea. In view of this, the residents of Crimea and Sevastopol turned to Russia for help in defending their rights and lives, in preventing the events that were unfolding and are still underway in Kiev, Donetsk, Kharkov and other Ukrainian cities.

Naturally, we could not leave this plea unheeded; we could not abandon Crimea and its residents in distress. This would have been betrayal on our part.

First, we had to help create conditions so that the residents of Crimea for the first time in history were able to peacefully express their free will regarding their own future. However, what do we hear from our colleagues in Western Europe and North America? They say we are violating norms of international law. Firstly, it's a good thing that they at least remember that there exists such a thing as international law – better late than never.

Secondly, and most importantly – what exactly are we violating? True, the President of the Russian Federation received permission from the Upper House of Parliament to use the Armed Forces in Ukraine. However, strictly speaking, nobody has acted on this permission yet. Russia's Armed Forces never entered Crimea; they were there already in line with an international agreement. True, we did enhance our forces there; however – this is something I would like everyone to hear and know – we did not exceed the personnel limit of our Armed Forces in Crimea, which is set at 25,000, because there was no need to do so.

Next. As it declared independence and decided to hold a referendum, the Supreme Council of Crimea referred to the United Nations Charter, which speaks of the right of nations to self-determination. Incidentally, I would like to remind you that when Ukraine

seceded from the USSR it did exactly the same thing, almost word for word. Ukraine used this right, yet the residents of Crimea are denied it. Why is that?

Moreover, the Crimean authorities referred to the well-known Kosovo precedent – a precedent our western colleagues created with their own hands in a very similar situation, when they agreed that the unilateral separation of Kosovo from Serbia, exactly what Crimea is doing now, was legitimate and did not require any permission from the country's central authorities. Pursuant to Article 2, Chapter 1 of the United Nations Charter, the UN International Court agreed with this approach and made the following comment in its ruling of July 22, 2010, and I quote: “No general prohibition may be inferred from the practice of the Security Council with regard to declarations of independence,” and “General international law contains no prohibition on declarations of independence.” Crystal clear, as they say.

I do not like to resort to quotes, but in this case, I cannot help it. Here is a quote from another official document: the Written Statement of the United States America of April 17, 2009, submitted to the same UN International Court in connection with the hearings on Kosovo. Again, I quote: “Declarations of independence may, and often do, violate domestic legislation. However, this does not make them violations of international law.” End of quote. They wrote this, disseminated it all over the world, had everyone agree and now they are outraged. Over what? The actions of Crimean people completely fit in with these instructions, as it were. For some reason, things that Kosovo Albanians (and we have full respect for them) were permitted to do, Russians, Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars in Crimea are not allowed. Again, one wonders why.

We keep hearing from the United States and Western Europe that Kosovo is some special case. What makes it so special in the eyes of our colleagues? It turns out that it is the fact that the conflict in Kosovo resulted in so many human casualties. Is this a legal argument? The ruling of the International Court says nothing about this. This is not even double standards; this is amazing, primitive, blunt cynicism. One should not try so crudely to make everything suit their interests, calling the same thing white today and black tomorrow. According to this logic, we have to make sure every conflict leads to human losses.

I will state clearly — if the Crimean local self-defence units had not taken the situation under control, there could have been casualties as well. Fortunately this did not happen. There was not a single armed confrontation in Crimea and no casualties. Why do you think this was so? The answer is simple: because it is very difficult, practically impossible to fight against the will of the people. Here I would like to thank the Ukrainian military – and this is 22,000 fully armed servicemen. I would like to thank those Ukrainian service members who refrained from bloodshed and did not smear their uniforms in blood.

Other thoughts come to mind in this connection. They keep talking of some Russian intervention in Crimea, some sort of aggression. This is strange to hear. I cannot recall a single case in history of an intervention without a single shot being fired and with no human casualties.

Colleagues,

Like a mirror, the situation in Ukraine reflects what is going on and what has been happening in the world over the past several decades. After the dissolution of bipolarity on the planet, we no longer have stability. Key international institutions are not getting any stronger; on the contrary, in many cases, they are sadly degrading. Our western partners, led by the United States of America, prefer not to be guided by international law in their practical policies, but by the rule of the gun. They have come to believe in their exclusivity and exceptionalism, that they can decide the destinies of the world, that only they can ever be right. They act as they please: here and there, they use force against sovereign states, building coalitions based on the principle “If you are not with us, you are against us.” To make this aggression look legitimate, they force the necessary resolutions from international organisations, and if for some reason this does not work, they simply ignore the UN Security Council and the UN overall.

This happened in Yugoslavia; we remember 1999 very well. It was hard to believe, even seeing it with my own eyes, that at the end of the 20th century, one of Europe’s capitals, Belgrade, was under missile attack for several weeks, and then came the real intervention. Was there a UN Security Council resolution on this matter, allowing for these actions? Nothing of the sort. And then, they hit Afghanistan, Iraq, and frankly violated the UN Security Council resolution on Libya, when instead of imposing the so-called no-fly zone over it they started bombing it too.

There was a whole series of controlled “colour” revolutions. Clearly, the people in those nations, where these events took place, were sick of tyranny and poverty, of their lack of prospects; but these feelings were taken advantage of cynically. Standards were imposed on these nations that did not in any way correspond to their way of life, traditions, or these peoples’ cultures. As a result, instead of democracy and freedom, there was chaos, outbreaks in violence and a series of upheavals. The Arab Spring turned into the Arab Winter.

A similar situation unfolded in Ukraine. In 2004, to push the necessary candidate through at the presidential elections, they thought up some sort of third round that was not stipulated by the law. It was absurd and a mockery of the constitution. And now, they have thrown in an organised and well-equipped army of militants.

We understand what is happening; we understand that these actions were aimed against Ukraine and Russia and against Eurasian integration. And all this while Russia strived to engage in dialogue with our colleagues in the West. We are constantly proposing cooperation on all key issues; we want to strengthen our level of trust and for our relations to be equal, open and fair. But we saw no reciprocal steps.

On the contrary, they have lied to us many times, made decisions behind our backs, placed us before an accomplished fact. This happened with NATO’s expansion to the East, as well as the deployment of military infrastructure at our borders. They kept telling us the same thing: “Well, this does not concern you.” That’s easy to say.

It happened with the deployment of a missile defence system. In spite of all our apprehensions, the project is working and moving forward. It happened with the endless foot-dragging in the talks on visa issues, promises of fair competition and free access to global markets.

Today, we are being threatened with sanctions, but we already experience many limitations, ones that are quite significant for us, our economy and our nation. For example, still during the times of the Cold War, the US and subsequently other nations restricted a large list of technologies and equipment from being sold to the USSR, creating the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls list. Today, they have formally been eliminated, but only formally; and in reality, many limitations are still in effect.

In short, we have every reason to assume that the infamous policy of containment, led in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, continues today. They are constantly trying to sweep us into a corner because we have an independent position, because we maintain it and because we call things like they are and do not engage in hypocrisy. But there is a limit to everything. And with Ukraine, our western partners have crossed the line, playing the bear and acting irresponsibly and unprofessionally.

After all, they were fully aware that there are millions of Russians living in Ukraine and in Crimea. They must have really lacked political instinct and common sense not to foresee all the consequences of their actions. Russia found itself in a position it could not retreat from. If you compress the spring all the way to its limit, it will snap back hard. You must always remember this.

Today, it is imperative to end this hysteria, to refute the rhetoric of the cold war and to accept the obvious fact: Russia is an independent, active participant in international affairs; like other countries, it has its own national interests that need to be taken into account and respected.

At the same time, we are grateful to all those who understood our actions in Crimea; we are grateful to the people of China, whose leaders have always considered the situation in Ukraine and Crimea taking into account the full historical and political context, and greatly appreciate India's reserve and objectivity.

Today, I would like to address the people of the United States of America, the people who, since the foundation of their nation and adoption of the Declaration of Independence, have been proud to hold freedom above all else. Isn't the desire of Crimea's residents to freely choose their fate such a value? Please understand us.

I believe that the Europeans, first and foremost, the Germans, will also understand me. Let me remind you that in the course of political consultations on the unification of East and West Germany, at the expert, though very high level, some nations that were then and are now Germany's allies did not support the idea of unification. Our nation, however, unequivocally supported the sincere, unstoppable desire of the Germans for national unity. I am confident that you have not forgotten this, and I expect that the citizens

of Germany will also support the aspiration of the Russians, of historical Russia, to restore unity.

I also want to address the people of Ukraine. I sincerely want you to understand us: we do not want to harm you in any way, or to hurt your national feelings. We have always respected the territorial integrity of the Ukrainian state, incidentally, unlike those who sacrificed Ukraine's unity for their political ambitions. They flaunt slogans about Ukraine's greatness, but they are the ones who did everything to divide the nation. Today's civil standoff is entirely on their conscience. I want you to hear me, my dear friends. Do not believe those who want you to fear Russia, shouting that other regions will follow Crimea. We do not want to divide Ukraine; we do not need that. As for Crimea, it was and remains a Russian, Ukrainian, and Crimean-Tatar land.

I repeat, just as it has been for centuries, it will be a home to all the peoples living there. What it will never be and do is follow in Bandera's footsteps!

Crimea is our common historical legacy and a very important factor in regional stability. And this strategic territory should be part of a strong and stable sovereignty, which today can only be Russian. Otherwise, dear friends (I am addressing both Ukraine and Russia), you and we – the Russians and the Ukrainians – could lose Crimea completely, and that could happen in the near historical perspective. Please think about it.

Let me note too that we have already heard declarations from Kiev about Ukraine soon joining NATO. What would this have meant for Crimea and Sevastopol in the future? It would have meant that NATO's navy would be right there in this city of Russia's military glory, and this would create not an illusory but a perfectly real threat to the whole of southern Russia. These are things that could have become reality were it not for the choice the Crimean people made, and I want to say thank you to them for this.

But let me say too that we are not opposed to cooperation with NATO, for this is certainly not the case. For all the internal processes within the organisation, NATO remains a military alliance, and we are against having a military alliance making itself at home right in our backyard or in our historic territory. I simply cannot imagine that we would travel to Sevastopol to visit NATO sailors. Of course, most of them are wonderful guys, but it

would be better to have them come and visit us, be our guests, rather than the other way round.

Let me say quite frankly that it pains our hearts to see what is happening in Ukraine at the moment, see the people's suffering and their uncertainty about how to get through today and what awaits them tomorrow. Our concerns are understandable because we are not simply close neighbours but, as I have said many times already, we are one people. Kiev is the mother of Russian cities. Ancient Rus is our common source and we cannot live without each other.

Let me say one other thing too. Millions of Russians and Russian-speaking people live in Ukraine and will continue to do so. Russia will always defend their interests using political, diplomatic and legal means. But it should be above all in Ukraine's own interest to ensure that these people's rights and interests are fully protected. This is the guarantee of Ukraine's state stability and territorial integrity.

We want to be friends with Ukraine and we want Ukraine to be a strong, sovereign and self-sufficient country. Ukraine is one of our biggest partners after all. We have many joint projects and I believe in their success no matter what the current difficulties. Most importantly, we want peace and harmony to reign in Ukraine, and we are ready to work together with other countries to do everything possible to facilitate and support this. But as I said, only Ukraine's own people can put their own house in order.

Residents of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, the whole of Russia admired your courage, dignity and bravery. It was you who decided Crimea's future. We were closer than ever over these days, supporting each other. These were sincere feelings of solidarity. It is at historic turning points such as these that a nation demonstrates its maturity and strength of spirit. The Russian people showed this maturity and strength through their united support for their compatriots.

Russia's foreign policy position on this matter drew its firmness from the will of millions of our people, our national unity and the support of our country's main political and public forces. I want to thank everyone for this patriotic spirit, everyone without exception. Now, we need to continue and maintain this kind of consolidation so as to resolve the tasks our country faces on its road ahead.

Obviously, we will encounter external opposition, but this is a decision that we need to make for ourselves. Are we ready to consistently defend our national interests, or will we forever give in, retreat to who knows where? Some Western politicians are already threatening us with not just sanctions but also the prospect of increasingly serious problems on the domestic front. I would like to know what it is they have in mind exactly: action by a fifth column, this disparate bunch of 'national traitors', or are they hoping to put us in a worsening social and economic situation so as to provoke public discontent? We consider such statements irresponsible and clearly aggressive in tone, and we will respond to them accordingly. At the same time, we will never seek confrontation with our partners, whether in the East or the West, but on the contrary, will do everything we can to build civilised and good-neighbourly relations as one is supposed to in the modern world.

Colleagues,

I understand the people of Crimea, who put the question in the clearest possible terms in the referendum: should Crimea be with Ukraine or with Russia? We can be sure in saying that the authorities in Crimea and Sevastopol, the legislative authorities, when they formulated the question, set aside group and political interests and made the people's fundamental interests alone the cornerstone of their work. The particular historic, population, political and economic circumstances of Crimea would have made any other proposed option — however tempting it could be at the first glance — only temporary and fragile and would have inevitably led to further worsening of the situation there, which would have had disastrous effects on people's lives. The people of Crimea thus decided to put the question in firm and uncompromising form, with no grey areas. The referendum was fair and transparent, and the people of Crimea clearly and convincingly expressed their will and stated that they want to be with Russia.

Russia will also have to make a difficult decision now, taking into account the various domestic and external considerations. What do people here in Russia think? Here, like in any democratic country, people have different points of view, but I want to make the point that the absolute majority of our people clearly do support what is happening.

The most recent public opinion surveys conducted here in Russia show that 95 percent of people think that Russia should protect the interests of Russians and members of other

ethnic groups living in Crimea – 95 percent of our citizens. More than 83 percent think that Russia should do this even if it will complicate our relations with some other countries. A total of 86 percent of our people see Crimea as still being Russian territory and part of our country's lands. And one particularly important figure, which corresponds exactly with the result in Crimea's referendum: almost 92 percent of our people support Crimea's reunification with Russia.

Thus we see that the overwhelming majority of people in Crimea and the absolute majority of the Russian Federation's people support the reunification of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol with Russia.

Now this is a matter for Russia's own political decision, and any decision here can be based only on the people's will, because the people is the ultimate source of all authority.

Members of the Federation Council, deputies of the State Duma, citizens of Russia, residents of Crimea and Sevastopol, today, in accordance with the people's will, I submit to the Federal Assembly a request to consider a Constitutional Law on the creation of two new constituent entities within the Russian Federation: the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, and to ratify the treaty on admitting to the Russian Federation Crimea and Sevastopol, which is already ready for signing. I stand assured of your support.

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Annex 888

Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ (21 March 2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

We, the multinational people of the Russian Federation,
united by a common fate on our land,
establishing human rights and freedoms, civil peace and accord,
preserving the historically established State unity,
proceeding from universally acknowledged principles of equality and self-determination of peoples,
revering the memory of ancestors who have passed on to us their love for the Fatherland and faith in
good and justice,
reviving the sovereign statehood of Russia and asserting the firmness of its democratic basis,
striving to ensure the well-being and prosperity of Russia,
proceeding from the responsibility for our Fatherland before present and future generations,
recognizing ourselves to be a part of the world community,
do hereby adopt THE CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

SECTION ONE

CHAPTER 1 THE BASIS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Article 1

1. The Russian Federation — Russia is a democratic federative law-governed state with a republican form of government.
2. The names Russian Federation and Russia are equipollent.

Article 2

Man, his rights and freedoms shall be the supreme value. The recognition, observance and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms shall be an obligation of the State.

Article 3

1. The bearer of sovereignty and the sole source of power in the Russian Federation shall be its multinational people.
2. The people shall exercise its power directly, as well as through State government bodies and local self-government bodies.
3. The supreme direct expression of the power of the people shall be referendum and free elections.
4. Nobody may usurp power in the Russian Federation. The seizure of power or usurpation of State authority shall be prosecuted under federal law.

Article 4

1. The sovereignty of the Russian Federation shall extend to the entirety of its territory.
2. The Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws shall have supremacy on the entire territory of the Russian Federation.
3. The Russian Federation shall ensure the integrity and inviolability of its territory.

Article 5

1. The Russian Federation shall consist of republics, krais, oblasts, cities of federal significance, an autonomous oblast and autonomous okrugs, which shall have equal rights as constituent entities of the Russian Federation.
2. A republic (state) shall have its own constitution and legislation. A kray, oblast, city of federal significance, autonomous oblast and autonomous okrug shall have its own charter and legislation.
3. The federal structure of the Russian Federation shall be based on its State integrity, the unity of the system of State power, the division of matters of authority and powers between State government bodies of the Russian Federation and State government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the equality and self-determination of peoples in the Russian Federation.
4. All constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be equal with one another in relations with federal State government bodies.

Article 6

1. Citizenship of the Russian Federation shall be acquired and terminated in accordance with federal law, and shall be one and equal, irrespective of the grounds on which it is acquired.
2. Every citizen of the Russian Federation shall enjoy all rights and freedoms on its territory and shall bear equal responsibilities as envisaged in the Constitution of the Russian Federation.
3. A citizen of the Russian Federation may not be deprived of his (her) citizenship or of the right to change it.

Article 7

1. The Russian Federation shall be a social state whose policy is aimed at creating conditions ensuring a worthy life and a free development of Man.
2. In the Russian Federation the labour and health of people shall be protected, a guaranteed minimum wage shall be established, State support shall be provided for the family, maternity, fatherhood and childhood, to the disabled and to elderly citizens, the system of social services shall be developed and State pensions, allowances and other social security guarantees shall be established.

Article 8

1. In the Russian Federation the integrity of economic space, free flow of goods, services and financial resources, support of competition, and the freedom of economic activity shall be guaranteed.
2. In the Russian Federation private, State, municipal and other forms of property shall be recognized and shall be protected on an equal basis.

Article 9

1. Land and other natural resources shall be utilized and protected in the Russian Federation as the basis of the life and activity of the peoples living on the territories concerned.
2. Land and other natural resources may be subject to private, State, municipal and other forms of ownership.

Article 10

State power in the Russian Federation shall be exercised on the basis of its division into legislative, executive and judicial authority. Bodies of legislative, executive and judicial authority shall be independent.

Article 11

1. State power in the Russian Federation shall be exercised by the President of the Russian Federation, the Federal Assembly (the Council of Federation and the State Duma), the Government of the Russian Federation, and the courts of the Russian Federation.
2. State power in constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be exercised by bodies of State government formed by those constituent entities.
3. The division of authorities and powers among State government bodies of the Russian Federation and State government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be established by this Constitution, the Federation Treaty and other treaties on the division of authorities and powers.

Article 12

Local self-government shall be recognized and guaranteed in the Russian Federation. Local self-government shall be independent within the limits of its competence. Bodies of local self-government shall not form part of the system of State government bodies.

Article 13

1. Ideological diversity shall be recognized in the Russian Federation.
2. No ideology shall be proclaimed as State ideology or as obligatory.
3. Political diversity and the multi-party system shall be recognized in the Russian Federation.
4. Public associations shall be equal before the law.
5. The establishment and activities of public associations whose goals and activities are aimed at the forcible changing of the basis of the constitutional order and at violating the integrity of the Russian Federation, at undermining its security, at creating armed units, and at instigating social, racial, national and religious strife shall be prohibited.

Article 14

1. The Russian Federation shall be a secular state. No religion may be established as the State religion or as obligatory.
2. Religious associations shall be separate from the State and shall be equal before the law.

Article 15

1. The Constitution of the Russian Federation shall have supreme legal force, direct effect and shall be applicable on the entire territory of the Russian Federation. Laws and other legal acts, which are adopted in the Russian Federation, must not contradict the Constitution of the Russian Federation.
2. State government bodies, local self-government bodies, officials, citizens and their associations shall be obliged to observe the Constitution of the Russian Federation and laws.
3. Laws must be officially published. Unpublished laws shall not have force. Any normative legal acts concerning human and civil rights, freedoms and obligations shall not have force unless they have been officially published for the information of the general public.
4. Universally recognized principles and norms of international law as well as international agreements of the Russian Federation should be an integral part of its legal system. If an international agreement of the Russian Federation establishes rules, which differ from those stipulated by law, then the rules of the international agreement shall be applied.

Article 16

1. The provisions of this Chapter of the Constitution shall constitute the fundamental principles of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation and may not be changed except in accordance with the procedure established by this Constitution.
2. No other provisions of this Constitution may conflict with the fundamental principles of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation.

CHAPTER 2 HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Article 17

1. In the Russian Federation human and civil rights and freedoms shall be recognized and guaranteed according to the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and this Constitution.
2. Basic human rights and freedoms shall be inalienable and shall be enjoyed by everyone from birth.
3. The exercise of human and civil rights and freedoms must not violate the rights and freedoms of other people.

Article 18

Human and civil rights and freedoms shall have direct force. They shall determine the meaning, content and implementation of laws, the functioning of legislative and executive authority and of local self-government, and shall be guaranteed by law.

Article 19

1. All persons shall be equal before the law and the court.
2. The State guarantees the equality of human and civil rights and freedoms regardless of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, material and official status, place of residence, attitude to religion, convictions, membership of public associations, or of other circumstances. All forms of limitations of human rights on social, racial, national, language or religious grounds shall be prohibited.
3. Men and women shall enjoy equal rights and freedoms and equal opportunities to exercise them.

Article 20

1. Everyone shall have the right to life.
2. Capital punishment until its complete abolition may be established by federal law as an exclusive form of punishment for particularly grave crimes against life, and the accused shall be granted the right to have his case examined by a court with the participation of a jury.

Article 21

1. Human dignity shall be protected by the State. Nothing may serve as a basis for its derogation.

2. Nobody should be subjected to torture, violence, or other severe or humiliating treatment or punishment. Nobody may be subjected to medical, scientific or other experiments without voluntary consent.

Article 22

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom and personal inviolability.
2. Arrest, detention and keeping in custody shall be permissible only under a court order. A person may not be detained for more than 48 hours without a court order.

Article 23

1. Everyone shall have the right to the inviolability of his (her) private life, personal and family privacy, and protection of his (her) honour and good name.
2. Everyone shall have the right to privacy of correspondence, of telephone conversations and of postal, telegraph and other communications. This right may be limited only on the basis of a court order.

Article 24

1. Collecting, keeping, using and disseminating information about the private life of a person shall not be permitted without his (her) consent.
2. State government bodies and local self-government bodies and their officials shall be obliged to provide everyone with access to documents and materials directly affecting his (her) rights and freedoms, unless otherwise envisaged by law.

Article 25

The home shall be inviolable. Nobody shall have the right to enter a dwelling place against the will of those residing therein, except in those cases provided for by federal laws or on the basis of a court order.

Article 26

1. Everyone shall have the right to determine and declare his (her) nationality. Nobody shall be forced to determine and declare his (her) nationality.
2. Everyone shall have the right to use his (her) native language and to a free choice of the language of communication, upbringing, education and creative work.

Article 27

1. Everyone who is legally present on the territory of the Russian Federation shall have the right to travel freely and freely to choose the place of temporary or permanent residence.
2. Everyone may freely leave the Russian Federation. Citizens of the Russian Federation shall have the right freely to return to the Russian Federation.

Article 28

Everyone shall be guaranteed freedom of conscience and religion, including the right to profess individually or collectively any religion or not to profess any religion, and freely to choose, possess and disseminate religious and other convictions and act in accordance with them.

Article 29

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed freedom of thought and speech.
2. Propaganda or agitation, which arouses social, racial, national or religious hatred and hostility shall be prohibited. Propaganda of social, racial, national, religious or linguistic supremacy shall also be prohibited.
3. Nobody shall be forced to express his thoughts and convictions or to deny them.
4. Everyone shall have the right freely to seek, receive, transmit, produce and disseminate information by any legal means. The list of types of information, which constitute State secrets, shall be determined by federal law.
5. The freedom of the mass media shall be guaranteed. Censorship shall be prohibited.

Article 30

1. Everyone shall have the right of association, including the right to establish trade unions for the protection of his(her) interests. The freedom of activity of public associations shall be guaranteed.
2. Nobody may be compelled to join any association or to stay there.

Article 31

Citizens of the Russian Federation shall have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold rallies, mass meetings and demonstrations, marches and pickets.

Article 32

1. Citizens of the Russian Federation shall have the right to participate in managing State affairs both directly and through their representatives.
2. Citizens of the Russian Federation shall have the right to elect and be elected to State government bodies and local self-government bodies, as well as to participate in referendums.
3. Citizens who are recognized as incapable by a court, and citizens who are kept in places of imprisonment under a court sentence, shall not have the right to elect and be elected.
4. Citizens of the Russian Federation shall enjoy equal access to State service.
5. Citizens of the Russian Federation shall have the right to participate in administering justice.

Article 33

Citizens of the Russian Federation shall have the right to appeal in person and make individual and collective appeals to State bodies and local self-government bodies.

Article 34

1. Everyone shall have the right to use freely his (her) abilities and property for entrepreneurial and other economic activity not prohibited by law.
2. Economic activity aimed at monopolization and unfair competition shall not be permitted.

Article 35

1. The right of private property shall be protected by law.
2. Everyone shall have the right to have property and to possess, use and dispose of it both individually and jointly with other persons.
3. Nobody may be deprived of property except under a court order. Forced alienation of property for State requirements may take place only subject to prior and fair compensation.
4. The right of inheritance shall be guaranteed.

Article 36

1. Citizens and their associations shall have the right to possess land as private property.
2. Possession, utilisation and disposal of land and other natural resources shall be exercised by the owners freely provided that this is not detrimental to the environment and does not violate the rights and lawful interests of other people.
3. The conditions and procedure for the use of land shall be determined by federal law.

Article 37

1. Labour shall be free. Everyone shall have the right freely to use his (her) labour skills and to choose the type of activity and occupation.
2. Compulsory labour shall be forbidden.
3. Everyone shall have the right to work in conditions, which meet safety and hygiene requirements, and to receive remuneration for labour without any discrimination whatsoever and not below the minimum wage established by federal law, as well as the right of protection against unemployment.
4. The right of individual and collective labour disputes with the use of the methods for their resolution, which are provided for by federal law, including the right to strike, shall be recognized.
5. Everyone shall have the right to rest. For those working under labour contracts the duration of work time, days of rest and public holidays and annual paid leave established by federal law shall be guaranteed.

Article 38

1. Maternity, childhood and family shall be protected by the State.
2. Care for children and their upbringing shall be the equal right and duty of parents.
3. Able-bodied children over 18 years of age must take care of disabled parents.

Article 39

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed social security for old age, in case of illness, disability and loss of the bread-winner, for the bringing up of children and in other cases specified by law.
2. State pensions and social benefits shall be established by law.

3. Voluntary social insurance, the creation of additional forms of social security and charity shall be encouraged.

Article 40

1. Everyone shall have the right to a home. Nobody may be arbitrarily deprived of his (her) home
2. State government bodies and local self-government bodies shall promote housing construction and create conditions for exercising the right to a home.
3. Low-income citizens and other citizens mentioned in law who are in need of a home may receive it either free of charge or for an affordable payment from State, municipal and other housing funds according to the norms established by law.

Article 41

1. Everyone shall have the right to health protection and medical care. Medical care in State and municipal health institutions shall be rendered to citizens free of charge at the expense of the appropriate budget, insurance premiums and other proceeds.
2. In the Russian Federation federal programmes for the protection and improvement of the health of the public shall be financed, measures shall be taken to develop State, municipal and private healthcare systems, and activities shall be encouraged which contribute to the improvement of human health, the development of physical education and sport, and ecological, sanitary and epidemiological well-being.
3. The concealment by officials of facts and circumstances, which pose a threat to the life and health of people, shall result in liability according to federal law.

Article 42

Everyone shall have the right to a favourable environment, reliable information on the state of the environment and compensation for damage caused to his (her) health and property by violations of environmental laws.

Article 43

1. Everyone shall have the right to education.
2. General access and free pre-school, secondary and secondary vocational education in State and municipal educational institutions and at enterprises, shall be guaranteed.
3. Everyone shall have the right to receive on a competitive basis free higher education in State and municipal educational institutions and at enterprises.
4. Basic general education shall be compulsory. Parents or guardians shall ensure that children receive a basic general education.
5. The Russian Federation shall establish federal State educational standards and shall support various forms of education and self-education.

Article 44

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of literary, artistic, scientific, technical and other types of creative activity and teaching. Intellectual property shall be protected by law.
2. Everyone shall have the right to participate in cultural life and use cultural establishments, and the right of access to cultural valuables.
3. Everyone shall be obliged to care for the preservation of the cultural and historical heritage, and to protect monuments of history and culture.

Article 45

1. State protection of human and civil rights and freedoms in the Russian Federation shall be guaranteed.
2. Everyone shall have the right to protect his (her) rights and freedoms by all means not prohibited by law.

Article 46

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed protection in court of his (her) rights and freedoms.
2. Decisions and actions (or inaction) of State government bodies, local self-government bodies, public organisations and officials may be appealed against in court.

3. Everyone shall have the right in accordance with international treaties of the Russian Federation to appeal to interstate bodies for the protection of human rights and freedoms if all available internal means of legal protection have been exhausted.

Article 47

1. Nobody may be deprived of the right to have his (her) case heard in the court and by the judge within whose competence the case is placed by law.

2. Any person accused of committing a crime shall have the right to have his (her) case examined by a court with the participation of a jury in the cases envisaged by federal law.

Article 48

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed the right to qualified legal assistance. In the cases envisaged by law, legal assistance shall be provided free of charge.

2. Any person detained, taken into custody or accused of committing a crime shall have the right to use the assistance of a lawyer (counsel for the defence) from the moment of being detained, placed in custody or accused.

Article 49

1. Any person accused of committing a crime shall be considered innocent until his (her) guilt is proven in accordance with the procedure stipulated by federal law and is confirmed by a court sentence which has entered into legal force.

2. The accused shall not be obliged to prove his (her) innocence.

3. Irremovable doubts about the guilt of a person shall be interpreted in favour of the accused.

Article 50

1. Nobody may be convicted twice for one and the same crime.

2. In administering justice it shall not be permitted to use evidence received through violating federal law.

3. Any person convicted of a crime shall have the right to appeal against the verdict to a higher court in accordance with the procedure established by federal law, as well as to request pardon or mitigation of the punishment.

Article 51

1. Nobody shall be obliged to testify against himself, his (her) spouse or close relatives, the range of whom shall be determined by federal law.

2. Federal law may establish other cases where the obligation to give evidence may be lifted.

Article 52

The rights of victims of crimes and of abuses of office shall be protected by law. The State shall provide the victims with access to justice and compensation for damage sustained.

Article 53

Everyone shall have the right to State compensation for damage caused by unlawful actions (inaction) of State government bodies and their officials.

Article 54

1. A law, which introduces or increases liability, shall not have retroactive force.

2. Nobody may bear liability for an action, which was not regarded as a crime when it was committed. If, after an offense has been committed, the extent of liability for it is lifted or mitigated, the new law shall be applied.

Article 55

1. The enumeration in the Constitution of the Russian Federation of the basic rights and freedoms should not be interpreted as a denial or diminution of other universally recognized human and civil rights and freedoms.

2. In the Russian Federation no laws must be adopted which abolish or diminish human and civil rights and freedoms.

3. Human and civil rights and freedoms may be limited by federal law only to the extent necessary for the protection of the basis of the constitutional order, morality, health, rights and lawful interests of other people, and for ensuring the defence of the country and the security of the State.

Article 56

1. In the conditions of a state of emergency, in order to ensure the safety of citizens and the protection of the constitutional order and in accordance with federal constitutional law, certain restrictions may be imposed on human rights and freedoms with an indication of their limits and the period for which they have effect.

2. A state of emergency on the entire territory of the Russian Federation and in certain areas thereof may be introduced subject to the circumstances and in accordance with the procedure stipulated by federal constitutional law.

3. The rights and freedoms specified in Articles 20, 21, 23 (part 1), 24, 28, 34 (part 1), 40 (part 1), and 46—54 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation might not be restricted.

Article 57

Everyone shall be obliged to pay legally established taxes and levies. Laws, which establish new taxes or deteriorate the position of taxpayers, shall not have retroactive force.

Article 58

Everyone shall have a duty to preserve nature and the environment and to treat natural resources with care.

Article 59

1. Defence of the Fatherland shall be the duty and obligation of a citizen of the Russian Federation.

2. Citizens of the Russian Federation shall perform military service in accordance with federal law.

3. In the event that their convictions or religious beliefs run counter to military service and in other cases established by federal law, citizens of the Russian Federation shall have the right to replace it with alternative civilian service.

Article 60

A citizen of the Russian Federation may exercise all of his (her) rights and duties independently from the age of 18 years.

Article 61

1. A citizen of the Russian Federation may not be deported from the Russian Federation or extradited to another state.

2. The Russian Federation shall guarantee its citizens protection and patronage abroad.

Article 62

1. A citizen of the Russian Federation may have citizenship of a foreign state (dual citizenship) in accordance with federal law or an international treaty of the Russian Federation.

2. The possession of foreign citizenship by a citizen of the Russian Federation shall not diminish his (her) rights and freedoms and shall not release him from obligations stipulated for Russian citizenship, unless otherwise specified by federal law or an international treaty of the Russian Federation.

3. Foreign citizens and stateless persons shall enjoy rights and bear obligations in the Russian Federation on a par with citizens of the Russian Federation, except in those cases envisaged by federal law or by an international treaty of the Russian Federation.

Article 63

1. The Russian Federation shall grant political asylum to foreign citizens and stateless persons in accordance with the universally recognized norms of international law.

2. In the Russian Federation persons who are persecuted for their political convictions or for actions (or inaction) not recognized as a crime in the Russian Federation may not be extradited to other states. The extradition of persons accused of a crime, as well as the surrender of convicts to serve sentence in other states, shall be carried out on the basis of federal law or an international treaty of the Russian Federation.

Article 64

The provisions of this Chapter shall constitute the fundamental principles of the legal status of the individual in the Russian Federation and may not be changed otherwise than in accordance with the procedure which is established by this Constitution.

CHAPTER 3 THE FEDERAL STRUCTURE

Article 65

1. The Russian Federation shall be composed of the following constituent entities of the Russian Federation:

Republic of Adygeya (Adygeya), Republic of Altai, Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Buryatia, Republic of Crimea¹, Republic of Daghestan, Republic of Ingushetia², Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Republic of Kalmykia³, Karachayevo-Cherkessian Republic, Republic of Karelia, Komi Republic, Republic of Marij El, Republic of Mordovia, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Republic of North Osetia — Alania⁴, Republic of Tatarstan (Tatarstan), Republic of Tuva, Udmurtian Republic, Republic of Khakasia, Chechen Republic, Chuvashi Republic — Chuvashia⁵;

Altai kray, Zabaikalie kray⁶, Kamchatka kray⁷, Krasnodar kray, Krasnoyarsk kray⁸, Perm kray⁹, Primorie kray, Stavropol kray, Khabarovsk kray;

Amur oblast, Arkhangelsk oblast, Astrakhan oblast, Belgorod oblast, Bryansk oblast, Vladimir oblast, Volgograd oblast, Vologda oblast, Voronezh oblast, Ivanovo oblast, Irkutsk oblast¹⁰, Kaliningrad oblast, Kaluga oblast, Kemerovo oblast, Kirov oblast, Kostroma oblast, Kurgan oblast, Kursk oblast, Leningrad oblast, Lipetsk oblast, Magadan oblast, Moscow oblast, Murmansk oblast, Nizhni Novgorod oblast, Novgorod oblast, Novosibirsk oblast, Omsk oblast, Orenburg oblast, Oryol oblast, Penza oblast, Pskov oblast, Rostov oblast, Ryazan oblast, Samara oblast, Saratov oblast, Sakhalin oblast, Sverdlovsk oblast, Smolensk oblast, Tambov oblast, Tver oblast, Tomsk oblast, Tula oblast, Tyumen oblast, Ulyanovsk oblast, Chelyabinsk oblast, Yaroslavl oblast;

Moscow, St. Petersburg, Sevastopol¹¹ — cities of federal significance;

the Jewish autonomous oblast;

Nenets autonomous okrug, Khanty-Mansijsk autonomous okrug—Yugra¹², Chukotka autonomous okrug, Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug.

2. Admission into the Russian Federation and creation of a new constituent entity shall take place in accordance with the procedure established by federal constitutional law.

¹ Appellation of the new constituent entity of the Russian Federation – Republic of Crimea – has been given in accordance with the Federal Constitutional Law of 21st March, 2014 No. 6-ФКЗ “On Admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and Creation of New Constituent Entities in the Composition of the Russian Federation – the Republic of Crimea and the City of Federal Significance Sevastopol” (*Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation, 2014, No. 12, Art. 1201*).

² The new name of the Republic is given in accordance with the Edict of the President of the Russian Federation No. 20 dated January 9, 1996 “On inclusion of new names of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in Article 65 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation” (*Legislation of the Russian Federation, 1996, No. 3, Article 152*).

³ The new name of the Republic is given in accordance with the Edict of the President of the Russian Federation No. 173 dated February 10, 1996 “On inclusion of new name of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation in Article 65 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation” (*Legislation of the Russian Federation, 1996, No. 7, Article 676*).

⁴ The new name of the Republic is given in accordance with the Edict of the President of the Russian Federation No. 20 dated January 9, 1996 “On inclusion of new names of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in Article 65 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation” (*Legislation of the Russian Federation, 1996, No. 3, Article 152*).

⁵ The new name of the Republic is given in accordance with the Edict of the President of the Russian Federation No. 679 dated June 9, 2001 “On inclusion of new name of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation in Article 65 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation” (*Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2001, No. 24, Article 2421*).

⁶The name of the new constituent entity of the Russian Federation — Zabaikalie kray — is given in connection with its creation on March 1, 2008. The names of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation — Chita oblast and Aginsk Buryat autonomous okrug — which ceased to exist on March 1, 2008, are excluded from Part 1, Article 65 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on the basis of the Federal constitutional law No. 5-FKZ dated July 21, 2007 "On creation in the Russian Federation of the new constituent entity of the Russian Federation resulted from the merge of the Chita oblast and Aginsk Buryat autonomous okrug" (*Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2007, No. 30, Article 3745*).

⁷The name of the new constituent entity of the Russian Federation — Kamchatka kray — is given in connection with its creation on July 1, 2007. The names of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation — Kamchatka oblast and Koryak autonomous okrug — which ceased to exist on July 1, 2007, are excluded from Part 1, Article 65 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on the basis of the Federal constitutional law No. 2-FKZ dated July 12, 2006 "On creation in the Russian Federation of the new constituent entity of the Russian Federation resulted from the merge of the Kamchatka oblast and Koryak autonomous okrug" (*Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2006, No. 29, Article 3119*).

⁸The name of the new constituent entity of the Russian Federation — Krasnoyarsk kray — is given in connection with its creation on January 1, 2007. The names of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation — Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) autonomous okrug and Evenk autonomous okrug — which ceased to exist on January 1, 2007, are excluded from Part 1, Article 65 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on the basis of the Federal constitutional law No. 6-FKZ dated October 14, 2005 "On creation in the Russian Federation of the new constituent entity of the Russian Federation resulted from the merge of the Krasnoyarsk kray, Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) autonomous okrug and Evenk autonomous okrug" (*Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2005, No. 42, Article 4212*).

⁹The name of the new constituent entity of the Russian Federation — Perm kray — is given in connection with its creation on December 1, 2005. The names of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation — Perm oblast and Komi-Permyatski autonomous okrug — which ceased to exist on December 1, 2005, are excluded from Part 1, Article 65 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on the basis of the Federal constitutional law No. 1-FKZ dated March 25, 2004 "On creation in the Russian Federation of the new constituent entity of the Russian Federation resulted from the merge of the Perm oblast and Komi-Permyatski autonomous okrug" (*Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2004, No. 13, Article 1110*).

¹⁰The name of the new constituent entity of the Russian Federation — Irkutsk oblast — is given in connection with its creation on January 1, 2008. The name of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation — Ust-Ordyn Buryat autonomous okrug — which ceased to exist on January 1, 2008, is excluded from Part 1, Article 65 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on the basis of the Federal constitutional law No. 6-FKZ dated December 30, 2006 "On creation in the Russian Federation of the new constituent entity of the Russian Federation resulted from the merge of the Irkutsk oblast and Ust-Ordyn Buryat autonomous okrug" (*Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2007, No. 1, Article J*).

¹¹Appellation of the new constituent entity of the Russian Federation – the city of federal significance Sevastopol' – has been given in accordance with the Federal Constitutional Law of 21st March, 2014 No. 6-ФЗ "On Admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and Creation of New Constituent Entities in the Composition of the Russian Federation – the Republic of Crimea and the City of Federal Significance Sevastopol'" (*Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation, 2014, No. 12, Art. 1201*).

¹²The new name of the autonomous okrug is given in accordance with the Edict of the President of the Russian Federation No. 841 dated July 25, 2003 "On inclusion of new name of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation in Article 65 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation" (*Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2003, No. 30, Article 3051*).

Article 66

1. The status of a republic shall be determined by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the constitution of the republic.

2. The status of a kray, oblast, city of federal significance, autonomous oblast, autonomous okrug shall be determined by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the charter of the kray, oblast, city of federal significance, autonomous oblast and autonomous okrug which is adopted by the legislative (representative) body of the corresponding constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

3. On a submission from legislative and executive bodies of an autonomous oblast or autonomous okrug, a federal law concerning an autonomous oblast or autonomous okrug may be adopted.

4. Relations among autonomous okrugs within krays and oblasts may be regulated by federal law or by a treaty between State government bodies of the autonomous okrug and, accordingly, State government bodies of the kray or oblast.

5. The status of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation may be changed by mutual agreement between the Russian Federation and the constituent entity of the Russian Federation in accordance with federal constitutional law.

Article 67

1. The territory of the Russian Federation shall comprise the territories of its constituent entities, inland waters and territorial sea and the air space over them.

2. The Russian Federation shall have sovereign rights and exercise jurisdiction on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation in accordance with the procedure specified by federal law and norms of international law.

3. Borders between constituent entities of the Russian Federation may be changed upon their mutual consent.

Article 68

1. The Russian language shall be the State language on the entire territory of the Russian Federation.

2. Republics shall have the right to establish their own State languages. In State government bodies, local self-government bodies and State institutions of republics they shall be used together with the State language of the Russian Federation.

3. The Russian Federation shall guarantee all of its peoples the right to preserve their native language and to create conditions for its study and development.

Article 69

The Russian Federation shall guarantee the rights of indigenous small peoples in accordance with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

Article 70

1. The state flag, emblem and anthem of the Russian Federation, their description and the procedure for the official use thereof shall be established by federal constitutional law.

2. The capital of the Russian Federation shall be the city of Moscow. The status of the capital shall be established by federal law.

Article 71

The Russian Federation shall have jurisdiction over:

a) the adoption and amending of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws, control over compliance therewith;

b) the federative structure and the territory of the Russian Federation;

c) regulation and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms; citizenship in the Russian Federation, regulation and protection of the rights of national minorities;

d) establishment of the system of federal legislative, executive and judicial bodies, the procedure for their organisation and activities, the formation of federal State government bodies;

e) federal State property and administration thereof;

f) establishment of the basic principles of federal policy and federal programmes in the sphere of State, economic, ecological, social, cultural and national development of the Russian Federation;

g) establishment of the basic legal principles for the unified market; financial, currency, credit and customs regulation; money emission; the basic principles of pricing policy, federal economic services, including federal banks;

h) the federal budget, federal taxes and levies, federal funds of regional development;

i) federal power-engineering systems, nuclear power, fissile materials, federal transport, railways, information and communication, activities in space;

j) foreign policy and international relations of the Russian Federation, international treaties of the Russian Federation, issues of war and peace;

k) foreign economic relations of the Russian Federation;

l) defence and security; military production; determination of the procedure for selling and purchasing weapons, ammunition, military equipment and other military hardware; production of poisonous substances, narcotic substances and the procedure for their use;

m) determination of the status and protection of the State border, territorial sea, air space, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Russian Federation;

- n) the judicial system, public prosecution, criminal and criminal-executive legislation, amnesty and remission, civil legislation, procedural legislation, legal regulation of intellectual property¹³;
- o) federal collision law;
- p) meteorological service, standards, metric and time systems, geodesy and cartography, names of geographical units, official statistics and accounting;
- q) State awards and honorary titles of the Russian Federation;
- r) federal State service.

¹³ The wording of Item “n” has been brought into line with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 5th February, 2014 No. 2-ФКЗ “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Public Prosecution of the Russian Federation”, having entered into force as from the day of its official publication on 6th February, 2014 (Official Internet-Portal of legal information (www.pravo.gov.ru), 2014, 6th February, No. 0001201402060001).

Article 72

1. The following shall be within the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and constituent entities of the Russian Federation:

- a) measures to ensure the correspondence of constitutions and laws of republics, the charters, laws and other normative legal acts of krays, oblasts, cities of federal significance, autonomous oblast and autonomous okrugs to the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws;
- b) protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, protection of the rights of national minorities, ensuring lawfulness, law and order, public security; border zone regimes;
- c) issues of the possession, utilisation and management of land and of subsurface, water and other natural resources;
- d) demarcation of State property;
- e) use of natural resources, protection of the environment and provisions for ecological safety; specially protected natural territories, protection of historical and cultural monuments;
- f) general issues of upbringing, education, science, culture, physical education and sport;
- g) coordination of health care issues; protection of the family, maternity, fatherhood and childhood, social protection, including social security;
- h) carrying out measures against catastrophes, natural disasters, epidemics and rectification of their consequences;
- i) establishment of common principles of taxation and levies in the Russian Federation;
- j) administrative, administrative-procedural, labour, family, housing, land, water and forest legislation; legislation on subsurface resources and on environmental protection;
- k) personnel of judicial and law enforcement bodies; lawyers, notaries;
- l) protection of the traditional habitat and the traditional way of life of small ethnic communities;
- m) establishment of general principles of the organisation of the system of State government and local self-government bodies;
- n) coordination of international and foreign economic relations of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, observance of international agreements of the Russian Federation.

2. The provisions of this Article shall be equally valid for republics, krays, oblasts, cities of federal significance, autonomous oblast and autonomous okrugs.

Article 73

Outside the limits of authority of the Russian Federation and the powers of the Russian Federation on issues under the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall enjoy full State power.

Article 74

1. In the territory of the Russian Federation it shall not be permitted to establish custom borders, duties, levies or any other barriers to the free flow of goods, services and financial resources.

2. Restrictions on the movement of goods and services may be introduced in accordance with federal law only to ensure security, to protect the life and health of people and to preserve nature and cultural values.

Article 75

1. The monetary unit in the Russian Federation shall be the rouble. Money emission shall be carried out exclusively by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation. The introduction and emission of other currencies in Russia shall not be permitted.

2. Protecting and ensuring the stability of the rouble shall be the principal function of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, which it shall fulfil independently of other State governmental bodies.

3. The system of taxes paid to the federal budget and the general principles of taxation and levies in the Russian Federation shall be determined by federal law.

4. State loans shall be issued in accordance with the procedure specified by federal law and shall be floated on a voluntary basis.

Article 76

1. On issues under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation, federal constitutional laws and federal laws shall be adopted. These shall have direct force on the entire territory of the Russian Federation.

2. On issues under the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, in addition to federal laws, laws and other normative legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be issued which are adopted in accordance with those federal laws.

3. Federal laws may not conflict with federal constitutional laws.

4. Outside the limits of authority of the Russian Federation and of the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and constituent entities of the Russian Federation republics, krais, oblasts, cities of federal significance, autonomous oblast and autonomous okrugs shall exercise their own legal regulation, including the adoption of laws and other normative legal acts.

5. Laws and other normative legal acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall not conflict with federal laws which are adopted in accordance with parts one and two of this Article. In the event of a conflict between a federal law and any other act issued in the Russian Federation, the federal law shall prevail.

6. In the event of a conflict between a federal law and a normative legal act of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation issued in accordance with part four of this Article, the normative legal act of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation shall prevail.

Article 77

1. The system of State government bodies of republics, krais, oblasts, cities of federal significance, autonomous oblast and autonomous okrugs shall be established by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation independently in accordance with the basic principles of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation and the general principles of the organisation of representative and executive State government bodies which are established by federal law.

2. Within the limits of the jurisdiction and powers of the Russian Federation on issues under the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation federal executive government bodies and executive government bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall form a unified system of executive authority in the Russian Federation.

Article 78

1. Federal executive government bodies may, in order to exercise their powers, establish their own territorial bodies and appoint appropriate officials.

2. Federal executive government bodies, by agreement with executive government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, may delegate some of their powers to the latter provided that this does not conflict with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws.

3. Executive government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, by agreement with federal executive government bodies, may delegate some of their powers to the latter.

4. The President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation shall provide for the implementation of the powers of federal State power on the entire territory of the Russian Federation in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Article 79

The Russian Federation may participate in interstate associations and transfer some of its powers to those associations in accordance with international treaties provided that this does not entail restrictions on human and civil rights and freedoms and does not conflict with the basic principles of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation.

CHAPTER 4 THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Article 80

1. The President of the Russian Federation shall be the Head of State.
2. The President of the Russian Federation shall be the guarantor of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and of human and civil rights and freedoms. In accordance with the procedure established by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, he (she) shall adopt measures to protect the sovereignty of the Russian Federation, its independence and State integrity, and shall ensure the coordinated functioning and interaction of State government bodies.
3. The President of the Russian Federation shall, in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws, determine the basic objectives of the internal and foreign policy of the State.
4. The President of the Russian Federation, as the Head of State, shall represent the Russian Federation within the country and in international relations.

Article 81

1. The President of the Russian Federation shall be elected for six years by citizens of the Russian Federation on the basis of universal, equal, direct suffrage by secret ballot¹⁴.
2. Any citizen of the Russian Federation not younger than 35 years of age who has resided in the Russian Federation on a permanent basis for not less than 10 years may be elected President of the Russian Federation.
3. One and the same person cannot hold the office of the President of the Russian Federation for more than two terms running.
4. The procedure for elections of the President of the Russian Federation shall be determined by federal law.

¹⁴ Wording of Part 1 is presented in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation dated December 30, 2008 No. 6-FKZ "On Changing the Term of Powers of the President of the Russian Federation and State Duma", which came into force from the day of its official publication on December 31, 2008 (Rossiyskaya Gazeta, December 31, 2008). To be applied with relation to the President of the Russian Federation elected after coming into force of the cited Law.

Article 82

1. On assuming office the President of the Russian Federation shall take the following oath of loyalty to the people:
"I swear that in exercising the powers of the President of the Russian Federation I shall respect and protect human and civil rights and freedoms, observe and protect the Constitution of the Russian Federation, protect the sovereignty and independence, security and integrity of the State, and faithfully serve the people".
2. The oath shall be taken in a solemn ceremony in the presence of members of the Council of Federation, deputies of the State Duma and judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 83

- The President of the Russian Federation:
- a) shall appoint, with the consent of the State Duma, the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation;
 - b) shall have the right to chair meetings of the Government of the Russian Federation;
 - c) shall adopt decisions on the resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation;
 - d) shall nominate to the State Duma a candidate for appointment to the post of Chairman of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation; shall raise before the State Duma the issue of relieving the Chairman of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation of his post;
 - e) in accordance with proposals of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, shall appoint and relieve of their post deputy chairmen of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal ministers;
 - e²) appoints and dismisses representatives of the Russian Federation in the Council of Federation¹⁵;
 - f) shall present to the Council of Federation candidates for the posts of judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, shall appoint judges of other federal courts¹⁶;
 - f¹) shall present to the Council of Federation candidates for the posts of Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation and deputies of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation, shall submit to the

Council of Federation proposals to relieve the Prosecutor General and deputies of the Prosecutor General of their posts, shall appoint and relieve from posts public prosecutors of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as other prosecutors, except for public prosecutors of cities, districts and prosecutors equated with them¹⁷;

g) shall form and head the Security Council of the Russian Federation, the status of which shall be determined by federal law;

h) shall approve the military doctrine of the Russian Federation;

i) shall form the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation;

j) shall appoint and dismiss plenipotentiary representatives of the President of the Russian Federation;

k) shall appoint and dismiss supreme commanders of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation;

l) shall appoint and recall after consultations with appropriate committees and commissions of the chambers of the Federal Assembly diplomatic representatives of the Russian Federation in foreign States and international organisations.

¹⁵ Article 83 has been supplemented with Item "e"² in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 21st July, 2014 No. 11-ФКЗ

¹⁶ The wording of Item "f" has been brought into line with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 5th February, 2014 No. 2-ФКЗ "On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Public Prosecution of the Russian Federation", having entered into force as from the day of its official publication on 6th February, 2014 (Official Internet-Portal of legal information (www.pravo.gov.ru), 2014, 6th February, No. 0001201402060001).

¹⁷ Article 83 has been supplemented with Item "f"¹ in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 5th February, 2014 No. 2-ФКЗ "On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Public Prosecution of the Russian Federation", having entered into force as from the day of its official publication on 6th February, 2014 (Official Internet-Portal of legal information (www.pravo.gov.ru), 2014, 6th February, No. 0001201402060001).

Article 84

The President of the Russian Federation:

a) shall announce elections to the State Duma in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal law;

b) shall dissolve the State Duma in the cases and in accordance with the procedure provided for by the Constitution of the Russian Federation;

c) shall announce referendums in accordance with the procedure established by federal constitutional law;

d) shall submit draft laws to the State Duma;

e) shall sign and promulgate federal laws;

f) shall address the Federal Assembly with annual messages on the situation in the country and on the basic objectives of the internal and foreign policy of the State.

Article 85

1. The President of the Russian Federation may use conciliatory procedures to resolve disputes between State government bodies of the Russian Federation and State government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and disputes between State government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation. In the event that no agreed decision is reached, he (she) shall have the right to refer the dispute to the appropriate court.

2. The President of the Russian Federation shall have the right to suspend acts of executive government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the event that these acts conflict with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws or with international commitments of the Russian Federation, or violate human and civil rights and freedoms until the issue is resolved by an appropriate court.

Article 86

The President of the Russian Federation:

a) shall direct the foreign policy of the Russian Federation;

b) shall hold negotiations and sign international treaties of the Russian Federation;

c) shall sign instruments of ratification;

d) shall receive letters of credence and letters of recall of diplomatic representatives accredited to his (her) office.

Article 87

1. The President of the Russian Federation shall be the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

2. In the event of aggression against the Russian Federation or of a direct threat of aggression, the President of the Russian Federation shall introduce martial law on the territory of the Russian Federation or on certain parts thereof and shall immediately inform the Council of Federation and the State Duma of this.

3. The regime of martial law shall be defined by federal constitutional law.

Article 88

The President of the Russian Federation, in the circumstances and in accordance with the procedure envisaged by federal constitutional law, shall introduce a state of emergency on the territory of the Russian Federation or on certain parts thereof and shall immediately inform the Council of Federation and the State Duma of this.

Article 89

The President of the Russian Federation:

- a) shall decide on issues of citizenship of the Russian Federation and of granting political asylum;
- b) shall bestow State awards of the Russian Federation and confer honorary titles of the Russian Federation and supreme military and supreme special titles;
- c) shall grant pardon.

Article 90

1. The President of the Russian Federation shall issue edicts and regulations.

2. The edicts and regulations of the President of the Russian Federation shall be binding on the entire territory of the Russian Federation.

3. Edicts and regulations of the President of the Russian Federation must not conflict with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws.

Article 91

The President of the Russian Federation shall have immunity.

Article 92

1. The President of the Russian Federation shall begin to exercise his (her) powers from the moment of taking the oath and shall cease to do so when his (her) term of office expires and after a newly-elected the President of the Russian Federation has been sworn in.

2. The President of the Russian Federation shall cease to exercise his (her) powers before the end of his (her) term in the event of his (her) resignation, persistent inability for health reasons to carry out the powers invested in him (her), or impeachment. Presidential elections shall be held before the expiration of three months from the date of the early termination of presidential office.

3. In all cases where the President of the Russian Federation is unable to fulfill his (her) duties, they shall be temporarily delegated to the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation. The Acting President of the Russian Federation shall not have the right to dissolve the State Duma, call a referendum or to submit proposals for amendments to and the revision of the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Article 93

1. The President of the Russian Federation may be impeached by the Council of Federation only on the basis of charges of high treason or of another grave crime brought by the State Duma and confirmed by a resolution of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on the existence of indications of a crime in the actions of the President of the Russian Federation and by a resolution of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation confirming that the established procedure for bringing charges has been observed.

2. The decision of the State Duma to bring charges and the decision of the Council of Federation to impeach the President must be adopted by two-thirds of votes of the total number of members of each chamber on the initiative of not less than one third of deputies of the State Duma and on the basis of a resolution of a special commission set up by the State Duma.

3. The decision of the Council of Federation to impeach the President of the Russian Federation must be adopted not later than three months after the State Duma brings charges against the President. If a decision of the Council of Federation is not adopted within this time the charges against the President shall be regarded as having been declined.

CHAPTER 5 THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Article 94

The Federal Assembly — parliament of the Russian Federation shall be the representative and legislative body of the Russian Federation.

Article 95

1. The Federal Assembly shall consist of two chambers – the Council of Federation and the State Duma.

2. The Council of Federation shall include two representatives from each constituent entity of the Russian Federation – one from the legislative (representative) and one from the executive State government body; representatives of the Russian Federation appointed by the President of the Russian Federation, whose number shall constitute not more than ten per cent of the number of members of the Council of Federation – representatives from the legislative (representative) and executive State government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation

3. A member of the Council of Federation – representative from the legislative (representative) or executive State government body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation shall be invested with powers for the term of powers of the respective State government body of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

4. The President of the Russian Federation may not dismiss a member of the Council of Federation – representative of the Russian Federation appointed prior to his assuming office during first term of his powers, with the exception of cases envisaged by federal law.

5. The State Duma shall consist of 450 deputies¹⁸

¹⁸ The wording of Article 95 has been brought into line with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 21st July, 2014 No. 11-ФКЗ

Article 96

1. The State Duma shall be elected for a term of five years¹⁹.

2. The procedure for forming the Council of Federation and the procedure for electing deputies to the State Duma shall be established by federal laws.

¹⁹ Wording of Part 1 is presented in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation dated December 30, 2008 No. 6-FKZ "On Changing the Term of Powers of the President of the Russian Federation and State Duma", which came into force from the day of its official publication on December 31, 2008 (*Rossiyskaya Gazeta, December 31, 2008*). To be applied with relation to the State Duma elected after coming into force of the cited Law.

Article 97

1. Any citizen of the Russian Federation who has reached 21 years of age and who has the right to participate in elections may be elected deputy of the State Duma.

2. One and the same person may not be simultaneously a member of the Council of Federation and a deputy of the State Duma. A deputy of the State Duma may not be a deputy of other representative State government bodies and local self-government bodies.

3. Deputies of the State Duma shall work on a professional permanent basis. Deputies of the State Duma may not be employed in State service or engage in other paid activities, except for teaching and scientific and other creative work.

Article 98

1. Members of the Council of Federation and deputies of the State Duma shall

enjoy immunity during the whole term of their office. They may not be detained, arrested or searched, except in the event of detention at the scene of a crime. They may not be subjected to personal searches, except in instances where this is provided for by federal law in order to ensure the safety of other people.

2. The issue of the removal of immunity shall be resolved by an appropriate chamber of the Federal Assembly upon submission of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation.

Article 99

1. The Federal Assembly shall be a permanently functioning body.

2. The State Duma shall convene its first session on the thirtieth day after election. The President of the Russian Federation may convene a session of the State Duma earlier than this date.

3. The first session of the State Duma shall be opened by the oldest deputy.

4. From the moment that the State Duma of a new convocation begins to work the powers of the State Duma of the previous convocation shall expire.

Article 100

1. The Council of Federation and the State Duma shall hold separate sessions.

2. Sessions of the Council of Federation and of the State Duma shall be open. In the cases envisaged by the procedural regulations of a chamber, the latter shall have the right to hold closed-door sessions.

3. The chambers may hold joint sessions to hear messages of the President of the Russian Federation, messages of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and speeches of leaders of foreign states.

Article 101

1. The Council of Federation shall elect from among its members the Chairman of the Council of Federation and his (her) deputies. The State Duma shall elect from among its members the Chairman of the State Duma and his (her) deputies.

2. The Chairman of the Council of Federation and his (her) deputies and the Chairman of the State Duma and his (her) deputies shall chair sessions and shall be in charge of the internal routine of the chamber.

3. The Council of Federation and the State Duma shall set up committees and commissions and shall hold parliamentary hearings on issues under their authority.

4. Each of the chambers shall adopt its procedural regulations and resolve issues relating to the routine procedures for its activities.

5. To monitor implementation of the federal budget the Council of Federation and the State Duma shall set up the Accounts Chamber, whose composition and work procedures shall be determined by federal law.

Article 102

1. The following shall be within the jurisdiction of the Council of Federation:

a) approval of border changes between constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

b) approval of edict of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of martial law;

c) approval of edict of the President of the Russian Federation on the introduction of a state of emergency;

d) deciding on the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation outside the territory of the Russian Federation;

e) announcement of elections of the President of the Russian Federation;

f) impeachment of the President of the Russian Federation;

g) appointment of judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation²⁰;

h) appointment and dismissal of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation and deputies of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation²¹;

i) appointment and dismissal of the deputy Chairman and half of the auditors of the Accounts Chamber.

2. The Council of Federation shall adopt decrees on issues referred to its authority by the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

3. Decrees of the Council of Federation shall be adopted by a majority of the total number of members of the Council of Federation unless another procedure for adopting decisions is envisaged by the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

²⁰ The wording of Item “g” has been brought into line with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 5th February, 2014 No. 2-Φ3 “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Public Prosecution of the Russian Federation”, having entered into force as from the day of its official publication on 6th February, 2014 (Official Internet-Portal of legal information (www.pravo.gov.ru), 2014, 6th February, No. 0001201402060001).

²¹ The wording of Item “h” has been brought into line with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 5th February, 2014 No. 2-Φ3 “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Public Prosecution of the Russian Federation”, having entered into force as from the day of its official publication on 6th February, 2014 (Official Internet-Portal of legal information (www.pravo.gov.ru), 2014, 6th February, No. 0001201402060001).

Article 103

The following shall be within the jurisdiction of the State Duma:

- a) consent to the appointment of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation by the President of the Russian Federation;
- b) deciding the issue of confidence in the Government of the Russian Federation;
- c) hearing to the annual reports of the Government of the Russian Federation on results of its activity, including the points raised by the State Duma²²;
- d) appointment and dismissal of the Chairman of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation;
- e) appointment and dismissal of the Chairman and half of the auditors of the Accounts Chamber;
- f) appointment and dismissal of the Commissioner for Human Rights, who shall act according to federal constitutional law;

g) announcement of amnesty;

h) bringing charges against the President of the Russian Federation for his (her) impeachment;

2. The State Duma shall adopt decrees on issues referred to its authority by the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

3. Decrees of the State Duma shall be adopted by a majority of the total number of deputies of the State Duma, unless another procedure for adopting decisions is envisaged by the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

²² Part 1 is supplemented with a new paragraph "c", lettering of the subsequent paragraphs are changed in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation dated December 30, 2008 No. 7-FKZ "On Supervisory Powers of the State Duma in Relation to the Government of the Russian Federation", which came into force from the day of its official publication on December 31, 2008 (*Rossiyskaya Gazeta, December 31, 2008*).

Article 104

1. The right of legislative initiative shall belong to the President of the Russian Federation, the Council of Federation, members of the Council of Federation, deputies of the State Duma, the Government of the Russian Federation, and legislative (representative) bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The right of legislative initiative shall also belong to the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on issues within their competence²³.

2. Bills shall be submitted to the State Duma.

3. Bills on the introduction or cancellation of taxes, on exemption from taxes, on the issue of State loans, on changes in the financial obligations of the State, and other bills envisaging expenses to be covered from the federal budget may be submitted only upon a resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation.

²³ The wording of Section 1 has been brought into line with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 5th February, 2014 No. 2-Φ3 “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Public Prosecution of the Russian Federation”, having entered into force as from the day of its official publication on 6th February, 2014 (Official Internet-Portal of legal information (www.pravo.gov.ru), 2014, 6th February, No. 0001201402060001).

Article 105

1. Federal laws shall be adopted by the State Duma.

2. Federal laws shall be adopted by a majority of votes of the total number of deputies of the State Duma, unless otherwise envisaged by the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

3. Federal laws adopted by the State Duma shall be submitted within five days for examination by the Council of Federation.

4. A federal law shall be considered to have been approved by the Council of Federation if over a half of the total number of members of that chamber have voted for it or if the Council of Federation does not examine it within fourteen days. In the event that the Council of Federation rejects a federal law, the chambers may set up a conciliatory commission to settle differences, after which the federal law shall be reconsidered by the State Duma.

5. In the event that the State Duma disagrees with the decision of the Council of Federation a federal law shall be considered to have been adopted if in the second vote not less than two thirds of the total number of deputies of the State Duma has voted in favour of it.

Article 106

Federal laws adopted by the State Duma on the following issues must compulsorily be examined by the Council of Federation:

- a) the federal budget;
- b) federal taxes and levies;
- c) financial, currency, credit and customs regulation, money emission;
- d) ratification and denunciation of international treaties of the Russian Federation;
- e) the status and protection of the State border of the Russian Federation;
- f) war and peace.

Article 107

1. An adopted federal law shall be submitted within five days to the President of the Russian Federation for signing and promulgation.

2. The President of the Russian Federation shall sign the federal law and promulgate it within fourteen days.

3. If the President of the Russian Federation rejects a federal law within fourteen days of receiving it, the State Duma and the Council of Federation shall reconsider that law in accordance with the procedure established by the Constitution of the Russian Federation. If upon reconsideration the law is approved in the previously adopted wording by a majority of not less than two thirds of the total number of members of the Council of Federation and of deputies of the State Duma, it must be signed by the President within seven days and promulgated.

Article 108

1. Federal constitutional laws shall be adopted on issues envisaged by the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

2. A federal constitutional law shall be considered to have been adopted if it is approved by a majority of not less than three quarters of the total number of members of the Council of Federation and not less than two-thirds of the total number of deputies of the State Duma. An adopted federal constitutional law shall be signed by the President of the Russian Federation and promulgated within fourteen days.

Article 109

1. The State Duma may be dissolved by the President of the Russian Federation in the cases envisaged by Articles 111 and 117 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

2. In the event that the State Duma is dissolved, the President of the Russian Federation shall announce the date of elections so that a newly-elected State Duma may be convened not later than four months after the dissolution.

3. The State Duma may not be dissolved on the grounds envisaged in Article 117 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation during the year following its election.

4. The State Duma may not be dissolved from the moment that it brings charges against the President of the Russian Federation until the Council of Federation adopts a decision on the issue.

5. The State Duma may not be dissolved while a state of emergency or martial law is in effect on the whole territory of the Russian Federation, or during the last six months of the term of office of the President of the Russian Federation.

CHAPTER 6 THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Article 110

1. Executive power in the Russian Federation shall be exercised by the Government of the Russian Federation.

2. The Government of the Russian Federation shall consist of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, deputy chairmen of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal ministers.

Article 111

1. The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation shall be appointed by the President of the Russian Federation with the consent of the State Duma.

2. Nominations for the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation shall be submitted not later than two weeks after a newly-elected President of the Russian Federation assumes office or after the resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation or within one week after the State Duma has rejected a nomination.

3. The State Duma shall consider the candidate nominated by the President of the Russian Federation for the post of Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation within one week after the submission of the nomination.

4. In the event that the State Duma rejects the candidates for the post of Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation three times, the President of the Russian Federation shall appoint the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, dissolve the State Duma and announce new elections.

Article 112

1. The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation shall, not later than one week after appointment, submit to the President of the Russian Federation proposals on the structure of federal executive government bodies.

2. The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation shall propose to the President of the Russian Federation candidates for the posts of deputy chairmen of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal ministers.

Article 113

The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and edicts of the President of the Russian Federation, shall determine the basic objectives of the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation and shall organize its work.

Article 114

1. The Government of the Russian Federation:

a) shall work out and submit to the State Duma the federal budget and ensure its implementation; shall submit to the State Duma a report on the implementation of the federal budget; shall submit to the State Duma the annual reports on results of its activity, including the points raised by the State Duma²⁴;

b) shall ensure the implementation in the Russian Federation of a uniform financial, credit and monetary policy;

c) shall ensure the implementation in the Russian Federation of a uniform State policy in the sphere of culture, science, education, health, social security and ecology;

d) shall carry out the administration of federal property;

e) shall carry out measures to secure the defence of the country, State security, and implementation of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation;

f) shall implement measures to ensure lawfulness and civil rights and freedoms, protect property and public order, and combat crime;

g) shall exercise other functions, which are entrusted to it by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and edicts of the President of the Russian Federation.

2. The procedure for the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation shall be determined by federal constitutional law.

²⁴ Wording of paragraph "a" of Part 1 is presented in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation dated December 30, 2008 No. 7-FKZ "On Supervisory Powers of the State Duma in Relation to the Government of the Russian Federation", which came into force from the day of its official publication on December 31, 2008 (*Rossiyskaya Gazeta, December 31, 2008*).

Article 115

1. On the basis of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and normative edicts of the President of the Russian Federation and for the purpose of their implementation, the Government of the Russian Federation shall issue decrees and regulations and ensure their implementation.

2. Decrees and regulations of the Government of the Russian Federation shall be binding in the Russian Federation.

3. In the event that decrees and regulations of the Government of the Russian Federation conflict with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and edicts of the President of the Russian Federation, they may be abolished by the President of the Russian Federation.

Article 116

The Government of the Russian Federation shall resign its powers before a newly-elected President of the Russian Federation.

Article 117

1. The Government of the Russian Federation may offer its resignation and the President of the Russian Federation shall either accept or reject it.

2. The President of the Russian Federation may decide on the resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation.

3. The State Duma may express no confidence in the Government of the Russian Federation. A resolution of no confidence in the Government shall be adopted by a majority of votes of the total number of deputies of the State Duma. After the State Duma has expressed no confidence in the Government of the Russian Federation, the President of the Russian Federation shall have the right to announce the resignation of the Government or to reject the decision of the State Duma.

In the event that the State Duma expresses no confidence in the Government of the Russian Federation again within three months, the President of the Russian Federation shall announce the resignation of the Government or dissolve the State Duma.

4. The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation may raise before the State Duma the issue of confidence in the Government of the Russian Federation. If the State Duma returns a vote of no confidence, the President shall within seven days adopt a decision on the resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation or on the dissolution of the State Duma and the announcement of new elections.

5. In the event of the resignation or cessation of the powers of the Government of the Russian Federation, it shall continue to work on the instructions of the President of the Russian Federation until a new Government of the Russian Federation is formed.

CHAPTER 7 JUDICIAL AUTHORITY AND PUBLIC PROSECUTION²⁵

²⁵ The wording of the appellation of Chapter 7 has been brought into line with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 5th February, 2014 No. 2-ФЗ "On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Public Prosecution of the Russian Federation", having entered into force as from the day of its official publication on 6th February, 2014 (Official Internet-Portal of legal information (www.pravo.gov.ru), 2014, 6th February, No. 0001201402060001).

Article 118

1. Justice in the Russian Federation shall be administered only by court.

2. Judicial authority shall be exercised by means of constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal proceedings.

3. The judicial system in the Russian Federation shall be established by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal constitutional law. The creation of extraordinary courts shall not be permitted.

Article 119

Judges shall be citizens of the Russian Federation over 25 years of age with a higher education in law who have served in the legal profession for not less than five years. Federal law may establish additional requirements for judges of the courts of the Russian Federation.

Article 120

1. Judges shall be independent and shall be subordinate only to the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal law.

2. Should a court establish when considering a case that a legal act of a State or other body conflicts with law, it shall take a decision in accordance with the law.

Article 121

1. Judges shall be irremovable.

2. The powers of a judge may be terminated or suspended only on the grounds and in accordance with the procedure established by federal law.

Article 122

1. Judges shall be inviolable.

2. A judge cannot face criminal liability otherwise than in accordance with the procedure established by federal law.

Article 123

1. The examination of cases in all courts shall be open. Cases may be heard in closed sessions in those instances where this is permitted by federal law.

2. The examination of criminal cases by default in courts shall not be permitted except in instances where this is permitted by federal law.

3. Judicial proceedings shall be conducted on the basis of controversy and the equality of the parties concerned.

4. In cases provided for by federal law, judicial proceedings shall be conducted with the participation of a jury.

Article 124

Courts shall be financed only from the federal budget and should ensure the possibility of the complete and independent administration of justice according to the requirements of federal law.

Article 125

1. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation shall consist of 19 judges.

2. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, at the request of the President of the Russian Federation, the Council of Federation, the State Duma, one fifth of the members of the Council of Federation or of the deputies of the State Duma, the Government of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, and bodies of legislative and executive power of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, shall decide cases on conformity to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of:

a) federal laws, normative acts of the President of the Russian Federation, the Council of Federation, the State Duma, the Government of the Russian Federation;

b) constitutions of republics, charters as well as laws and other normative acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation adopted on issues under the jurisdiction of bodies of State power of the Russian Federation and under the joint jurisdiction of bodies of State power of the Russian Federation and bodies of State power of constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

c) treaties between bodies of State power of the Russian Federation and bodies of State power of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, treaties between bodies of State power of constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

d) international treaties of the Russian Federation pending their entry into force.

3. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation shall resolve disputes on authority:

a) between federal State government bodies;

b) between State government bodies of the Russian Federation and State government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

c) between higher State government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation²⁴.

4. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, on receiving complaints about violations of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and upon request of courts, shall check, in accordance with the procedure established by federal law, the constitutionality of a law which is used or is to be used in a particular case.

5. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, upon request of the President of the Russian Federation, the Council of Federation, the State Duma, the Government of the Russian Federation, and legislative authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, shall provide interpretation of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

6. Acts or certain provisions thereof, which are recognized as unconstitutional, shall lose force; international treaties of the Russian Federation, which do not correspond to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, shall not be implemented or used.

7. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, upon request of the Council of Federation, shall issue a resolution on the observation of the established procedure for bringing charges of treason or of other grave crimes against the President of the Russian Federation.

²⁶ The wording of Section 2 has been brought into line with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 5th February, 2014 No. 2-Ф3 "On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Public Prosecution of the Russian Federation", having entered into force as from the day of its official publication on 6th February, 2014 (Official Internet-Portal of legal information (www.pravo.gov.ru), 2014, 6th February, No. 0001201402060001).

Article 126

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation shall be the highest judicial body for civil cases, settlement of economic disputes, criminal, administrative and other cases under the jurisdiction of courts formed in accordance with federal constitutional law; it shall exercise judicial supervision over their activities in the procedural forms envisaged by federal law and shall provide interpretation on issues of court proceedings²⁷.

²⁷ The wording of Article 126 has been brought into line with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 5th February, 2014 No. 2-Ф3 "On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Public Prosecution of the Russian Federation", having entered into force as from the day of its official publication on 6th February, 2014 (Official Internet-Portal of legal information (www.pravo.gov.ru), 2014, 6th February, No. 0001201402060001).

Article 127²⁸

²⁸ Article 127 has been excluded in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 5th February, 2014 No. 2-Ф3 "On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Public Prosecution of the Russian Federation", having entered into force as from the day of its official publication on 6th February, 2014 (Official Internet-Portal of legal information (www.pravo.gov.ru), 2014, 6th February, No. 0001201402060001).

Article 128

1. Judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation shall be appointed by the Council of Federation upon nomination by the President of the Russian Federation.

2. Judges of other federal courts shall be appointed by the President of the Russian Federation in accordance with the procedure established by federal law.

3. The powers and the procedure for the formation and activity of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and other federal courts shall be established by federal constitutional law²⁹.

²⁹ The wording of Article 128 has been brought into line with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 5th February, 2014 No. 2-Ф3 "On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Public Prosecution of the Russian Federation", having entered into force

as from the day of its official publication on 6th February, 2014 (Official Internet-Portal of legal information (www.pravo.gov.ru), 2014, 6th February, No. 0001201402060001).

Article 129

1. Powers, organization and procedure for the activity of public prosecution of the Russian Federation shall be determined by federal law.

2. The Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation and deputies of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation shall be appointed and dismissed by the Council of Federation upon a proposal of the President of the Russian Federation.

3. Public prosecutors of constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be appointed by the President of the Russian Federation upon nomination of the Prosecutor General coordinated with constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Public prosecutors of constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be dismissed by the President of the Russian Federation.

4. Other public prosecutors, except for public prosecutors of cities, districts and public prosecutors equated with them shall be appointed and dismissed by the President of the Russian Federation.

5. Public prosecutors of cities, districts and public prosecutors equated with them shall be appointed and dismissed by the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation³⁰.

³⁰ The wording of Article 129 has been brought into line with the Law of the Russian Federation on amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 5th February, 2014 No. 2-Φ3 "On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Public Prosecution of the Russian Federation", having entered into force as from the day of its official publication on 6th February, 2014 (Official Internet-Portal of legal information (www.pravo.gov.ru), 2014, 6th February, No. 0001201402060001).

CHAPTER 8 LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 130

1. Local self-government in the Russian Federation shall provide for the independent resolution by the population of issues of local importance, and the possession, use and management of municipal property.

2. Local self-government shall be exercised by citizens by means of referendum, elections and other forms of direct expression of their will, and through elected and other bodies of local self-government.

Article 131

1. Local self-government shall be administered in urban and rural settlements and on other territories with due consideration to historical and other local traditions. The structure of bodies of local self-government shall be determined by the population independently.

2. Changes of borders of the territories in which local self-government is administered shall be permitted with due consideration to the opinion of the inhabitants of the relevant territories.

Article 132

1. Bodies of local self-government shall independently manage municipal property, form, approve and implement the local budget, introduce local taxes and levies, ensure the preservation of public order, and resolve other issues of local importance.

2. Bodies of local self-government may be vested by law with certain State powers and accordingly receive material and financial resources which are necessary for their implementation. The implementation of the vested power shall be controlled by the State.

Article 133

Local self-government in the Russian Federation shall be guaranteed by the right to legal protection and compensation of additional expenses arising as a result of decisions adopted by State government bodies, and by a ban on restrictions of the rights of local self-government which are established by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws.

CHAPTER 9
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 134

Proposals on amendments to and revision of the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation may be submitted by the President of the Russian Federation, the Council of Federation, the State Duma, the Government of the Russian Federation, legislative (representative) bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and by groups consisting of not less than one fifth of the members of the Council of Federation or of the deputies of the State Duma.

Article 135

1. The provisions of Chapters 1, 2 and 9 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation may not be revised by the Federal Assembly.

2. If a proposal on revising the provisions of Chapters 1, 2 and 9 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation is supported by three fifths of the total number of members of the Council of Federation and deputies of the State Duma, then in accordance with federal constitutional law, a Constitutional Assembly shall be convened.

3. The Constitutional Assembly shall either confirm the invariability of the Constitution of the Russian Federation or draft a new Constitution of the Russian Federation, which shall be adopted by the Constitutional Assembly by two thirds of the total number of its members or shall be referred to a referendum. In the event that a referendum is held, the Constitution of the Russian Federation shall be considered to have been adopted if over one half of voters who participated in the vote voted in favour of it and provided that over a half of the electorate participated in the referendum.

Article 136

Amendments to the provisions of Chapters 3—8 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure established for the adoption of federal constitutional law and shall come into force after they have been approved by legislative authorities of not less than two thirds of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Article 137

1. Amendments to Article 65 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation which determines the composition of the Russian Federation shall be introduced on the basis of a federal constitutional law on the admission to the Russian Federation and the creation within it of new constituent entities of the Russian Federation, or on changes in the constitutional and legal status of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

2. In the event of a change in the name of a republic, kray, oblast, city of federal significance, autonomous oblast or autonomous okrug the new name of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation shall be included in Article 65 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Annex 889

Federal Law No. 91-FZ, (5 May 2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL LAW

On the Application of the Provisions of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation in the Territories of the Republic of Crimea and the Federal-Status City of Sevastopol

Adopted by the State Duma on April 18, 2014

Approved by the Federation Council on April 29, 2014

(As amended by Federal Law No. 189-FZ of June 23, 2016)

Article 1

Criminal proceedings in the territories of the Republic of Crimea and the federal-status city of Sevastopol shall be carried out according to the rules prescribed by criminal procedure laws of the Russian Federation subject to the provisions of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ of March 21, 2014 *On Admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and Creation of New Entities – the Republic of Crimea and the Federal-Status City of Sevastopol – within the Russian Federation* and the provisions of this Federal Law.

Article 2

Criminality and punishability of acts committed in the territories of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol prior to March 18, 2014 shall be determined in accordance with criminal legislation of the Russian Federation. In such case, *reformatio in peius* is prohibited (meaning that a defendant should not be placed in a worse position).

Article 3

1. Case files in respect of which a criminal investigation of alleged crimes has not been completed as of March 18, 2014 (irrespective of the citizenship of the individual suspected of the crime) shall be referred to a prosecutor who shall determine the type of criminal prosecution and investigative jurisdiction in the manner prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

2. Following the review of the case files indicated in Part 1 of this article, the prosecutor shall follow the procedure of Clause 12, Part 2 of Article 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation and issue a reasonable order to be referred (along with the case files received) to the relevant preliminary investigation authority or agency of inquiry that shall make a decision prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. Pursuant to Part 4 of Article 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, the prosecutor shall forward the case files of a criminal offense reported through a private prosecution procedure to the chief of an investigative authority, to an investigator or interrogating officer in order for them to make a decision in keeping with the criminal procedure legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. If a criminal case is initiated in the manner prescribed by Chapter 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, the evidence obtained previously shall have the same legal force and effect as if they were obtained under the criminal procedure legislation of the Russian Federation. Such evidence shall be evaluated and verified in keeping with the requirements prescribed by Articles 87 and 88 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

4. If an act investigated in a pretrial investigation is not a crime under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and where no grounds exist for initiating a criminal case, a decision shall be made pursuant to Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

Article 4

A decision to discontinue proceedings due to the absence of a criminal offense, due to the fact that an act does not include elements of a criminal offense, or due to the fact that the suspect (defendant) has died, which had been issued prior to March 18, 2014, shall have the effect of a decision to deny the initiation of a criminal case. This decision may be appealed in the manner prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation subject to the provisions of Part 19 of Article 9 of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ of March 21, 2014 *On Admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and Creation of New Entities – the Republic of Crimea and the Federal-Status City of Sevastopol – within the Russian Federation.*

Article 5

The term of a preliminary investigation of a criminal case initiated on the basis of the files of a pretrial investigation shall run from the time when the criminal case was initiated in the manner prescribed by Articles 162, 223, and 226-6 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. The time which a person spent in detention, in custody or under house arrest during a pretrial investigation prior to March 18, 2014 shall count toward the time spent by this person in custody or under house arrest during a preliminary investigation under Articles 107 and 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

Article 6

1. The files of a criminal case in respect of which a court hearing has not been scheduled prior to March 18, 2014 shall be returned to the prosecutor by the court.
2. If court proceedings in a criminal case commenced prior to March 18, 2014, it shall be continued in the manner prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation as long as no grounds exist to return the criminal case to the prosecutor under Article 237 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. On a motion from the prosecutor, the acts of the defendant shall be reinterpreted by the court under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, bearing in mind that *reformatio in peius* is prohibited (meaning that a defendant should not be placed in a worse position). The court shall award a penalty subject to the requirements of Article 10 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. Court proceedings at courts of first and appellate instances involving a criminal case over which the court indicated in Part 3 of Article 31 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation has jurisdiction shall be continued by the court trying this case.
3. At the request of a party to criminal proceedings, the court may allow it to review the criminal case files which this party had not reviewed previously and establish a time frame for such review.

Article 7

The provisions of Clauses 2 and 2-1 of Part 2 of Article 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation shall apply in the territories of the Republic of Crimea and the federal-status city of Sevastopol beginning on January 1, 2018. (As amended by Federal Law No. 189-FZ of June 23, 2016)

Article 8

1. Legally binding judicial decisions issued in the territories of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol prior to March 18, 2014 shall have the same legal force and effect (including for purposes of execution of criminal punishments) as judicial decisions issued in the territory of the Russian Federation.
2. Complaints and appeals against judicial decisions issued in the territory of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol prior to March 18, 2014 shall be reviewed in the manner and time frame

prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation subject to the provisions of Part 19 of Article 9 of the Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ of March 21, 2014 *On Admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and Creation of New Entities – the Republic of Crimea and the Federal-Status City of Sevastopol – within the Russian Federation*.

3. Legally binding judicial decisions issued in criminal proceedings in the territory of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol prior to March 18, 2014 shall be recognized to the extent pertaining to their enforcement in the territory of the Russian Federation under laws of the Russian Federation.

4. If the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation provides for a more lenient punishment or can otherwise improve the status of the convict, upon the motion of the convict or at the request of the prosecutor or the penitentiary institution or authority, the judicial decision shall be brought into conformity with the law of the Russian Federation in the manner prescribed by Articles 397 and 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

Article 9

Harm caused to citizens as a result of criminal prosecution in the territory of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol prior to March 18, 2014 shall not be restituted in the manner prescribed by Chapter 18 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

Article 10

This Federal Law shall apply to legal relations associated with acts committed in the territories of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol prior to March 18, 2014.

Article 11

This Federal Law shall take effect as from the date of its official publication.

Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation

Moscow, Kremlin

May 5, 2014

No. 91-FZ

Annex 890

Decree No. 29 on Mass Gatherings in Connection with the Events in Ukraine's Southeast,
Chapters of the Republic of Crimea (16 May 2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language
of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.



DECREE

OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

*On Restrictions on Mass Gatherings in Connection with the Events in Ukraine's
Southeast*

In connection with the ongoing events in many cities of Ukraine's southeast, which have resulted in casualties and injuries among the peaceful civilian population, and in a bid to deter potential provocations on the part of extremists who are capable of infiltrating the territory of the Republic of Crimea and to prevent the disruption of the summer vacation season in the Republic of Crimea:

1. I hereby order the prohibition of mass gatherings in the territory of the Republic of Crimea until June 6, 2014.
2. I hereby suggest that the public authorities of the Republic of Crimea, local government agencies, and cultural institutions located in the Republic of Crimea cancel any mass gatherings planned for this period.

**Acting Head and Prime Minister
of the Republic of Crimea**

S.V. Aksyonov

[Seal: Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Records Management Department. Seal No. 2]

Simferopol

May 16, 2014

No. 29

Annex 891

Notice about the inadmissibility of violations of the law dated 3 June 2014, issued to Shevket Kaybullayev by the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.



**FEDERAL SECURITY SERVICE
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**DIRECTORATE
IN THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
AND CITY OF SEVASTOPOL**

No. 171/17-993/1 of September 17, 2014
ropol

OFFICIAL NOTICE

about the inadmissibility of actions that create conditions favoring the commission of crimes, in respect of which offices of the Federal Security Service are tasked with conducting interrogations and preliminary investigations

The Directorate of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol has at its disposal information to indicate that a Ukrainian citizen, Shevket Enverovich Kaybullaev, d.o.b. September 27, 1954, with his registered address of residence at 38 Sumskaya Street, vil. Rodnikovoe, Simferopol District, Republic of Crimea, being the Editor-in-Chief of the mass media outlet – Avdet newspaper, i.e. a person who is responsible under Russian law for compliance with the requirements applicable to the activity of the mass media outlet under Russian law, published a text on June 23, 2014 containing concealed appeals for readers to refrain from participating in the election as well as an intention to interfere with the legitimate operations of the national and local government agencies and electoral committees.

There is no information to indicate that said appeals and intention are associated with the use of violence or a threat of such use, much like personal calls by Sh.E. Kaybullaev himself to engage in extremist activity.

Said actions creating conditions favoring the commission of a crime falling under Article 280 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation "Public Calls Inciting Extremist Activity"

NOTICE

about the inadmissibility of violations of the law

Simferopol

June 3, 2014

On May 19, 2014, the official website of the Crimean Tatar newspaper Avdet (Simferopol), where Shevket Kaybullaev is Editor-in-Chief, published the "Address of the audit commission of the 6th Kurultai of the Crimean Tatar People to the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People".

In particular, this address contains the following clarifications: "... Annexation of Crimea does not serve as grounds for applying Russian legislation in the territory of Crimea until such annexation is recognized by the international community. In other words, all court decisions and verdicts issued in respect of citizens residing in this territory as well as businesses domiciled in this territory based on Russian laws are unlawful by definition. All of them can and must be appealed at the European Court of Human Rights, where they will be reversed indisputably... Adopted by the audit commission on May 13, 2014".

This address also recommends using the commentary offered by lawyer Khatidzhe Mamut that reads as follows:

"... The Law of Ukraine *On the Protection of Rights and Freedoms of Citizens in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine* clearly stipulates that 'collaborationist activity' is intentional and voluntary cooperation in any form with the occupational government or its representatives to the detriment of national interests of Ukraine and constitutes state treason that naturally entails such legal implications and criminal liability. In light of this, we must act now to compile lists of all officials who willingly chose to serve the occupational government to the detriment of Ukraine's interests..."

Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002 *On Countering of Extremist Activity* (as amended and supplemented) (hereinafter also "Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002) prohibits in the territory of the Russian Federation any publications or distribution of printed, audiovisual or other materials matching at least one of the criteria listed in Part 1 of Article 1 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002.

Under Article 1 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002, extremist activity (extremism) means activity pursued by public or religious associations or other organizations or the mass media or individuals, which involves planning, organizing, preparing, and perpetrating actions aimed at a forcible change of the fundamentals of the constitutional system and designed to undermine the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, undermine the security of the Russian Federation, engage in public disturbances out of ideological, political, racial, ethnic or religious hatred or enmity toward any particular social group, propaganda of exclusivity, supremacy or inferiority of citizens based on their attitude toward religion or their social status, race, ethnicity, religion or language.

Part 1 of Article 4 of the Law of the Russian Federation No. 2124-1 of December 27, 1991 (as amended 02.07.2013) *On the Mass Media* (as amended and supplemented beginning on September 1, 2013) contains the following provision: it is prohibited to use the mass media to commit criminally punishable acts, to disclose information that constitutes a state secret or other secret specially protected under law, to circulate materials containing public calls for acts of terrorism or publicly justifying terrorism, other extremist materials, as well as materials propagating pornography, a cult of violence and crudely, and materials containing offensive vocabulary.

Continued circulation of said information of extremist nature by the Crimean Tatar newspaper Avdet in the Republic of Crimea and its publication by the mass media may have social repercussions and exacerbate the inter-ethnic situation, as well as result in manifestations of extremism, resulting in violations of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002 *On Countering of Extremist Activity*, and affects the interests of a large number of residents of the Republic, which is why the Address of the audit commission of the 6th Kurultai of the Crimean Tatar People to the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People must be removed from the website of said newspaper and its editor-in-chief must subsequently prevent extremist information from appearing on the newspaper's website.

In light of the foregoing and guided by Clause 2 of Article 22, Article 25.1 of the Federal Law *on the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation*, Article 8 of the Federal Law *on Countering of Extremist Activity*,

I HEREBY PUT ON NOTICE

Shevket Kaybullaev, who is the editor-in-chief of the Crimean Tatar newspaper Avdet, about the inadmissibility of violations of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002 *On Countering of Extremist Activity* and clarify (warn) that he may be held accountable under law if he does not comply with the requirements set out in this notice.

Acting Prosecutor of the City of Simferopol

Councilor of Justice

[Signature]

E.V. Sutula

I have been put on notice and explained the meaning of the notice and my right to appeal it with a higher-level prosecutor or in court.

With the foregoing in mind and guided by Clause (d.2) of Article 13 and Article 13.1 of Federal Law No. 40-FZ of April 3, 1995 *On the Federal Security Service*, with a view to preventing the commission of a crime, Shevket Enverovich Kaybullaev (d.o.b. September 27, 1954, holder of Ukrainian citizen's passport EC No. 387116 issued by the Simferopol District Office of the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs Headquarters in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on July 31, 1997) is hereby officially put on notice about the inadmissibility of actions that create conditions favoring the commission of the crime falling under Article 280 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation "Public Calls Inciting Extremist Activity".

This official notice may be appealed with a higher-level agency of the Federal Guard Service, a prosecutor's office or court.

Head of Directorate

[Signature]

V.N. Palagin

[Seal] FEDERAL SECURITY SERVICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION *
DIRECTORATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND CITY OF SEVASTOPOL

Annex 892

Order of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of Crimea No. 01-14/382 (25 June 2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND YOUTH

[Ukrainian]

[Crimean Tatar]

[Crimean Tatar] info.crimea@edu.ru Simferopol 295000, phone: (0652) 27-52-32

www.минобркрым.рф 3 Sovnarkomsky Per, fax: ('0652) 27-61-33

06/25/2014 No. 01-14/382

**To the managers of
municipal and regional
educational authorities**

On choosing the language of instruction

Having analyzed the incoming applications of citizens (Belogorsk Region, Simferopol Region, etc.), in the interest of implementing measures aimed at strengthening interethnic harmony and preserving and developing the languages of those Russian Federation ethnic groups that live in the Republic of Crimea, please note.

The nationwide government of the Russian Federation facilitates the development of ethnic languages, bilingualism, and multilingualism (federal law No. 1807-1, dated 10/25/1991, "On Ethnic Languages of the Russian Federation," as amended).

Receiving instruction in the official language of the Russian Federation, as well as choosing the language of instruction and upbringing within the limits of the capabilities of the educational system, are guaranteed in the Russian Federation.

Instruction and study of the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages as official languages of the Republic of Crimea shall be conducted by governmental and municipal educational organizations located within the territory of the Republic of Crimea, within the framework of governmentally accredited educational curricula in accordance with federal governmental educational standards and educational standards. Instruction and study of the official languages of the Republic of Crimea must not be conducted at the expense of instruction and study of the official language of the Russian Federation.

The right of citizens of the Russian Federation to receive preschool, primary, and basic general education in their native languages, as well as the right to study their native languages, shall be ensured by the creation of a necessary number of corresponding educational organizations, classes, and groups, as well as the creation of conditions for their functionality (art. 14, federal law No. 27E-FZ, dated 12/29/2012, "On Education in the Russian Federation").

For small educational organizations and educational organizations located in rural areas and implementing basic general educational curricula, the standard budget for the provision of governmental and municipal educational services should include **the costs of educational activities independent of the number of pupils** (art. 99, p. 4 of federal law No. 273-FZ, dated 12/29/2012).

To prevent violations of citizens' right to education, providing a **free, voluntary, informed** vote to the parents (legal guardians) of their child's instruction and study of official (Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian) languages as well as study of native languages from among the ethnic languages of the Russian Federation is of particular urgency.

Organizing a vote on language instruction and study must necessarily include a self-government body of the educational organization (school council, etc.). The results of a vote

should be reached through statements of parents on the education of their children. Employees of educational management authorities may not communicate with parents to influence a vote on language of instruction under any pretext (amenities for the school or class, to ensure a choice through lack of capability, lack of qualified teachers, etc).

To ensure cohesion, following the implementation of a free, voluntary, informed parental vote on the language of their children's instruction, **the educational organization shall, by use of local normative acts, determine the language or languages of instruction** for the academic year (art. 14 of federal law No. 273-FE, Dated 12/29/2012).

The Ministry recommends that managers of educational organizations familiarize themselves with this letter.

Minister

N. Goncharova

Annex 893

Order of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of Crimea No. 116 (6 August 2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND YOUTH
(MINOBRAZOVANIYA CRIMEA)

ORDER

08/06 20 14

No. 116

Simferopol

***On implementing
professional retraining programs
in the Republic of Crimea***

On the basis of Federal Constitutional Law N 6-FKZ “On the Acceptance of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the Creation Within the Russian Federation of the Subjects of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Federal Importance Sevastopol,” dated 04/21/2014 and in connection with the integration of the educational system of the Republic of Crimea into the educational system of the Russian Federation and changes in the labor market, in accordance with resolution No. 7710/01-27, dated 06/20/2014, of S. V. Aksenov, Acting Head of the Republic of Crimea and Chair of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, in the interest of implementing governmental policy on education in the Republic of Crimea

I ORDER

1. The Crimean Republic Institute for Postgraduate Pedagogical Studies (A. N. Rudyakov) to:

1.1. Organize and implement a professional retraining program for teachers of Ukrainian language and literature in the subject “Philology: Russian Language and Literature” as of 1 September 2014 consisting of 300 participants using budgetary funds for the 2014–2015 academic year.

1.2. Develop, in coordination with the Ministry of Education, Science, and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, a professional retraining program in the subject “Philology: Russian Language and Literature.”

1.3. On the basis of requests from municipal and regional educational authorities and Republic educational institutions, determine quotas for each region of the Republic of Crimea within the given 300 participants and inform the managers of municipal and regional educational authorities and Republic educational institutions of such quotas.

1.4. From 08/04/2014 to 08/15/2014, conduct recruitment for professional retraining of teachers of Ukrainian language and literature in the subject “Philology: Russian Language and Literature” of 300 participants using budgetary funds.

1.5. Implement a professional retraining program in the Republic of Crimea using budgetary funds of individuals and legal entities as of 1 September 2014 in the following subjects:

- “Philology: Russian Language and Literature”—300 places;
- “Theory and Practicum of English Language Instruction”—50 places;
- “Practical Psychology”—25 places;
- “Social Pedagogy”—25 places.

2. Managers of municipal and regional educational authorities and Republic educational institutions to send a list, affixed with a seal, to the attention of CRIPPS Rector A. N. Rudyakov, of teachers of Ukrainian language and literature to undergo professional retraining in the subject “Philology: Russian Language and Literature” using budgetary funds within the scope of the allotted quotas.

3. I reserve the right to control execution of this order.

Minister

[Signature]

N. G. Goncharova

Annex 894

Decree of the Head of the Republic of Crimea, Approving the Concept of Patriotic, Spiritual and Moral Upbringing of the Population in the Republic of Crimea (18 December 2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.



DECREE

OF THE HEAD OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Approving the Concept of Patriotic, Spiritual and Moral Upbringing of the Population in the Republic of Crimea

Pursuant to Articles 64 and 65 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, seeking to consolidate efforts of the executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea and local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea toward implementation of public policy on patriotic upbringing of the population in the Republic of Crimea, **I hereby decree:**

1. To approve the enclosed Concept of Patriotic, Spiritual and Moral Upbringing of the Population in the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter "the Concept").
2. To order the executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea to consider the provisions of the Concept in developing programs and activities and in arranging the patriotic, spiritual and moral upbringing of the population in the Republic of Crimea.
3. To recommend that local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea use this Concept as guidance in implementing measures aimed at patriotic, spiritual and moral upbringing of the population in the Republic of Crimea.
4. To task L.N. Opanasiuk, Chief of Staff of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, with monitoring the implementation of this Decree.

Head of the Republic of Crimea

S. AKSENOV

Simferopol,

December 18, 2014

No. 522-U

Appendix

to Decree No. 522-U of the
Head of the Republic of Crimea
dated December 18, 2014

Concept of Patriotic, Spiritual and Moral Upbringing of the Population in the Republic of Crimea

1

The Concept of Patriotic, Spiritual and Moral Upbringing of the Population in the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter "the Concept") is a document reflecting a fundamental vision of the process of implementation in the Republic of Crimea of a national policy geared toward shaping a civic stance and instilling patriotism in the population.

This Concept is based on the common Russian principles and basic approaches to patriotic upbringing.

The approval of this Concept has been prompted by the need to put in place in the Republic of Crimea a system of patriotic upbringing of citizens, ensure a consistent approach to the process of arranging it and coordinating activities in this area among all entities involved in its implementation.

The Republic of Crimea has an underlying framework of the system of patriotic upbringing. All the while, it still has to be brought into full conformity with the common Russian approaches to organizing the patriotic upbringing of citizens. Given the shared understanding of the importance of patriotic upbringing for society and state, there is a need for improved coordination among the executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea, local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea, and public associations and nonprofit organizations in matters of organizing patriotic upbringing.

The executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea also need to revive in a short period of time the patriotic upbringing system that had been consistently put in place in the Russian Federation since 2001, and ensure its effective operation.

The Concept objectives are to:

- ensure implementation in the Republic of Crimea as a new constituent entity of the Russian Federation a public policy on patriotic upbringing by accelerating efforts to close the gap between the common Russian and local practices in terms of the ideological, content-specific, and methodological aspects – a gap that was historically caused by a break of tradition;
- put in place in the Republic of Crimea a system of patriotic upbringing that helps shape a personality instilled with a sense of

patriotism, civic identity, social responsibility, respect for history, spiritual and cultural traditions of the multi-ethnic people of the Russian Federation, civic accountability as a person who accepts the fate of the Fatherland as his or her own and recognizes his or her responsibility for the country's future.

The goal of the Concept is to create in the Republic of Crimea a single spiritual space based on the principles of patriotism and a civil stance, a highly cultural personality, preservation and multiplication of the cultural and historical heritage of all ethnicities residing in the Russian Federation, harmonious cross-cultural cooperation, traditional moral and ethical values, respect for human rights and freedoms, and respect for human dignity.

Concept implementation involves a comprehensive focus on the regional community as a whole, taking account of the specific features of different demographic, social and other groups of the population. Young people, children, and teenagers are the primary focus of patriotic, spiritual and moral upbringing.

II

The historic events leading to Crimea's return to the Russian Federation and the results of the Crimean-wide referendum on March 16, 2014 clearly demonstrated the high patriotic potential of Crimean society based on a civilizational choice and a sense of the Crimean people's intrinsic affinity with the Russian cultural and spiritual world.

The events of March 2014 demonstrated to the entire international community the inextricable historical ties between Crimea and Russia that had formed over the course of centuries.

Crimea played a major role in Russia's history and culture over many centuries. The Ancient Rus Tmutarakan Principality existed in the 9th - 11th centuries A.D. on the Crimean Peninsula as part of the Kievan Rus. In the 8th-15th centuries, the Orthodox Principality of Theodoro formed close ties with the Moscow Principality. In 1783, Crimea reunited with Russia under the Manifest on the Accession of the Crimean Peninsula, the Island of Taman, and All of Kuban to the Russian State, which was signed by Ekaterina the Great, Empress of All Russia. Over a short time, the Crimean Peninsula quickly turned into a vital cultural and commercial Black Sea region of Russia, while the Black Sea Fleet of Russia was inaugurated in Sevastopol.

Heroic pages of Russia's history are associated with Crimea. The events of the Crimean War of 1853-1856 and such major episodes as the Battle of the River Alma and the defense of Sevastopol in 1854-1855 exemplified the heroism of Russian soldiers.

The victory in World War II (Great Patriotic War) is one of the brightest pages in history, a result and example of heroism and devotion to the

Fatherland. Crimea went down in the annals of the Great Patriotic War for the defense of Sevastopol in 1941-1942, the Kerch-Eltigen Landing Operation of 1943, heroic resistance against fascist occupants by partisans and members of the underground, and many other examples of courageous and heroic service in the name of the country.

The Republic of Crimea is one of the centers of Russian cultural life. The names of Alexander Pushkin, Anton Chekhov, Konstantin Trenev, Mikhail Voloshin, Marina Tsvetaeva, Ilya Selvinskiy, Ivan Ayzovskiy, Nikolay Krasnov, and many other culture and arts celebrities are associated with Crimea.

While realizing the significance of the strengthening of patriotic sentiments inside Crimean society, which are rooted in a solid historic, cultural, and humanitarian foundation, it is important to consider the important regional specifics of the Republic of Crimea having to do with the multi-ethnic and multi-confessional fabric of its population.

Crimea historically found itself at the intersection of different cultures and religions. It was in Crimea that Prince Vladimir was baptized in the 10th century in Korsun (Kherones of Taurida), marking the beginning of the adoption of Christianity in Kievan Rus. Islam began to spread in Crimea in the first half of the 13th century, becoming the foundation of Crimean population's lifestyle and a state religion of the Crimean Khanate for long period of time.

Crimea has a rich cultural heritage rooted deep in the distant past, which is a shared heritage of the peoples of Russia. These include the palace and park complexes (Livadia, Vorontsov, Massandra), the palace complex of Crimean khans in Bakhchisaray; the Genoa Fortresses in Sudak and Feodosia; the fortresses of Kalamita in Inkerman and Eni-Kale in Kerch; Medieval monasteries of St. Dormition and Surb-Khach, the Mosque of Khan Uzbek, ancient Kherones and the hill fort of Kerkinitida, the towns of Chufut-Kale and Mangul-Kale.

The historically formed ethnic, cultural, and religious diversity is a particular trait of Crimean society. Patriotic upbringing must consider these specific considerations, become a form of positive recreation of this ethnic and cultural identity of a personality, and ensure a seamless blend among the best ethnic traditions of peoples with a devotion to the service to our shared Fatherland. Involvement of traditional Russian confessions should become one of the key mechanisms of the process by which citizens are instilled with a spiritual and moral need to serve the Fatherland and defend it as their ultimate spiritual duty. The Republic of Crimea must show an example of an actual dialog among cultures founded in tolerance, respect for ethnic customs and religious beliefs.

Historical and cultural ties have forever made Crimea an integral part of Russia, in many ways predetermining the events of 2014. The patriotic

potential of Crimean society goes without saying. Without a doubt, it serves as a sound foundation for cultivating admirable manifestations of love and respect for the Fatherland, a striving to serve the interests and stable development of the country.

III

Patriotism is love of the Homeland, devotion to your Fatherland, a striving to serve its interests, and readiness to defend it all the way to self-sacrifice. At the individual level, patriotism serves as a key steady trait for a person, which is manifested in his worldview, moral ideals, and rules of conduct.

Patriotic upbringing is a systematic and goal-oriented activity by executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea, local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea, and public organizations aimed at instilling in citizens a high patriotic awareness, a readiness to do their civic duty and perform their constitutional obligations to defend the interests of the Fatherland.

The system of patriotic upbringing is an aggregate of entities of patriotic upbringing, a regulatory and legislative framework, and a spiritual and moral foundation of formative, educational, and awareness raising activities, as well as a complex of measures aimed at instilling patriotic sentiments and a patriotic mindset in Russian citizens residing in the Republic of Crimea.

State support of patriotic upbringing is the aggregate of economic, organizational, and legal measures developed by the executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea toward creating conditions favoring patriotic upbringing efforts.

The objectives of patriotic upbringing in the Republic of Crimea are to instill patriotic sentiments and a patriotic mindset in Russian citizens residing in the Republic of Crimea, promote a high level of their social activity, civil responsibility, the ability to contribute to the strengthening of the state, protecting its vital interests and ensuring its development.

These objectives can be achieved by accomplishing the following tasks:

- instilling in the mindset and sentiments of citizens certain socially important patriotically-minded values, views, and beliefs, respect for cultural and historical past of Russia and Crimea, and national traditions;
- improving the military-patriotic upbringing and increasing motivation to serve in the military, encourage citizens of the Republic of Crimea to acquire basic defense knowledge and master the basic military skills;
- creating conditions favoring a more active involvement of citizens in the process of solving social, economic, cultural, legal, environmental, and other issues;

- popularizing public service work;
- educating citizens in the spirit of respect for the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, laws and standards of public and collective life;
- creating conditions favoring the exercise of constitutional rights of a human being, his obligations, civic and military duty;
- instilling in citizens a sense of pride, profound respect for and veneration of symbols of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Crimea – the emblem, flag, anthem, and other symbols and sacred places of the Fatherland;
- involving traditional Russian confessions in the process by which citizens are instilled with a sense of the need to serve the Fatherland and defend it as their ultimate spiritual duty;
- creating conditions favoring a more patriotic coverage by the mass media of events and phenomena of social life;
- promoting racial, ethnic, and religious tolerance, fostering friendly relations among peoples, promoting the study of customs and traditions of other peoples, fostering a respectful attitude toward them, and promoting a dialog among cultures.

IV

Patriotic upbringing in the Republic of Crimea is carried out as part of a nationwide policy implemented by the Russian Federation in this area and is founded in federal laws, regulatory acts of the Russian President, the Russian Government, the federal state program for patriotic upbringing of citizens of the Russian Federation, laws and other regulatory acts of legislation of the Republic of Crimea, and regional programs for patriotic upbringing in the Republic of Crimea.

According to Russian-wide conceptual approaches, the patriotic upbringing system involves:

- instilling and developing socially significant values, a civic stance and patriotism in the course of upbringing and education at educational institutions of all kinds and types;
- mass patriotic work organized and conducted by executive government agencies, public associations, and nonprofit organizations;
- helping each citizen understand his or her role and place in the matter of serving the Fatherland, ensuring a high personal responsibility for meeting the requirements of military service, a conviction that essential qualities and skills must be acquired to perform military duty in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other military groups and agencies in the Republic of Crimea;

- activities of the mass media, research and other organizations, creative unions aimed at exploring and covering the issues of patriotic upbringing, shaping and developing a personality.

Putting this system in place involves consolidating the activities of all executive government agencies in the Republic of Crimea, local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea, academic and educational institutions, public organizations and associations.

The system of patriotic upbringing covers all levels of educational work beginning with the family, educational institutions, colleagues at work, in the military, and other teams, and ending with the executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea. It is proposed to arrange patriotically-minded activities at the level of the Republic of Crimea, municipalities, and local teams with a focus on the primary unit of society – the family.

Cross-agency structures – public (coordination) councils are formed to manage the system of patriotic upbringing and implement the overall strategy in this area by pooling the efforts of executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea, local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea, public and religious organizations and movements.

Such cross-agency structures are tasked with developing regional programs and activities involving the patriotic upbringing of citizens, coordinating the activities of executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea, local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea, public associations and religious organizations with a view to supporting and implementing patriotically-minded activities.

To create legal, social and economic, and organizational conditions and guarantees of public policy on patriotic upbringing of citizens in the Republic of Crimea, executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea and local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea must develop regional programs of patriotic upbringing. Regional programs must be developed taking into account the federal state program for patriotic upbringing of Russian citizens and must include measures to implement this program.

Patriotic upbringing centers, municipal centers for patriotic upbringing, patriotic associations and clubs must be created in the Republic of Crimea with a view to implementing practical measures, consolidating and providing assistance with the implementation of public initiatives in the field of patriotic upbringing.

Executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea and local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea must make efforts to get public and religious associations involved in solving

the problems of patriotic upbringing, implement the practice of supporting socially-oriented projects and activities developed by such public associations. Nonprofit organizations must be actively involved in these efforts and tasked with implementing all aspects of patriotic, spiritual and moral upbringing outlined in their constitutional documents.

The entities of the patriotic upbringing process are as follows:

executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea;
local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea;
teams of employees;
military administration agencies of the Republic of Crimea;
educational institutions at all levels;
cultural institutions;
public associations and nonprofit organizations in the Republic of Crimea;
religious organizations of traditional confessions; mass media;
citizens of the Russian Federation.

The primary groups of citizens who receive patriotic upbringing are as follows:

the family as the primary building block of society that carries the fundamentals of moral, spiritual, cultural, physical, and other development of a personality;
young citizens and public youth associations;
servicemen, whether conscripts or those serving under contract, teams of servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other armies, military formations and agencies, employees of the system of law enforcement agencies;
teams of enterprises, organizations, institutions, and entrepreneurs;
representatives of the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities, public and municipal servants;
creative intelligentsia and representatives of the mass media;
teachers and educators;
representatives of traditional Russian religious confessions as bearers of spiritual and moral ideals and traditions of the Russian people.

V

Patriotic upbringing is carried out by implementing comprehensive measures in mutually complementing aspects:

Spiritual and Moral Upbringing

This process involves helping a citizen receiving civic and patriotic upbringing to understand the higher values, ideals, and guidelines, socially significant processes and phenomena of day-to-day life, and acquire the ability to be guided by them as the defining principles and yardsticks in daily life.

Efforts in this area involve instilling in a person a system of socially significant moral value guidelines that nurture a sense of affinity for the fate of the Fatherland and predetermine the readiness to assume moral responsibility for its past and present; cultivating respect for cultural and historical values; preserving the national identity; promoting a tolerant attitude toward the language of communication, ethnicity and faiths of the peoples.

Spiritual and moral upbringing of citizens is carried out with active involvement of representatives of the traditional religious confessions of Russia in this process.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- reviving the traditional image of a family as the most sacred thing and a foundation of society, cultivating a traditional home and family culture, the need for a responsible and caring treatment of family members;
- ensuring a greater role of the family in the upbringing of children;
- preserving and developing family traditions, supporting families with many children, promoting friendship among the peoples and inseparable links between generations;
- cultivating a respectful attitude toward parents, a conscious and caring attitude toward both elders and youngsters; popularizing such holidays as Children Protection Day, Old Person's Day, Mother's Day;
- instilling in a citizen a willful character, the ability to overcome any difficulties, and perseverance toward the goal at hand;
- forming the basics of a moral self-awareness of a personality – the ability of a citizen to formulate his or her own moral obligations, exercise moral self-control, require oneself to abide by moral codes, and perform a moral assessment of one's own deeds and those of others;
- forming the basics of morals – a recognized need to behave oneself in a certain way, which is conditioned by society's prevalent understanding of the basic categories of behavioral ethics;
- instilling a political conscience and self-awareness, a need for civic and spiritual service in the interests of the Fatherland, a striving to increase the might of one's Homeland and develop its material and spiritual culture;

- forming the basics of a Russian civic identity;
- cultivating a holistic attitude toward one's national language and culture;
- promoting civic solidarity;
- promoting benevolence and emotional responsiveness, understanding of and commiseration with other people;
- establishing humanistic and democratic value guidelines;
- ensuring a spiritual, moral, cultural and historic generational succession;
- adopting the basic national values, national spiritual traditions;
- cultivating respect for culture and traditions, faith and religious beliefs of Russian citizens of various ethnicities;
- promoting tolerance, respect for the language, culture, history, and way of life of representatives of the peoples of Russia.

Historical and Ethnological Upbringing

It is a system of activities aimed at perceiving the historical and cultural roots, appreciating the one-of-a-kind nature of the Fatherland, its fate, and a feeling of being inextricably linked to it, instilling a sense of pride in being a part of the deeds of our forebears and contemporaries, a sense of historical responsibility for the events happening in society, helping acquire knowledge about the history of one's native land.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- popularizing momentous (including heroic) events of national history;
- organizing and conducting a set of activities to celebrate notable heroic and historical dates in the history of Russia and the Republic of Crimea;
- encouraging citizens to study history and gain a profound perception of the historical past;
- instilling a sense of pride in being a part of our forbears' heroic deeds;
- organizing an ethnographic movement, search, research, cultural, and awareness raising efforts aimed at studying the historical and cultural heritage;
- ensuring continued development and improvement of the activities of ethnographic museums, showrooms and museums of military and labor glory at institutions and organizations;

- purposely identifying, systematizing, and including the curriculum all varieties of heroic traditions for which the peoples of the Republic of Crimea and Russia are known;
- conducting a communications and propaganda campaign aimed at getting young people involved in activities with a heroic and patriotic focus;
- creating conditions favoring a greater involvement of young people in activities devoted to the heroic past of Russia and the Republic of Crimea;
- cultivating a caring attitude toward the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage, an involvement in the preservation of the historical and cultural heritage.

Civil Law Upbringing

This type of upbringing involves using a system of activities to cultivate legal awareness and a law-abiding mindset, skills essential to objective evaluation of political and legal events and processes in society and state, a civic stance, a constant readiness to serve one's own people and do one's constitutional duty; cultivating respect for national symbols.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- educating citizens in the spirit of respect for the Constitution of the Russian Federation, law and order, and social codes of conduct;
- improving the forms and methods of outreach aimed at raising the level of legal awareness among young people;
- cultivating in young people a respectful attitude toward the law as a social asset, instilling a law-abiding attitude and zero tolerance of violations of the law;
- assisting families with civil law upbringing of children, arranging and promoting psychological and pedagogic awareness raising efforts for parents;
- creating conditions favoring a more active involvement of citizens in the process of solving social, economic, cultural, legal, environmental, and other issues;
- instilling in citizens the skills essential to evaluating political and legal events and processes in society and state, an understanding of political and legal events;
- systematizing and improving the efforts of the executive government agencies and educational institutions at all levels in matters of legal awareness raising;
- cultivating respect for national symbols;

- popularizing and explaining the history, essence, and meaning of state symbols of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Crimea.

Social-Patriotic Upbringing

This type of upbringing is aimed at shaping a spiritually rich, moral, and socially active citizen, developing systems of conduct focused on a healthy lifestyle, minimizing the level of crime and harmful habits, encouraging citizens to adopt a negative attitude to asocial behavior, as well as instilling respect for labor.

Social-patriotic upbringing involves educating a person in the course of gradually creating conditions that favor his or her purposeful positive development and formulation of spiritual and value guidelines.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- stepping up the social activity of citizens, getting them involved in the efforts of public associations;
- developing a system of support for socially-oriented public service projects;
- arranging efforts at educational institutions toward shaping a physically, mentally, and socially healthy individual;
- raising awareness about the harm of tobacco smoking, alcoholism, drug abuse, and other harmful habits;
- promoting the volunteer movement and charitable activities;
- promoting a respectful attitude toward the elderly;
- getting citizens (particularly youngsters) involved in the preservation of the natural heritage and the environment;
- formulating the motives, goals and objectives, value guidelines for professional self-actualization of an individual, the need for professional growth and focus on achievement of high professional results;
- ensuring cooperation among the system of vocational education, employers, youth organizations, and the mass media;
- creating applied qualification centers based on modern technologies and equipment;
- ensuring constructive ties among educational institutions of higher and secondary professional education with employers;
- implementing short-term training programs for young people to help them start and develop their own small businesses.

Sports-Patriotic Upbringing

Physical education and sports offer a great educational potential and serve as a powerful mechanism in the matter of forming a civic stance

and patriotism as well as the readiness to manifest them actively in various spheres of life.

Implementation of tasks in this area focuses on the achievement of the following objectives: improving health, promoting the cultivation of moral and willful qualities, increasing the level of physical training of citizens for military service, developing the sports facilities to get citizens involved in regular physical exercise, and popularizing a healthy lifestyle in society.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- developing and implementing physical education programs at educational institutions;
- expanding the network of fitness centers, youth and children's sports clubs, youth and children's sports engineering clubs (schools) and sports teams, specialized health camps set up at local educational institutions;
- fitting out sports facilities with modern equipment, including to develop applied military and applied service kinds of sport;
- getting young people involved in applied military and applied service kinds of sport;
- implementing measures to increase the number of children, teenagers, and young people who regularly practice sports and physical education;
- ensuring the maximum possible accessibility of sports facilities to young people and teenagers;
- holding youth and children's sports games, military-sports games, sports holidays, championships and tournaments;
- providing communications support for physical education and sports activities.

Cultural-Patriotic Upbringing

This type of upbringing is aimed at developing the creative talents, promoting folk creativity, introducing citizens to the customs and traditions of different peoples, and promoting the creative potential of folk ensembles.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- creating cultural-patriotic upbringing centers, including by developing a system of ethnographic museums, clubs, particular folk creativity clubs;
- setting up museums covering the historical, cultural and industrial heritage, which includes creating and updating museums, tourism-museum centers, and interactive expose;

- promoting cultural awareness raising efforts among the population, getting citizens more actively involved in communication with scholars, writers, workers of the arts, including through the mass media;
- promoting a tolerant attitude toward traditional folk and religious holidays;
- preserving national cultures and developing folk creativity, holding festivals of national cultures, and inter-ethnic communication holidays;
- supporting the activities of national-cultural organizations and entities committed to preserving cultural traditions;
- exploring and popularizing family rites, traditions, and crafts;
- getting youngsters to study the creative heritage of their people;
- getting children involved in writing chronicles, historical essays focusing on the natural phenomena or history of population centers or specific landmarks;
- instilling a love of and interest in the language and culture of the country, region, and city by giving tours of the native land, visiting performances, exhibitions, museums, decorative and applied art circles, folk creativity competitions;
- holding ethnographic celebrations and theatrical and stage performances;
- promoting exhibitions;
- developing promising tourist and recreation zones, tourist ethnographic programs and projects.

Military-Patriotic Upbringing

Military-patriotic upbringing is a socially significant activity for the state. Military-patriotic upbringing is the highest form of upbringing focused on cultivating a high patriotic awareness in young people, the idea of serving the Fatherland, a love of Russian military history, military service, preservation and popularization of glorious military traditions, readiness to do one's civic duty, perform constitutional duties, and defend the Fatherland.

Military-patriotic upbringing is founded on the following fundamental principles:

- the unity of national and international interests of the peoples of the Republic of Crimea;
- an integrated approach, coordination, and purposeful efforts of all government and public structures with the use of various forms and methods of patriotic upbringing of citizens of the Republic of Crimea;

- an active and assertive attitude, persistence and reasonable initiative-taking in matters of transformation of the worldview of citizens and their values focused on national interests;
- differentiated approaches that involve using special forms and methods of patriotic work tailored to each age, social, professional, and other groups of the population, and various categories of servicemen;
- the unity of military-patriotic upbringing with practical military training, which implies specific efforts to train citizens in the art of war and cultivate professional military qualities in them;
- taking comprehensive account of changes and trends in the development of the art of war, the international military-political situation, specific military threats and dangers for national interests, which involves ensuring military training at the level of modern requirements and mastering various military specialties.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- instilling patriotic values and a patriotic self-awareness in citizens of the Republic of Crimea;
- cultivating devotion to military and heroic traditions of the Russian Army, popularizing service in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation;
- instilling in society a conscious attitude toward performance of the constitutional duty to protect the country's freedom and independence and ensure its sovereignty;
- improving the physical, moral, and mental health of citizens in the Republic of Crimea;
- getting public associations and nonprofit organizations involved in the implementation of the tasks of military-patriotic upbringing;
- familiarizing young people and teenagers with the life and activities of military units of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, including the specifics of the service and households of servicemen;
- developing such forms of military-patriotic upbringing as the defense-sports health camp, field training gatherings, military-historical, military-engineering, and military-sports clubs and associations, schools of young sailors, pilots, border guards, and landing troops; military-sports games, trips, courses, circles, sports practice;
- promotion of the culture of cadets, creation of cadet classes at educational institutions.

VI

The effectiveness and performance of the patriotic upbringing system in the Republic of Crimea are ensured by comprehensive:

- **regulatory and legislative support**, which involves creating a regulatory and legislative framework in the Republic of Crimea consistent with the nationwide policy on patriotic upbringing;
- **pedagogic and methodological support**, which involves developing training and specialist programs, methods of organizing and conducting patriotic upbringing, using the full variety of pedagogic forms and resources, subject to the specific considerations of different categories of citizens; ensuring cooperation with higher educational institutions and scientific research institutions; organizing regional studies of the problems of patriotic upbringing of children and citizens, creating regional experimental sites; improving social partnership among institutions of education, culture and public service institutions;
- **informational support**, which is aimed at getting the mass media involved in the patriotic upbringing of citizens, create conditions favoring a greater patriotic emphasis in the coverage of events and phenomena of social life, the history of Fatherland, events of the cultural life, traditions of peoples residing in the Republic of Crimea, developing forms and methods of patriotic upbringing with the aid of new information technologies; unlocking the creative potential of journalists and writers in the area of patriotic upbringing; granting employees of the mass media access to informational resources of archives, museums, and libraries to help them prepare patriotic upbringing materials;
- **scientific and theoretical support**, which involves organizing patriotic education studies and using their results in practical work, developing procedural recommendations on the problems of shaping and developing the identity of a citizen;
- **human resources support**, which involves the training of professionals capable of effectively accomplishing the patriotic upbringing tasks at the level of modern requirements;
- **financial support**, which involves allocating funding out of the budget of the Republic of Crimea, local budgets as well as mobilizing funding from other sources that are not prohibited by law.

Regional programs of patriotic education in the Republic of Crimea are developed taking into account the need to ensure comprehensive support for the operation of the system of patriotic upbringing and include integrated measures to implement its key tasks aimed at fostering patriotism as the moral foundation of an active civic stance of citizens.

VII

Implementation of the Concept must result in the creation of a patriotic education system that helps citizen develop their love of the Fatherland, a sense of civic duty, a civic maturity and responsibility, devotion to traditions, a striving to preserve and multiply historic and cultural heritage, a respectful attitude toward traditions and religious beliefs of the peoples, a respect toward public service, military service in the Armed Forces, and an active civic stance.

The fundamental principles, methodological approaches, and recommendations outlined in the Concept serve as the basis for arranging the accomplishment of the tasks of patriotic upbringing in the Republic of Crimea.

The Concept outlines the historic and cultural specifics, ethnic and religious diversity of the Republic of Crimea to be considered in the course of implementation of public policy on patriotic upbringing.

Specific Concept provisions may be updated or refined.

The Concept is designed to increase the level of patriotism, political and legal awareness, promote positive values, qualities, and sentiments, a high level of social activity, civic responsibility, spirituality, fostering of education, and a harmonious combination of the best national traditions with devotion to serving the Fatherland.

Annex 895

Law of the Republic of Crimea No. 56-ZRK of 21 August 2014

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.



LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

On Creating Conditions for the Exercise by Citizens of the Russian Federation of the Right to Hold Assemblies, Rallies, Processions, or Small Protests in the Republic of Crimea

Passed

by the State Council

of the Republic of Crimea on August 8, 2014

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal Law No. 54-FZ of June 19, 2004 *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests*, and the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, this Law is aimed at creating conditions within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Crimea for the exercise by citizens of the Russian Federation of the right to hold assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, processions, or protests in the Republic of Crimea.

Article 1. Basic Concepts Used in this Law

1. Pursuant to the Federal Law *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests*, this Law uses the following basic concepts:

- 1) "Public event" means an open, peaceful activity accessible to each and every one, which is conducted in the form of an assembly, rally, demonstration, procession, or small protest or a combination of these forms, held at the initiative of citizens of the Russian Federation, political parties, other public associations or religious associations, including with the use of vehicles. The goal of a public event is free expression and formulation of opinions, as well as announcement of demands pertaining to various aspects of the political, economic, social, or cultural dimensions of the country or foreign policy issues;
- 2) "Assembly" means the collective presence of citizens in a dedicated or specially adapted location for a collective discussion of any issues of social importance;
- 3) "Rally" means the mass presence of citizens in a particular location for a public expression of a social opinion on the current issues of a predominantly sociopolitical nature;

4) "Demonstration" means an organized public expression of public sentiments by a group of citizens with the use of posters, banners, or other means of visual propaganda by a moving crowd;

5) "Procession" means a group of people marching along a predetermined route to draw attention to a particular problem;

6) "Small protest" means a form of public expression of opinions in which participants do not march or use sound amplifying equipment, with one or more individuals holding posters, banners, or other means of visual propaganda near the target of the small protest.

2. Other concepts used in this Law are defined in the Federal Law *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests* and other federal laws.

Article 2. Procedure for Submitting a Public Event Notice

1. A public event notice (except for a notice about an assembly or one-person small protest) shall be submitted by the event organizer in writing directly to the local government agency of the municipality no sooner than 15 days and no later than 10 days before the public event date. When a small protest is to be held by a group of individuals, the relevant public event notice may be submitted no later than three days before its date, and where such days fall on a Sunday and/or public holiday (non-business day) – no later than four days before the event date.

2. The public event notice shall state:

1) the purpose of the public event;

2) the form of the public event;

3) the place(s) of the public event, routes along which participants will march, and where the public event is going to be held with the use of vehicles – information about the planned use of vehicles;

4) the start and end dates and times of the public event;

5) the anticipated number of public event participants;

6) the forms and methods by which the public event organizer will ensure public order, provide medical assistance, and the types of sound amplification equipment to be used during the public event;

7) the first name, patronymic, and last name of the public event organizer, information about his or her address of residence or stay, or information about his or her whereabouts and contact phone number, and information about the absence of

restrictions mentioned in Part 2 of Article 5 of the Federal Law *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests*;

8) the first names, patronymics, and last names of the individuals authorized by the public event organizer to perform administrative functions with respect to organizing and holding the public event, including individuals responsible for every stage of the event;

9) the date of submittal of the public event notice.

3. The public event notice shall be signed by the public event organizer and individuals authorized by the public event organizer to perform administrative functions with respect to organizing and holding the public event.

4. Upon submitting a public event notice, the public event organizer or the latter's representative shall present documents that:

1) prove his or her identity;

2) prove that the individual organizer of the public event has attained an age required by federal law (depending on the form of the public event) and that he or she is a citizen of the Russian Federation;

3) prove the state registration of the legal entity that is the organizer of the public event if the latter has status as a legal entity;

4) prove the authority to represent the public event organizer as required by federal law.

5. Submittal of the notice shall be acknowledged with the stamp of the local government body of the municipality to which the notice has been submitted, stating the date and time of receipt of the notice.

6. The public event notice shall be reviewed by the local government agency of the municipality within three business days of receipt of the public event notice (and where the notice has been submitted in respect of a small protest by a group of individuals no less than five days before the event date – it shall be reviewed on the date of receipt).

Article 3. Specific Considerations for Safeguarding the Rights of Citizens, Ensuring Vehicular Safety and Road Traffic Safety in the Context of Arranging and Holding Public Events at Transport Infrastructure Facilities

1. After receiving a notice about a public event at a transport infrastructure facility that has a roadway, the local government agency of the municipality shall forward a copy of the notice to the agency tasked with special controlling, oversight, and permitting functions in the field of road traffic safety assurance in order to determine the feasibility of holding the public event at the location and/or time specified in the notice and under the conditions described in the notice. A copy of the notice shall be

forwarded no later than the first half of the business day that immediately follows the day of receipt of the notice.

2. If the opinion of the agency tasked with special controlling, oversight, and permitting functions in the field of road traffic safety assurance on the feasibility of holding the public event mentioned in Part 1 of this article states that the conditions under which the public event is proposed to be held do not meet the requirements with respect to vehicular safety assurance and road traffic safety assurance at the public event location, the public event organizer shall be sent reasonable proposals to change the place and/or time of the public event as well as suggestions on how to rectify the nonconforming conditions under which the public event is proposed to be held with a view to ensuring vehicular safety and road traffic safety at the location of the public event.

3. If the public event notice specifies the public event venue as the roadway of a transport infrastructure facility to which a different territory (sidewalk, mini-park, or other territory) is directly adjacent, the local government agency of the municipality may suggest that the public event organizer hold the event in the adjacent territory in order to avoid obstructing the vehicular traffic.

4. If the public event is to be held in a territory directly adjacent to a transport infrastructure facility that has a roadway, the local government agency of the municipality shall cause (within its scope of authority) this public event to be held exclusively within said territory.

5. In addition to information required under Part 2 of Article 2 of this Law, the public event organizer shall specify in the notice about a public event to be held with the use of vehicles also the total number and categories of vehicles to be used in holding the public event, their route, including route length, the route start and end points, and the average vehicle speed.

Article 4. Use of Vehicles in Holding Public Events

1. Vehicles used during public events shall be operated by drivers holding the appropriate permits as required by road traffic regulations.
2. Vehicles used during public events may not be operated:

- 1) in road lanes that are off limits to all motor vehicles or the categories of vehicles used during the public event;
- 2) in road lanes allocated for public transport;
- 3) in road lanes undergoing maintenance or repairs;
- 4) within history or culture heritage sites, within exclusion zones, and in other locations taking into account the requirements with respect to vehicular safety and road traffic safety assurance prescribed by federal laws or other regulatory acts of legislation.

Article 5. Requirements with Respect to the Small Protest Procedure

1. The territory occupancy limit and the placement of public event participants during a small protest near the target of the small protest shall be determined so as to ensure public safety and freedom of movement.
2. The minimum allowable distance between individuals holding one-person small protests that do not share the same idea and organizational resources shall be 50 meters.

Article 6. Specially Dedicated Venues and Procedure for Using Them

1. The specially dedicated venues shall be determined by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea subject to the requirements of the Federal Law *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests*.
2. If a public event organizer intends to use a specially dedicated venue to hold a public event shall notify the relevant authority at no sooner than 15 and no later than 3 days before the public event date.
3. The sequence in which specially dedicated venues are used shall be determined depending on the time of receipt of the relevant notices.
4. When a public event that does not require submitting a notice is held in a specially dedicated venue, it shall be prohibited to use structures and additional equipment if this requires performing special assembly and disassembly operations.
5. The occupancy limits for specially dedicated venues shall be determined taking into account the size of the plot of land, the extent to which it is covered by vegetation, buildings, or structures, and bearing in mind other considerations, proceeding from the requirement that it should be possible for two people (including police officers tasked with maintaining public order and mass media representatives) to stay within one square meter of the territory without being inconvenienced by any obstructions.

Article 7. Conditions of Availability of Material, Technical, and Organizational Resources for a Public Event

1. Material and technical resources for a public event shall be provided by the event organizer and participants at their own expense as well as using funds and property collected and/or donated for purposes of holding the public event.

2. The authority of public event participants tasked with providing material and technical resources for the public event must be attested in writing by the event organizer.

3. The occupancy limits for territories (other than specially dedicated venues) and premises at the public event venue shall be determined by the local government agency of the municipality on a case-by-case basis for each public event taking into account the size of the plot of land, the extent to which it is covered by vegetation, buildings, or structures, and bearing in mind other considerations, proceeding from the requirement that it should be possible for two people (including police officers tasked with maintaining public order and mass media representatives) to stay within one square meter of the territory without being inconvenienced by any obstructions.

The occupancy limits for a transport infrastructure facility at the public event venue shall be determined by the local government agency of the municipality with the involvement of the agency tasked with special controlling, oversight, and permitting functions in the field of road traffic safety assurance, taking into account the specifics of said facility.

The occupancy limits for a transport infrastructure facility that has several roadways at the public event venue shall be calculated so as to ensure that at least one half of the roadways could be used by vehicles that are not involved in the public event and, if appropriate, also by individuals who do not participate in the public event.

When a public event is organized and held with the use of vehicles, their maximum number shall be established taking into account the legislative requirements so as to ensure the safety of event participants and other individuals who do not participate in the public event.

4. The procedure for holding a public event in the territory of history or culture heritage sites and the occupancy limit for said territories shall be determined by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea taking into account the specifics of such sites, the requirements of the Federal Law *On Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Processions, and Small Protests*, and this Law.

5. Services that involve maintaining public order, regulating road traffic, and providing medical assistance or first aid during public events shall be provided free of charge.

Article 8. Final Provisions

This Law shall take effect 10 days after its official publication.

Acting

Head of the Republic of Crimea

S. AKSYONOV

[Seal: Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Records Management Department. Seal No. 2]

Simferopol

August 21, 2014

No. 56-ZRK

Annex 896

Search Record, drafted by Senior Lieutenant I.S. Emelyanov, Operative, Russian Federal Security Service Directorate in the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol (16 September 2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

SEARCH RECORD

Molodyozhny

September 16, 2014

Search started at 6:40 a.m.

Search ended at 8:30 a.m.

[hw:] *Senior Lieutenant I.S. Emelyanov, an operative with the Russian Federal Security Service Directorate in the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol, with the participation of specialist D.A. Alunin, while acting on instructions from the Territorial Investigative Directorate of the Russian Investigative Committee in the Republic of Crimea as part of Criminal Case No. 2014687003,*

in the presence of attesting witnesses:

1. [Blank]

residing at 1, Nauchnaya Street, apartment 502, vil. Agrarnoe, Simferopol, Crimea

2. Vitaliy Anatolyevich Budnyak, d.o.b. November 11, 1994,

residing at 1, Nauchnaya Street, apartment 504, vil. Agrarnoe, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea

with the participation of: the owner of residential premises, Eskender Enverovich Bariev, residing at 5 Plevaya Street, apartment 9, Molodiozhnyi, Simferopol District, Republic of Crimea, and Zarema Zakirova Barieva, who resides at the same address,

acting pursuant to the Order of September 3, 2014 of the Kievskiy District Court of Simferopol and in accordance with Parts 4 to 16 of Article 182 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, conducted a search in apartment No. 9 of building No. 5 in Plevaya Street, Molodyozhny, Simferopol District, Republic of Crimea,

looking to find and seize any weapons or ammunition, prohibited items, objects or literature of relevance to the investigation of the criminal case.

[Signature] [Signature] [Signature] [Signature] [Signature]

Before the start of the search, the parties involved were briefed on their rights and duties, as well as on the search procedure prescribed by Article 182 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

[Signature] [Signature] [Signature] [Signature]

In addition, before the start of the search, the attesting witnesses were briefed on their rights, duties and liability under Article 60 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

[Signature] (V.A. Budnyak) [Signature] (V.V. Zavalny)

Specialist D.A. Alunin was briefed on his rights, duties and liability under Article 58 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

[Signature] (D.A. Alunin)

The parties involved in this investigative activity were warned beforehand about the equipment used in the course of the investigative activity: none

Before the start of the search, the investigator served on E.E. Bariev the Search Order of September 3, 2014, issued by the Kievskiy District Court of Simferopol, after which it was suggested that E.E. Bariev surrender any weapons or ammunition, prohibited items, objects or literature of relevance to the investigation of the criminal case.

E.E. Bariev replied that there were no such items or documents on the premises.

[Signature] [Signature] [Signature] [Signature] [Signature]

The objects, documents, and items of value mentioned under Paragraphs 1 and 2: a computer processing unit and laptop packed in two blue polyethylene packets tied with a thread and sealed with a wax seal that reads "For packets", which belongs to the Russian Federal Security Service Directorate in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, along with an explanatory note bearing the signatures of the parties present.

No photos were taken, video or audio recorded during the search.

The parties involved in the search did not make any statements before, during or after the search.

Summary of statements: E.E. Bariev requested that armed individuals not be present during the search.

Attesting witnesses: [Signature] (V.A. Budnyak)

 [Signature] (V.V. Zavalny)

Other parties involved: [Signature] (E.E. Bariev)

 [Signature] (Z.Z. Barieva)

 [Signature] (D.A. Alunin)

The record was presented for review to all parties involved in this investigative activity. At this point, said persons were briefed on their right to make comments supplementing or updating the search record, which must be entered into the search record and certified with their signatures.

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

After familiarizing themselves with the contents of the search record by reading it personally, the parties involved in the investigative activity did not make any comments supplementing or updating the search record, and did not offer any additional information, objections or updates.

Signature of the person whose premises have been searched:

[Signature] Z.Z. Barieva

[Signature] E.E. Bariev

Attesting witnesses: [Signature] (V.A. Budnyak)

[Signature] (V.V. Zavalny)

Other parties involved: [Signature] (D.A. Alunin)

This search record was prepared pursuant to Article 166 (167) of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

*Operative with the Russian Federal
Security Service Directorate in the Republic
of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol*

Senior Lieutenant _____

[Signature]

I.S. Emelyanov

A copy of the September 16, 2014 search record was received on September 16, 2014.

[Signature] (E.E. Bariev)

Then a search was conducted in apartment No. 9 of building No. 5 in Plevaya Street, Molodiozhnyi, Simferopol District, Republic of Crimea, which consists of two bedrooms, a corridor, a utility closet, a bathroom, a lavatory, a kitchen, and a loggia.

The following items were found and seized during the search:

1) A black laptop COMPAQ Presario SQ 56 (serial No. CNF 036C66R), with a charger, was found and seized on the kitchen table to the right of the entrance;

2) A black computer processing unit VENTO A8 CHASSIS (serial No. B5X 350020233) was found and seized in the far-right corner of the loggia on the computer desk.

[Signature] [Signature] [Signature] [Signature] [Signature]

Annex 897

Official Notice dated 17 September 2014, issued to Shevket Kaybullayev by the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.



**FEDERAL SECURITY SERVICE
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**DIRECTORATE
IN THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
AND CITY OF SEVASTOPOL**

No. 171/17-993/1 of September 17, 2014
ropol

OFFICIAL NOTICE

about the inadmissibility of actions that create conditions favoring the commission of crimes, in respect of which offices of the Federal Security Service are tasked with conducting interrogations and preliminary investigations

The Directorate of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol has at its disposal information to indicate that a Ukrainian citizen, Shevket Enverovich Kaybullaev, d.o.b. September 27, 1954, with his registered address of residence at 38 Sumskaya Street, vil. Rodnikovoe, Simferopol District, Republic of Crimea, being the Editor-in-Chief of the mass media outlet – Avdet newspaper, i.e. a person who is responsible under Russian law for compliance with the requirements applicable to the activity of the mass media outlet under Russian law, published a text on June 23, 2014 containing concealed appeals for readers to refrain from participating in the election as well as an intention to interfere with the legitimate operations of the national and local government agencies and electoral committees.

There is no information to indicate that said appeals and intention are associated with the use of violence or a threat of such use, much like personal calls by Sh.E. Kaybullaev himself to engage in extremist activity.

Said actions creating conditions favoring the commission of a crime falling under Article 280 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation "Public Calls Inciting Extremist Activity"

NOTICE

about the inadmissibility of violations of the law

Simferopol

June 3, 2014

On May 19, 2014, the official website of the Crimean Tatar newspaper Avdet (Simferopol), where Shevket Kaybullaev is Editor-in-Chief, published the "Address of the audit commission of the 6th Kurultai of the Crimean Tatar People to the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People".

In particular, this address contains the following clarifications: "... Annexation of Crimea does not serve as grounds for applying Russian legislation in the territory of Crimea until such annexation is recognized by the international community. In other words, all court decisions and verdicts issued in respect of citizens residing in this territory as well as businesses domiciled in this territory based on Russian laws are unlawful by definition. All of them can and must be appealed at the European Court of Human Rights, where they will be reversed indisputably... Adopted by the audit commission on May 13, 2014".

This address also recommends using the commentary offered by lawyer Khatidzhe Mamut that reads as follows:

"... The Law of Ukraine *On the Protection of Rights and Freedoms of Citizens in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine* clearly stipulates that 'collaborationist activity' is intentional and voluntary cooperation in any form with the occupational government or its representatives to the detriment of national interests of Ukraine and constitutes state treason that naturally entails such legal implications and criminal liability. In light of this, we must act now to compile lists of all officials who willingly chose to serve the occupational government to the detriment of Ukraine's interests..."

Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002 *On Countering of Extremist Activity* (as amended and supplemented) (hereinafter also "Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002) prohibits in the territory of the Russian Federation any publications or distribution of printed, audiovisual or other materials matching at least one of the criteria listed in Part 1 of Article 1 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002.

Under Article 1 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002, extremist activity (extremism) means activity pursued by public or religious associations or other organizations or the mass media or individuals, which involves planning, organizing, preparing, and perpetrating actions aimed at a forcible change of the fundamentals of the constitutional system and designed to undermine the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, undermine the security of the Russian Federation, engage in public disturbances out of ideological, political, racial, ethnic or religious hatred or enmity toward any particular social group, propaganda of exclusivity, supremacy or inferiority of citizens based on their attitude toward religion or their social status, race, ethnicity, religion or language.

Part 1 of Article 4 of the Law of the Russian Federation No. 2124-1 of December 27, 1991 (as amended 02.07.2013) *On the Mass Media* (as amended and supplemented beginning on September 1, 2013) contains the following provision: it is prohibited to use the mass media to commit criminally punishable acts, to disclose information that constitutes a state secret or other secret specially protected under law, to circulate materials containing public calls for acts of terrorism or publicly justifying terrorism, other extremist materials, as well as materials propagating pornography, a cult of violence and crudely, and materials containing offensive vocabulary.

Continued circulation of said information of extremist nature by the Crimean Tatar newspaper Avdet in the Republic of Crimea and its publication by the mass media may have social repercussions and exacerbate the inter-ethnic situation, as well as result in manifestations of extremism, resulting in violations of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002 *On Countering of Extremist Activity*, and affects the interests of a large number of residents of the Republic, which is why the Address of the audit commission of the 6th Kurultai of the Crimean Tatar People to the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People must be removed from the website of said newspaper and its editor-in-chief must subsequently prevent extremist information from appearing on the newspaper's website.

In light of the foregoing and guided by Clause 2 of Article 22, Article 25.1 of the Federal Law *on the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation*, Article 8 of the Federal Law *on Countering of Extremist Activity*,

I HEREBY PUT ON NOTICE

Shevket Kaybullaev, who is the editor-in-chief of the Crimean Tatar newspaper Avdet, about the inadmissibility of violations of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002 *On Countering of Extremist Activity* and clarify (warn) that he may be held accountable under law if he does not comply with the requirements set out in this notice.

Acting Prosecutor of the City of Simferopol

Councilor of Justice

[Signature]

E.V. Sutula

I have been put on notice and explained the meaning of the notice and my right to appeal it with a higher-level prosecutor or in court.

With the foregoing in mind and guided by Clause (d.2) of Article 13 and Article 13.1 of Federal Law No. 40-FZ of April 3, 1995 *On the Federal Security Service*, with a view to preventing the commission of a crime, Shevket Enverovich Kaybullaev (d.o.b. September 27, 1954, holder of Ukrainian citizen's passport EC No. 387116 issued by the Simferopol District Office of the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs Headquarters in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on July 31, 1997) is hereby officially put on notice about the inadmissibility of actions that create conditions favoring the commission of the crime falling under Article 280 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation "Public Calls Inciting Extremist Activity".

This official notice may be appealed with a higher-level agency of the Federal Guard Service, a prosecutor's office or court.

Head of Directorate

[Signature]

V.N. Palagin

[Seal] FEDERAL SECURITY SERVICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION *
DIRECTORATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND CITY OF SEVASTOPOL

Annex 898

Application dated 7 October 2014 for re-registration of Radio Leader

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

[Handwriting] 4

Leader

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. 1024/91-SMI
October 7, 2014

(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Radio Leader; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102031616; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102020411; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **Radio Leader**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **radio channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Svetlana Gennadyevna Kalinina

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Republic of Crimea**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media*.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Radio Leader, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: October 3, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Radio Leader * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102031616; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102020411

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL**

NOTIFICATION

**about acceptance of an application for media outlet registration (renewal of
registration, update of media outlet registration certificate, issuance of a duplicate
certificate of media outlet registration)**

[Handwriting] *Incoming correspondence No. 1024/91-SMI of October 7, 2014*

Name of media outlet: *Radio Leader*

Media outlet founder (co-founders): *Radio Leader, LLC*

Officer responsible for acceptance of documents: [Signature]
(Signature)

A.N. [illegible]
Full name

Headquarters website: <http://82rkn.gov.ru/>

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: (+380692) 70-11-92



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Radio Leader, LLC

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 668-05/91 of November 6, 2014
Re: (no number) of October 29, 2014

Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the Radio Leader radio channel without review on account of the following:

According to the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 51141-98 *Record Keeping and Archival Practices. Terms and Definitions*, approved by Resolution No. 28 of the State Committee on Standardization of the Russian Federation dated February 27, 1998, a document copy is a document that fully reproduces the information contained in the original document and all or some of its external attributes, which is not legally binding. Meanwhile, a certified copy of a document is a document copy to which the appropriate particulars have been affixed in the prescribed manner, making the copy legally binding (Clauses 2.1.29, 2.1.30).

Decree No. 9779-X of August 4, 1983 of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium *on the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals* (hereinafter "the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree") sets forth the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals.

Whereas Article 49 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation stipulates that a legal entity can exercise civil rights consistent with its objects outlined in its constitutional documents and assume obligations associated with such activities, the provisions of said Code also apply to legal entities.

It follows from the provisions of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree that, where the law does not require the submittal of notarized documents, state and public enterprises, institutions, and organizations must issue copies of documents originating from said enterprises, institutions or organizations when requested by individuals. Copies of documents must be issued on letterheads of such enterprises, institutions or organizations.

Enterprises, institutions or organizations can follow the same procedure to issue copies of documents at their disposal, which were issued by other enterprises, institutions or organizations, if it proves difficult or impossible to obtain copies of said documents from said enterprises, institutions or organizations.

A document copy must be certified as a true copy with the signature of the chief executive or of another officer authorized to do so, and with a seal. The copy must state its issuance date and a notation to the effect that the original document is kept on file at the relevant enterprise, institution or organization.

Meanwhile, according to Clause 3.22 of the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 6.30-2003 *Unified Documentation Systems. Unified System of Organizational and Administrative Documentation. Document Presentation Requirements*, the "Signature" particular consists of the job title of the document signatory, handwritten personal signature and the signed name spelled out (initials, last name).

You can review the procedural recommendations on how to certify document copies on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.krn.gov.ru in the "Mass Media. Media Registration" section.

Attachment: 1 copy on 26 pages (incoming correspondence No. 1024/91-SMI of October 7, 2014)

Head

S.N. Khudoley

Typed by: A.N. Medushevskiy
Phone: (652) 534082

Document is signed with a digital signature in the electronic document management system of Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 469452571411028664930275
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: April 14, 2014 – April 14, 2015

Annex 899

Application dated 5 November 2014 for re-registration of ATR Television Station

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. 1336/91-SMI
November 5, 2014

(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company; 14 Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **ATR T**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **television channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Shevket Seydametovich Memetov

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Russian Federation and other countries**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____

(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova

(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media*.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: October 28, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation *
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Atlant-SV Television Channel, LLC

14, Mamed Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 720-05/91 of November 14, 2014
Re: (no number) of October 28, 2014

Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the ATR T television channel without review on account of the following:

According to the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 51141-98 *Record Keeping and Archival Practices. Terms and Definitions*, approved by Resolution No. 28 of the State Committee on Standardization of the Russian Federation dated February 27, 1998, a document copy is a document that fully reproduces the information contained in the original document and all or some of its external attributes, which is not legally binding. Meanwhile, a certified copy of a document is a document copy to which the appropriate particulars have been affixed in the prescribed manner, making the copy legally binding (Clauses 2.1.29, 2.1.30).

Decree No. 9779-X of August 4, 1983 of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium *on the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals* (hereinafter "the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree") sets forth the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals.

Whereas Article 49 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation stipulates that a legal entity can exercise civil rights consistent with its objects outlined in its constitutional documents and assume obligations associated with such activities, the provisions of said Code also apply to legal entities.

It follows from the provisions of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree that, where the law does not require the submittal of notarized documents, state and public enterprises, institutions, and organizations must issue copies of documents originating from said enterprises, institutions or organizations when requested by individuals. Copies of documents must be issued on letterheads of such enterprises, institutions or organizations.

Enterprises, institutions or organizations can follow the same procedure to issue copies of documents at their disposal, which were issued by other enterprises, institutions or organizations, if it proves difficult or impossible to obtain copies of said documents from said enterprises, institutions or organizations.

A document copy must be certified as a true copy with the signature of the chief executive or of another officer authorized to do so, and with a seal. The copy must state its issuance date and a notation to the effect that the original document is kept on file at the relevant enterprise, institution or organization.

Meanwhile, according to Clause 3.22 of the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 6.30-2003 *Unified Documentation Systems. Unified System of Organizational and Administrative Documentation. Document Presentation Requirements*, the "Signature" particular consists of the job title of the document signatory, handwritten personal signature and the signed name spelled out (initials, last name).

You can review the procedural recommendations on how to certify document copies on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.krn.gov.ru in the "Mass Media. Media Registration" section.

Attachment: 1 copy on 23 pages (incoming correspondence No. 1337/91-SMI of November 5, 2014)

Deputy Head

V.G. Garkavenko

Typed by: A.N. Medushevskiy
Phone: (652) 534082

Typed by: A. Medushevskiy

Phone: (652) 534082

Document is signed with a digital signature in the electronic document management system of Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 523902819918310273615410
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: October 17, 2014 – October 17, 2015

Annex 900

Application dated 5 November 2014 for re-registration of Meydan

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

[Handwriting] 3

Meydan

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. *1337/91-SMI*

November 5, 2014

(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **Meydan**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **radio channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Asan Dzhaferovich Khayretdinov

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Republic of Crimea**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: (0652) 551301

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media*.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: October 29, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation *
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Atlant-SV Television Channel, LLC

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 721-05/91 of November 14, 2014
Re: (no number) of October 29, 2014
Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the Meydan radio channel without review on account of the following:

According to the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 51141-98 *Record Keeping and Archival Practices. Terms and Definitions*, approved by Resolution No. 28 of the State Committee on Standardization of the Russian Federation dated February 27, 1998, a document copy is a document that fully reproduces the information contained in the original document and all or some of its external attributes, which is not legally binding. Meanwhile, a certified copy of a document is a document copy to which the appropriate particulars have been affixed in the prescribed manner, making the copy legally binding (Clauses 2.1.29, 2.1.30).

Decree No. 9779-X of August 4, 1983 of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium *on the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals* (hereinafter "the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree") sets forth the Procedure by which Businesses, Institutions, and Organizations Issue and Certify Copies of Documents Pertaining to Rights of Individuals.

Whereas Article 49 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation stipulates that a legal entity can exercise civil rights consistent with its objects outlined in its constitutional documents and assume obligations associated with such activities, the provisions of said Code also apply to legal entities.

It follows from the provisions of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree that, where the law does not require the submittal of notarized documents, state and public enterprises, institutions, and organizations must issue copies of documents originating from said enterprises, institutions or organizations when requested by individuals. Copies of documents must be issued on letterheads of such enterprises, institutions or organizations.

Enterprises, institutions or organizations can follow the same procedure to issue copies of documents at their disposal, which were issued by other enterprises, institutions or organizations, if it proves difficult or impossible to obtain copies of said documents from said enterprises, institutions or organizations.

A copy of the document must be certified as a true copy with the signature of the chief executive or of another officer authorized to do so, and with a seal. The copy must state its issuance date and a notation to the effect that the original document is kept on file at the relevant enterprise, institution or organization.

Meanwhile, according to Clause 3.22 of the State Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 6.30-2003 *Unified Documentation Systems. Unified System of Organizational and Administrative Documentation. Document Presentation Requirements*, the "Signature" particular consists of the job title of the document signatory, handwritten personal signature and the signed name spelled out (initials, last name). You can review the procedural recommendations on how to certify document copies on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.krn.gov.ru in the "Mass Media. Media Registration" section.

Attachment: 1 copy on 23 pages (incoming correspondence No. 1337/91-SMI of November 5, 2014)

Deputy Head

V.G. Garkavenko

Typed by: A.N. Medushevskiy
Phone: (652) 534082

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 523902819918310273615410
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: October 17, 2014 – October 17, 2015

Annex 901

Application of 16 December 2014 for re-registration of ATR Television Station

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Registered mail

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. _____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **ATR T**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **television channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14 Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Shevket Seydametovich Memetov

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Russian Federation and other countries**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

Federal Service for Oversight of
Telecom, Information Technologies,
and Mass Media
Incoming ref. No. 127677-SMI

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: December 16, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation *
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975



MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

7, Kitaygorodskiy Proyezd, bldg. 2, Moscow, 109074
Phone/fax: (495) 987-67-00. Web: <http://rkn.gov.ru/>

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

No. 04-6235 of January 26, 2015
Re: (no number) of December 16, 2014

Documents for registration of the ATR T television channel returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Mass Media Permitting Department of Roscomnadzor hereby returns your submission for registration of the ATR T television channel without review on account of the following.

The official fee was paid using wrong account details. As a result, the funds have not been credited to the account of Roscomnadzor, according to the Financial Department of Roscomnadzor.

You can view the account details for payment of the official fee on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.rkn.gov.ru in the section "About Roscomnadzor. Account details".

Attachment: 1 copy (incoming correspondence No. 127677-SMI of December 24, 2014)

Head of the Mass Media Permitting Department

Typed by: E.V. Petrova
Phone:

M.V. Vinogradov

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Maksim Viktorovich Vinogradov
Serial No. 124321752308630680664008
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: February 6, 2014 – February 6, 2015

[Seal] FOR DOCUMENTS * MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION * FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA

Annex 902

Application dated 17 December 2014 for re-registration of LALE

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

[Handwriting] 1

LALE

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

Registration No. _____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company; 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **LALE**

When applying for registration of a mass media outlet with a name in a foreign language or one of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, additionally specify its translation into the official language of the Russian Federation. When applying for registration of an online media outlet, separately specify the address of the media outlet's website.

Translation: LALE translated from the Crimean Tatar language into Russian means "Tulip".

3. Form of periodical circulation: **TV channel.**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Usiie Seityakubovna Khalilova

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Russian Federation and other countries**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

Federal Service for Oversight of
Telecom, Information Technologies,
and Mass Media
Incoming ref. No. 130687-SMI
December 29, 2014

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: (0652) 551301

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of LALE Children's TV Channel, LLC

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

[Signature]

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: December 17, 2014

/Seal/ LALE Children's Television Channel * Limited Liability Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596 * Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350



MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA OF
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, LALE Children's TV Channel, LLC

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street,
Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049,
Russian Federation

7, Kitaygorodskiy Proyezd, bldg. 2, Moscow, 109074
Phone/fax: (495) 987-67-00. Web: <http://rkn.gov.ru/>

No. 04-6898 of January 27, 2015
Re: (no number) of December 17, 2014
Documents for registration of the LALE TV Channel
returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Mass Media Permitting Department of Roscomnadzor hereby returns your submission for registration of the LALE TV Channel without review on account of the following.

The official fee was paid using wrong account details. As a result, the funds have not been credited to the account of Roscomnadzor, according to the Financial Department of Roscomnadzor.

You can view the account details for payment of the official fee on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.rkn.gov.ru in the section "About Roscomnadzor. Account details".

Attachment: 1 copy (incoming correspondence No. 130684-SMI of December 29, 2014)

Head of the Mass Media Permitting Department

M.V. Vinogradov

Typed by: E.V. Petrova
Phone:

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Maksim Viktorovich Vinogradov
Serial No. 124321752308630680664006
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: February 6, 2014 – February 6, 2015

[Seal] FOR DOCUMENTS * MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION * FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA

Annex 903

Application dated 18 December 2014 for re-registration of Radio Leader

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. 1939/91-SMI
December 18, 2014

(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Center Television and Radio Company; 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110585; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053343; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **Radio Leader**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **radio channel**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Svetlana Gennadyevna Kalinina

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Republic of Crimea**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**

Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____ [Signature] _____ E.R. Islyamova _____
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] _____ E.R. Islyamova _____
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Center Television and Radio Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: October 17, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Center Television and Radio Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110585; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053343

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA (ROSCOMNADZOR)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND SEVASTOPOL

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
Incoming correspondence No. 1939/91-
SMI
Date: December 18, 2014

NOTIFICATION

about acceptance of an application for media outlet registration (renewal of registration, update of media outlet registration certificate, issuance of a duplicate certificate of media outlet registration)

Name of media outlet: Radio Leader

Media outlet founder (co-founders): Center Television and Radio Company, LLC

Officer responsible for acceptance of documents: [Signature]
(Signature)

A.N. [illegible]
Full name

Headquarters website: <http://82rkn.gov.ru/>

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: (+380692) 70-11-92



ROSCOMNADZOR

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA IN
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND
SEVASTOPOL
(Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol)**

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Center Television and Radio
Company, LLC

14, Mamedy Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

4, Vilar Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Email: rsockanc82@rkn.gov.ru

No. 148-05/91 of February 2, 2015
Re: (no number) of October 17, 2014
Documents returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol hereby returns your submission for registration of the Radio Leader radio channel without review on account of the following:

In light of the fact that the name of the mass media outlet can mislead consumers (the audience) as to the product of the mass media outlet, we suggest that you revise the proposed name of the mass media outlet proposed for registration, taking into account the information contained in the register of registered mass media outlets published on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.rkn.gov.ru in the "Mass Media. Registers" section.

Attachment: 1 copy on 25 pages (incoming correspondence No. 1939/91-SMI of December 18, 2014)

Head

S.N. Khudoley

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Roscomnadzor Headquarters in the
Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol
Serial No. 469452571411028664930275
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: April 14, 2014 – April 14, 2015

Annex 904

Order of S. Aksyonov No. 522-U approving the Concept on patriotic, spiritual and moral upbringing of the Crimean population (18 December 2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.



DECREE

OF THE HEAD OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Approving the Concept of Patriotic, Spiritual and Moral Upbringing of the Population in the Republic of Crimea

Pursuant to Articles 64 and 65 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, seeking to consolidate efforts of the executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea and local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea toward implementation of public policy on patriotic upbringing of the population in the Republic of Crimea, **I hereby decree:**

1. To approve the enclosed Concept of Patriotic, Spiritual and Moral Upbringing of the Population in the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter "the Concept").
2. To order the executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea to consider the provisions of the Concept in developing programs and activities and in arranging the patriotic, spiritual and moral upbringing of the population in the Republic of Crimea.
3. To recommend that local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea use this Concept as guidance in implementing measures aimed at patriotic, spiritual and moral upbringing of the population in the Republic of Crimea.
4. To task L.N. Opanasiuk, Chief of Staff of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, with monitoring the implementation of this Decree.

Head of the Republic of Crimea

S. AKSENOV

Simferopol,

December 18, 2014

No. 522-U

Appendix

to Decree No. 522-U of the Head
of the Republic of Crimea dated
December 18, 2014

**Concept of Patriotic, Spiritual and Moral Upbringing of the
Population in the Republic of Crimea**

1

The Concept of Patriotic, Spiritual and Moral Upbringing of the Population in the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter "the Concept") is a document reflecting a fundamental vision of the process of implementation in the Republic of Crimea of a national policy geared toward shaping a civic stance and instilling patriotism in the population.

This Concept is based on the common Russian principles and basic approaches to patriotic upbringing.

The approval of this Concept has been prompted by the need to put in place in the Republic of Crimea a system of patriotic upbringing of citizens, ensure a consistent approach to the process of arranging it and coordinating activities in this area among all entities involved in its implementation.

The Republic of Crimea has an underlying framework of the system of patriotic upbringing. All the while, it still has to be brought into full conformity with the common Russian approaches to organizing the patriotic upbringing of citizens. Given the shared understanding of the importance of patriotic upbringing for society and state, there is a need for improved coordination among the executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea, local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea, and public associations and nonprofit organizations in matters of organizing patriotic upbringing.

The executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea also need to revive in a short period of time the patriotic upbringing system that had been consistently put in place in the Russian Federation since 2001, and ensure its effective operation.

The Concept objectives are to:

- ensure implementation in the Republic of Crimea as a new constituent entity of the Russian Federation a public policy on patriotic upbringing by accelerating efforts to close the gap between the common Russian and local practices in terms of the ideological, content-specific, and methodological aspects – a gap that was historically caused by a break of tradition;

- put in place in the Republic of Crimea a system of patriotic upbringing that helps shape a personality instilled with a sense of patriotism, civic identity, social responsibility, respect for history, spiritual and cultural traditions of the multi-ethnic people of the Russian Federation, civic accountability as a person who accepts the fate of the Fatherland as his or her own and recognizes his or her responsibility for the country's future.

The goal of the Concept is to create in the Republic of Crimea a single spiritual space based on the principles of patriotism and a civil stance, a highly cultural personality, preservation and multiplication of the cultural and historical heritage of all ethnicities residing in the Russian Federation, harmonious cross-cultural cooperation, traditional moral and ethical values, respect for human rights and freedoms, and respect for human dignity.

Concept implementation involves a comprehensive focus on the regional community as a whole, taking account of the specific features of different demographic, social and other groups of the population. Young people, children, and teenagers are the primary focus of patriotic, spiritual and moral upbringing.

II

The historic events leading to Crimea's return to the Russian Federation and the results of the Crimean-wide referendum on March 16, 2014 clearly demonstrated the high patriotic potential of Crimean society based on a civilizational choice and a sense of the Crimean people's intrinsic affinity with the Russian cultural and spiritual world.

The events of March 2014 demonstrated to the entire international community the inextricable historical ties between Crimea and Russia that had formed over the course of centuries.

Crimea played a major role in Russia's history and culture over many centuries. The Ancient Rus Tmutarakan Principality existed in the 9th - 11th centuries A.D. on the Crimean Peninsula as part of the Kievan Rus. In the 8th-15th centuries, the Orthodox Principality of Theodoro formed close ties with the Moscow Principality. In 1783, Crimea reunited with Russia under the Manifest on the Accession of the Crimean Peninsula, the Island of Taman, and All of Kuban to the Russian State, which was signed by Ekaterina the Great, Empress of All Russia. Over a short time, the Crimean Peninsula quickly turned into a vital cultural and commercial Black Sea region of Russia, while the Black Sea Fleet of Russia was inaugurated in Sevastopol.

Heroic pages of Russia's history are associated with Crimea. The events of the Crimean War of 1853-1856 and such major episodes as the Battle of the River Alma and the defense of Sevastopol in 1854-1855 exemplified the heroism of Russian soldiers.

The victory in World War II (Great Patriotic War) is one of the brightest pages in history, a result and example of heroism and devotion to the Fatherland. Crimea went down in the annals of the Great Patriotic War for the defense of Sevastopol in 1941-1942, the Kerch-Eltigen Landing Operation of 1943, heroic resistance against fascist occupants by partisans and members of the underground, and many other examples of courageous and heroic service in the name of the country.

The Republic of Crimea is one of the centers of Russian cultural life. The names of Alexander Pushkin, Anton Chekhov, Konstantin Trenev, Mikhail Voloshin, Marina Tsvetaeva, Ilya Selvinskiy, Ivan Ayvazovskiy, Nikolay Krasnov, and many other culture and arts celebrities are associated with Crimea.

While realizing the significance of the strengthening of patriotic sentiments inside Crimean society, which are rooted in a solid historic, cultural, and humanitarian foundation, it is important to consider the important regional specifics of the Republic of Crimea having to do with the multi-ethnic and multi-confessional fabric of its population.

Crimea historically found itself at the intersection of different cultures and religions. It was in Crimea that Prince Vladimir was baptized in the 10th century in Korsun (Kherones of Taurida), marking the beginning of the adoption of Christianity in Kievan Rus. Islam began to spread in Crimea in the first half of the 13th century, becoming the foundation of Crimean population's lifestyle and a state religion of the Crimean Khanate for long period of time.

Crimea has a rich cultural heritage rooted deep in the distant past, which is a shared heritage of the peoples of Russia. These include the palace and park complexes (Livadia, Vorontsov, Massandra), the palace complex of Crimean khans in Bakhchisaray; the Genoa Fortresses in Sudak and Feodosia; the fortresses of Kalamita in Inkerman and Eni-Kale in Kerch; Medieval monasteries of St. Dormition and Surb-Khach, the Mosque of Khan Uzbek, ancient Kherones and the hill fort of Kerkinitida, the towns of Chufut-Kale and Mangul-Kale.

The historically formed ethnic, cultural, and religious diversity is a particular trait of Crimean society. Patriotic upbringing must consider these specific considerations, become a form of positive recreation of this ethnic and cultural identity of a personality, and ensure a seamless blend among

the best ethnic traditions of peoples with a devotion to the service to our shared Fatherland. Involvement of traditional Russian confessions should become one of the key mechanisms of the process by which citizens are instilled with a spiritual and moral need to serve the Fatherland and defend it as their ultimate spiritual duty. The Republic of Crimea must show an example of an actual dialog among cultures founded in tolerance, respect for ethnic customs and religious beliefs.

Historical and cultural ties have forever made Crimea an integral part of Russia, in many ways predetermining the events of 2014. The patriotic potential of Crimean society goes without saying. Without a doubt, it serves as a sound foundation for cultivating admirable manifestations of love and respect for the Fatherland, a striving to serve the interests and stable development of the country.

III

Patriotism is love of the Homeland, devotion to your Fatherland, a striving to serve its interests, and readiness to defend it all the way to self-sacrifice. At the individual level, patriotism serves as a key steady trait for a person, which is manifested in his worldview, moral ideals, and rules of conduct.

Patriotic upbringing is a systematic and goal-oriented activity by executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea, local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea, and public organizations aimed at instilling in citizens a high patriotic awareness, a readiness to do their civic duty and perform their constitutional obligations to defend the interests of the Fatherland.

The system of patriotic upbringing is an aggregate of entities of patriotic upbringing, a regulatory and legislative framework, and a spiritual and moral foundation of formative, educational, and awareness raising activities, as well as a complex of measures aimed at instilling patriotic sentiments and a patriotic mindset in Russian citizens residing in the Republic of Crimea.

State support of patriotic upbringing is the aggregate of economic, organizational, and legal measures developed by the executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea toward creating conditions favoring patriotic upbringing efforts.

The objectives of patriotic upbringing in the Republic of Crimea are to instill patriotic sentiments and a patriotic mindset in Russian citizens residing in the Republic of Crimea, promote a high level of their social activity, civil responsibility, the ability to contribute to the strengthening of the state, protecting its vital interests and ensuring its development.

These objectives can be achieved by accomplishing the following tasks:

- instilling in the mindset and sentiments of citizens certain socially important patriotically-minded values, views, and beliefs, respect for cultural and historical past of Russia and Crimea, and national traditions;
- improving the military-patriotic upbringing and increasing motivation to serve in the military, encourage citizens of the Republic of Crimea to acquire basic defense knowledge and master the basic military skills;
- creating conditions favoring a more active involvement of citizens in the process of solving social, economic, cultural, legal, environmental, and other issues;
- popularizing public service work;
- educating citizens in the spirit of respect for the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, laws and standards of public and collective life;
- creating conditions favoring the exercise of constitutional rights of a human being, his obligations, civic and military duty;
- instilling in citizens a sense of pride, profound respect for and veneration of symbols of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Crimea – the emblem, flag, anthem, and other symbols and sacred places of the Fatherland;
- involving traditional Russian confessions in the process by which citizens are instilled with a sense of the need to serve the Fatherland and defend it as their ultimate spiritual duty;
- creating conditions favoring a more patriotic coverage by the mass media of events and phenomena of social life;
- promoting racial, ethnic, and religious tolerance, fostering friendly relations among peoples, promoting the study of customs and traditions of other peoples, fostering a respectful attitude toward them, and promoting a dialog among cultures.

IV

Patriotic upbringing in the Republic of Crimea is carried out as part of a nationwide policy implemented by the Russian Federation in this area and is founded in federal laws, regulatory acts of the Russian President, the Russian Government, the federal state program for patriotic upbringing of citizens of the Russian Federation, laws and other regulatory acts of legislation of the Republic of Crimea, and regional programs for patriotic upbringing in the Republic of Crimea.

According to Russian-wide conceptual approaches, the patriotic upbringing system involves:

- instilling and developing socially significant values, a civic stance and patriotism in the course of upbringing and education at educational institutions of all kinds and types;
- mass patriotic work organized and conducted by executive government agencies, public associations, and nonprofit organizations;
- helping each citizen understand his or her role and place in the matter of serving the Fatherland, ensuring a high personal responsibility for meeting the requirements of military service, a conviction that essential qualities and skills must be acquired to perform military duty in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other military groups and agencies in the Republic of Crimea;
- activities of the mass media, research and other organizations, creative unions aimed at exploring and covering the issues of patriotic upbringing, shaping and developing a personality.

Putting this system in place involves consolidating the activities of all executive government agencies in the Republic of Crimea, local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea, academic and educational institutions, public organizations and associations.

The system of patriotic upbringing covers all levels of educational work beginning with the family, educational institutions, colleagues at work, in the military, and other teams, and ending with the executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea. It is proposed to arrange patriotically-minded activities at the level of the Republic of Crimea, municipalities, and local teams with a focus on the primary unit of society – the family.

Cross-agency structures – public (coordination) councils are formed to manage the system of patriotic upbringing and implement the overall strategy in this area by pooling the efforts of executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea, local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea, public and religious organizations and movements.

Such cross-agency structures are tasked with developing regional programs and activities involving the patriotic upbringing of citizens, coordinating the activities of executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea, local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea, public associations and religious organizations with a view to supporting and implementing patriotically-minded activities.

To create legal, social and economic, and organizational conditions and guarantees of public policy on patriotic upbringing of citizens in the Republic of Crimea, executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea and local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea must develop regional programs of patriotic upbringing. Regional programs must be developed taking into account the federal state program for patriotic upbringing of Russian citizens and must include measures to implement this program.

Patriotic upbringing centers, municipal centers for patriotic upbringing, patriotic associations and clubs must be created in the Republic of Crimea with a view to implementing practical measures, consolidating and providing assistance with the implementation of public initiatives in the field of patriotic upbringing.

Executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea and local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea must make efforts to get public and religious associations involved in solving the problems of patriotic upbringing, implement the practice of supporting socially-oriented projects and activities developed by such public associations. Nonprofit organizations must be actively involved in these efforts and tasked with implementing all aspects of patriotic, spiritual and moral upbringing outlined in their constitutional documents.

The entities of the patriotic upbringing process are as follows:

- executive government agencies of the Republic of Crimea;
- local government agencies of municipalities in the Republic of Crimea;
- teams of employees;
- military administration agencies of the Republic of Crimea;
- educational institutions at all levels;
- cultural institutions;
- public associations and nonprofit organizations in the Republic of Crimea;
- religious organizations of traditional confessions; mass media;
- citizens of the Russian Federation.

The primary groups of citizens who receive patriotic upbringing are as follows:

- the family as the primary building block of society that carries the fundamentals of moral, spiritual, cultural, physical, and other development of a personality;
- young citizens and public youth associations;

servicemen, whether conscripts or those serving under contract, teams of servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other armies, military formations and agencies, employees of the system of law enforcement agencies;

teams of enterprises, organizations, institutions, and entrepreneurs;

representatives of the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities, public and municipal servants;

creative intelligentsia and representatives of the mass media;

teachers and educators;

representatives of traditional Russian religious confessions as bearers of spiritual and moral ideals and traditions of the Russian people.

V

Patriotic upbringing is carried out by implementing comprehensive measures in mutually complementing aspects:

Spiritual and Moral Upbringing

This process involves helping a citizen receiving civic and patriotic upbringing to understand the higher values, ideals, and guidelines, socially significant processes and phenomena of day-to-day life, and acquire the ability to be guided by them as the defining principles and yardsticks in daily life.

Efforts in this area involve instilling in a person a system of socially significant moral value guidelines that nurture a sense of affinity for the fate of the Fatherland and predetermine the readiness to assume moral responsibility for its past and present; cultivating respect for cultural and historical values; preserving the national identity; promoting a tolerant attitude toward the language of communication, ethnicity and faiths of the peoples.

Spiritual and moral upbringing of citizens is carried out with active involvement of representatives of the traditional religious confessions of Russia in this process.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- reviving the traditional image of a family as the most sacred thing and a foundation of society, cultivating a traditional home and family culture, the need for a responsible and caring treatment of family members;
- ensuring a greater role of the family in the upbringing of children;

- preserving and developing family traditions, supporting families with many children, promoting friendship among the peoples and inseparable links between generations;
- cultivating a respectful attitude toward parents, a conscious and caring attitude toward both elders and youngsters; popularizing such holidays as Children Protection Day, Old Person's Day, Mother's Day;
- instilling in a citizen a willful character, the ability to overcome any difficulties, and perseverance toward the goal at hand;
- forming the basics of a moral self-awareness of a personality – the ability of a citizen to formulate his or her own moral obligations, exercise moral self-control, require oneself to abide by moral codes, and perform a moral assessment of one's own deeds and those of others;
- forming the basics of morals – a recognized need to behave oneself in a certain way, which is conditioned by society's prevalent understanding of the basic categories of behavioral ethics;
- instilling a political conscience and self-awareness, a need for civic and spiritual service in the interests of the Fatherland, a striving to increase the might of one's Homeland and develop its material and spiritual culture;
- forming the basics of a Russian civic identity;
- cultivating a holistic attitude toward one's national language and culture;
- promoting civic solidarity;
- promoting benevolence and emotional responsiveness, understanding of and commiseration with other people;
- establishing humanistic and democratic value guidelines;
- ensuring a spiritual, moral, cultural and historic generational succession;
- adopting the basic national values, national spiritual traditions;
- cultivating respect for culture and traditions, faith and religious beliefs of Russian citizens of various ethnicities;
- promoting tolerance, respect for the language, culture, history, and way of life of representatives of the peoples of Russia.

Historical and Ethnological Upbringing

It is a system of activities aimed at perceiving the historical and cultural roots, appreciating the one-of-a-kind nature of the Fatherland, its fate, and a feeling of being inextricably linked to it, instilling a sense of pride in being

a part of the deeds of our forebears and contemporaries, a sense of historical responsibility for the events happening in society, helping acquire knowledge about the history of one's native land.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- popularizing momentous (including heroic) events of national history;
- organizing and conducting a set of activities to celebrate notable heroic and historical dates in the history of Russia and the Republic of Crimea;
- encouraging citizens to study history and gain a profound perception of the historical past;
- instilling a sense of pride in being a part of our forbears' heroic deeds;
- organizing an ethnographic movement, search, research, cultural, and awareness raising efforts aimed at studying the historical and cultural heritage;
- ensuring continued development and improvement of the activities of ethnographic museums, showrooms and museums of military and labor glory at institutions and organizations;
- purposely identifying, systematizing, and including the curriculum all varieties of heroic traditions for which the peoples of the Republic of Crimea and Russia are known;
- conducting a communications and propaganda campaign aimed at getting young people involved in activities with a heroic and patriotic focus;
- creating conditions favoring a greater involvement of young people in activities devoted to the heroic past of Russia and the Republic of Crimea;
- cultivating a caring attitude toward the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage, an involvement in the preservation of the historical and cultural heritage.

Civil Law Upbringing

This type of upbringing involves using a system of activities to cultivate legal awareness and a law-abiding mindset, skills essential to objective evaluation of political and legal events and processes in society and state, a civic stance, a constant readiness to serve one's own people and do one's constitutional duty; cultivating respect for national symbols.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- educating citizens in the spirit of respect for the Constitution of the Russian Federation, law and order, and social codes of conduct;
- improving the forms and methods of outreach aimed at raising the level of legal awareness among young people;
- cultivating in young people a respectful attitude toward the law as a social asset, instilling a law-abiding attitude and zero tolerance of violations of the law;
- assisting families with civil law upbringing of children, arranging and promoting psychological and pedagogic awareness raising efforts for parents;
- creating conditions favoring a more active involvement of citizens in the process of solving social, economic, cultural, legal, environmental, and other issues;
- instilling in citizens the skills essential to evaluating political and legal events and processes in society and state, an understanding of political and legal events;
- systematizing and improving the efforts of the executive government agencies and educational institutions at all levels in matters of legal awareness raising;
- cultivating respect for national symbols;
- popularizing and explaining the history, essence, and meaning of state symbols of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Crimea.

Social-Patriotic Upbringing

This type of upbringing is aimed at shaping a spiritually rich, moral, and socially active citizen, developing systems of conduct focused on a healthy lifestyle, minimizing the level of crime and harmful habits, encouraging citizens to adopt a negative attitude to asocial behavior, as well as instilling respect for labor.

Social-patriotic upbringing involves educating a person in the course of gradually creating conditions that favor his or her purposeful positive development and formulation of spiritual and value guidelines.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- stepping up the social activity of citizens, getting them involved in the efforts of public associations;
- developing a system of support for socially-oriented public service projects;

- arranging efforts at educational institutions toward shaping a physically, mentally, and socially healthy individual;
- raising awareness about the harm of tobacco smoking, alcoholism, drug abuse, and other harmful habits;
- promoting the volunteer movement and charitable activities;
- promoting a respectful attitude toward the elderly;
- getting citizens (particularly youngsters) involved in the preservation of the natural heritage and the environment;
- formulating the motives, goals and objectives, value guidelines for professional self-actualization of an individual, the need for professional growth and focus on achievement of high professional results;
- ensuring cooperation among the system of vocational education, employers, youth organizations, and the mass media;
- creating applied qualification centers based on modern technologies and equipment;
- ensuring constructive ties among educational institutions of higher and secondary professional education with employers;
- implementing short-term training programs for young people to help them start and develop their own small businesses.

Sports-Patriotic Upbringing

Physical education and sports offer a great educational potential and serve as a powerful mechanism in the matter of forming a civic stance and patriotism as well as the readiness to manifest them actively in various spheres of life.

Implementation of tasks in this area focuses on the achievement of the following objectives: improving health, promoting the cultivation of moral and willful qualities, increasing the level of physical training of citizens for military service, developing the sports facilities to get citizens involved in regular physical exercise, and popularizing a healthy lifestyle in society.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- developing and implementing physical education programs at educational institutions;
- expanding the network of fitness centers, youth and children's sports clubs, youth and children's sports engineering clubs (schools) and sports teams, specialized health camps set up at local educational institutions;

- fitting out sports facilities with modern equipment, including to develop applied military and applied service kinds of sport;
- getting young people involved in applied military and applied service kinds of sport;
- implementing measures to increase the number of children, teenagers, and young people who regularly practice sports and physical education;
- ensuring the maximum possible accessibility of sports facilities to young people and teenagers;
- holding youth and children's sports games, military-sports games, sports holidays, championships and tournaments;
- providing communications support for physical education and sports activities.

Cultural-Patriotic Upbringing

This type of upbringing is aimed at developing the creative talents, promoting folk creativity, introducing citizens to the customs and traditions of different peoples, and promoting the creative potential of folk ensembles.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- creating cultural-patriotic upbringing centers, including by developing a system of ethnographic museums, clubs, particular folk creativity clubs;
- setting up museums covering the historical, cultural and industrial heritage, which includes creating and updating museums, tourism-museum centers, and interactive expose;
- promoting cultural awareness raising efforts among the population, getting citizens more actively involved in communication with scholars, writers, workers of the arts, including through the mass media;
- promoting a tolerant attitude toward traditional folk and religious holidays;
- preserving national cultures and developing folk creativity, holding festivals of national cultures, and inter-ethnic communication holidays;
- supporting the activities of national-cultural organizations and entities committed to preserving cultural traditions;
- exploring and popularizing family rites, traditions, and crafts;
- getting youngsters to study the creative heritage of their people;

- getting children involved in writing chronicles, historical essays focusing on the natural phenomena or history of population centers or specific landmarks;
- instilling a love of and interest in the language and culture of the country, region, and city by giving tours of the native land, visiting performances, exhibitions, museums, decorative and applied art circles, folk creativity competitions;
- holding ethnographic celebrations and theatrical and stage performances;
- promoting exhibitions;
- developing promising tourist and recreation zones, tourist ethnographic programs and projects.

Military-Patriotic Upbringing

Military-patriotic upbringing is a socially significant activity for the state. Military-patriotic upbringing is the highest form of upbringing focused on cultivating a high patriotic awareness in young people, the idea of serving the Fatherland, a love of Russian military history, military service, preservation and popularization of glorious military traditions, readiness to do one's civic duty, perform constitutional duties, and defend the Fatherland.

Military-patriotic upbringing is founded on the following fundamental principles:

- the unity of national and international interests of the peoples of the Republic of Crimea;
- an integrated approach, coordination, and purposeful efforts of all government and public structures with the use of various forms and methods of patriotic upbringing of citizens of the Republic of Crimea;
- an active and assertive attitude, persistence and reasonable initiative-taking in matters of transformation of the worldview of citizens and their values focused on national interests;
- differentiated approaches that involve using special forms and methods of patriotic work tailored to each age, social, professional, and other groups of the population, and various categories of servicemen;
- the unity of military-patriotic upbringing with practical military training, which implies specific efforts to train citizens in the art of war and cultivate professional military qualities in them;
- taking comprehensive account of changes and trends in the development of the art of war, the international military-political situation,

specific military threats and dangers for national interests, which involves ensuring military training at the level of modern requirements and mastering various military specialties.

Efforts in this area are aimed at:

- instilling patriotic values and a patriotic self-awareness in citizens of the Republic of Crimea;
- cultivating devotion to military and heroic traditions of the Russian Army, popularizing service in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation;
- instilling in society a conscious attitude toward performance of the constitutional duty to protect the country's freedom and independence and ensure its sovereignty;
- improving the physical, moral, and mental health of citizens in the Republic of Crimea;
- getting public associations and nonprofit organizations involved in the implementation of the tasks of military-patriotic upbringing;
- familiarizing young people and teenagers with the life and activities of military units of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, including the specifics of the service and households of servicemen;
- developing such forms of military-patriotic upbringing as the defense-sports health camp, field training gatherings, military-historical, military-engineering, and military-sports clubs and associations, schools of young sailors, pilots, border guards, and landing troops; military-sports games, trips, courses, circles, sports practice;
- promotion of the culture of cadets, creation of cadet classes at educational institutions.

VI

The effectiveness and performance of the patriotic upbringing system in the Republic of Crimea are ensured by comprehensive:

- **regulatory and legislative support**, which involves creating a regulatory and legislative framework in the Republic of Crimea consistent with the nationwide policy on patriotic upbringing;
- **pedagogic and methodological support**, which involves developing training and specialist programs, methods of organizing and conducting patriotic upbringing, using the full variety of pedagogic forms and resources, subject to the specific considerations of different categories of citizens; ensuring cooperation with higher educational institutions and scientific research institutions; organizing regional studies of the problems of patriotic upbringing of children and citizens, creating regional experimental sites; improving social partnership among institutions of education, culture and public service institutions;
- **informational support**, which is aimed at getting the mass media involved in the patriotic upbringing of citizens, create conditions favoring a greater patriotic emphasis in the coverage of events and phenomena of social life, the history of Fatherland, events of the cultural life, traditions of peoples residing in the Republic of Crimea, developing forms and methods of patriotic upbringing with the aid of new information technologies; unlocking the creative potential of journalists and writers in the area of patriotic upbringing; granting employees of the mass media access to informational resources of archives, museums, and libraries to help them prepare patriotic upbringing materials;
- **scientific and theoretical support**, which involves organizing patriotic education studies and using their results in practical work, developing procedural recommendations on the problems of shaping and developing the identity of a citizen;
- **human resources support**, which involves the training of professionals capable of effectively accomplishing the patriotic upbringing tasks at the level of modern requirements;
- **financial support**, which involves allocating funding out of the budget of the Republic of Crimea, local budgets as well as mobilizing funding from other sources that are not prohibited by law.

Regional programs of patriotic education in the Republic of Crimea are developed taking into account the need to ensure comprehensive support for the operation of the system of patriotic upbringing and include integrated measures to implement its key tasks aimed at fostering patriotism as the moral foundation of an active civic stance of citizens.

VII

Implementation of the Concept must result in the creation of a patriotic education system that helps citizen develop their love of the Fatherland, a sense of civic duty, a civic maturity and responsibility, devotion to traditions, a striving to preserve and multiply historic and cultural heritage, a respectful attitude toward traditions and religious beliefs of the peoples, a respect toward public service, military service in the Armed Forces, and an active civic stance.

The fundamental principles, methodological approaches, and recommendations outlined in the Concept serve as the basis for arranging the accomplishment of the tasks of patriotic upbringing in the Republic of Crimea.

The Concept outlines the historic and cultural specifics, ethnic and religious diversity of the Republic of Crimea to be considered in the course of implementation of public policy on patriotic upbringing.

Specific Concept provisions may be updated or refined.

The Concept is designed to increase the level of patriotism, political and legal awareness, promote positive values, qualities, and sentiments, a high level of social activity, civic responsibility, spirituality, fostering of education, and a harmonious combination of the best national traditions with devotion to serving the Fatherland.

Annex 905

Application dated 19 December 2014 for re-registration of 15 Minutes

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Registered mail

Form of the application for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet, update of the certificate of media outlet registration)

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

(in the territory of the Crimean Federal District)

APPLICATION

**for registration of a mass media outlet (renewal of registration of a mass media outlet,
update of the certificate of media outlet registration)**

Registration No. _____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company; 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975; Phone/fax: (0652) 551301.

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **15 Minutes**

3. Form of periodical circulation: **online publication, domain name: 15minut.org, website address on the Internet: www.15minut.org**

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation; Phone: (0652) 551301; Editor-in-Chief: Lenur Midatovich Yunusov

5. Language(s): **Russian, Crimean Tatar, and Ukrainian**

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational, analytical; cultural, educational; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

24 hours a day, daily

8. Expected coverage territory: **Russian Federation and other countries**

9. Sources of funding: **own and borrowed funds**

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

None

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

Federal Service for Oversight of
Telecom, Information Technologies,
and Mass Media
Incoming ref. No. 36-SMI
January 12, 2015

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: **14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation**
Phone: **(0652) 551301**

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___*_____ [Signature] E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: December 19, 2014

[Seal] Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation *
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317; Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975



MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

7, Kitaygorodskiy Proyezd, bldg. 2, Moscow, 109074
Phone/fax: (495) 987-67-00. Web: <http://rkn.gov.ru/>

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, Altant-SV Television Company, LLC

14, Mamedy Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

No. 04-8075 of February 2, 2015
Re: (no number) of December 22, 2014

Documents for registration of the 15 Minutes online publication returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *On the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Mass Media Permitting Department of Roscomnadzor hereby returns your submission for registration of the 15 Minutes online publication without review on account of the following.

The official fee was paid using wrong account details. As a result, the funds have not been credited to the account of Roscomnadzor, according to the Financial Department of Roscomnadzor.

You can view the account details for payment of the official fee on the official website of Roscomnadzor on the Internet at www.rkn.gov.ru in the section "About Roscomnadzor. Account details".

Attachment: 1 copy (incoming correspondence No. 36-SMI of January 12, 2015)

Head of the Mass Media Permitting Department

M.V. Vinogradov

Typed by: E.V. Petrova
Phone:

Document is signed with a digital signature in the
electronic document management system of
Roscomnadzor.

**DETAILS OF THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE
CERTIFICATE**

Issued to: Maksim Viktorovich Vinogradov
Serial No. 124321752308630680664008
Issued by: CA RTK
Validity period: February 6, 2014 – February 6, 2015

[Seal] FOR DOCUMENTS * MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION * FEDERAL
SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA

Annex 906

Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, Order No. 41 of 15 January 2015, archived at <http://monm.rk.gov.ru/file/scan01300720180115173945.pdf>.

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

[Coat of arms]

**REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH
(CRIMEA EDUCATION MINISTRY)**

ORDER

dated 01 15 2018

Simferopol

No. 51

*On the holding in 2018
of the “My Contribution
to the Future of a Russian Crimea”
Republic-wide contest
for best essay in the state
languages of the Republic of Crimea*

At the initiative of R.I. Balbek, a deputy of the Russian Federation State Duma, with the objective of fostering respect for the state languages of the Republic of Crimea, their active and purposeful study, supporting the talented and capable students, fostering patriotism and developing children’s and youth literary creativity,

I ORDER:

To hold in 2018 the “My Contribution to the Future of a Russian Crimea” Republic-wide contest for best essay in the state languages of the Republic of Crimea (Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian) among students of general education schools, secondary vocational schools and universities of all forms of ownership (hereinafter the Contest).

1. The contest shall be organized and held in two stages:

- stage I (municipal) from 01/15/2018 through 02/15/2018;

- stage II (Republic-wide) from 02/19/2018 through 03/14/2018.

2. To approve the members of the organizing committee of the Republic-wide stage of the Contest (Annex No. 1), the jury (Annex No. 2), the form of reporting on holding of the municipal stage, and applications to participate in stage II (Annex No. 3);

3. To approve the Contest rules (Annex No. 4).

4. The directors of education administration authorities of the district municipalities and city districts, higher and secondary professional vocational educational organizations,

Republic-wide educational organizations under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea shall:

4.1 Organize and hold stage I of the Contest, approve the members of the organizing committee and jury;

4.2 Submit a report on holding of stage I of the Contest, an application to participate in stage II and the creative works of first place winners (in hard copy and on electronic media (konkurs15012018@mail.ru) to Republic of Crimea Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training State Budgetary Educational Institution of Continuing Professional Education of the Republic of Crimea (15 ul. Lenina, office No. 2, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295000) to N.I. Ashurova, A.S. Burdina and N.I. Rashpil **by 02/19/2017**.

5. The Department of General Education of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea (A.V. Makhanova) together with the Republic of Crimea Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training State Budgetary Educational Institution of Continuing Professional Education of the Republic of Crimea (A.N. Rudyakov) shall:

5.1 Hold the Republic-wide stage of the Contest.

5.2 Sum up the results and prepare materials for awarding the winners of the Republic-wide stage of the Contest with certificates from the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea and cash prizes using funds raised.

6. The order to hold the Contest shall be published on the website of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea.

7. Deputy Minister A.S. Ablyatipov shall be responsible for overseeing execution of the order.

Minister

[signature]

N.G. Goncharova

Annex 1 to Order of the
Ministry of Education, Science
and Youth of the Republic of
Crimea No. 51 dated 01/15/2018

MEMBERS

of the organizing committee of the “My Contribution to the Future of a Russian Crimea” Republic-wide contest for best essay in the state languages of the Republic of Crimea among students of educational organizations of the Republic of Crimea

Name	Position
Ruslan Ismailovich Balbek	Deputy of the Russian Federation State Duma, Chairman.
Aider Serverovich Ablyatipov	Deputy Minister of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, Deputy Chairman.
Aleksandr Nikolaevich Rudyakov	Rector of Republic of Crimea Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training State Budgetary Educational Institution of Continuing Professional Education of the Republic of Crimea, Deputy Chairman.
Anna Valerievna Makhanova	Head of the Department of General Education of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea.
Zarema Seiyarovna Suleimanova	Head of the sector for education in native languages of the Department of General Education of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, Secretary
Nadie Ibeidullaevna Ashurova	Specialist in teaching methods of the Philology Education Center of Republic of Crimea Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training State Budgetary Educational Institution of Continuing Professional Education of the Republic of Crimea.
Aleksandra Sergeevna Burdina	Chair of the Department of Russian Philology of the Philology Education Center of Republic of Crimea Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training State Budgetary Educational Institution of Continuing Professional Education of the Republic of Crimea.
Natalia Ivanovna Rashpil	Chair of the Department of Ukrainian Philology of the Philology Education Center of Republic of Crimea Institute of Postgraduate Teacher Training State Budgetary Educational Institution of Continuing Professional Education of the Republic of Crimea.

Annex 3 to Order of the
 Ministry of Education, Science
 and Youth of the Republic of
 Crimea No. 51 dated 01/15/2018

**Form of the report on holding stage I
 and application for participation in stage II of the Contest**

Report on holding stage I of the Contest

Region/educational institution (college, secondary vocational education)	Number of educational institutions (structural subdivisions: branches, departments) taking part	Number of students who submitted works for participation in stage I			Number of winners and prizewinners of stage I
		in the Russian language	in the Crimean Tatar language	in the Ukrainian language	

Application for participation in stage II of the Contest

No.	Participant's name (in full), contact telephone number	Full name of educational institution	Grade, year	Department	Language of the essay

RULES of the “My Contribution to the Future of a Russian Crimea” Republic-wide contest for best essay in the state languages of the Republic of Crimea among students of educational organizations of the Republic of Crimea

Students in grades 9-11 of municipal, state and private general education organizations of the Republic of Crimea and students of educational institutions of secondary vocational and higher education of all forms of ownership whose works comply with these rules may participate in the Contest.

Works of winners of stage I (first place winners) shall be submitted for participation in stage II (the Republic-wide stage). Not more than three works (one each in the Russian, Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages) shall be accepted from each municipality of the Republic of Crimea, higher and secondary vocational educational institutions and general education institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea.

Formatting requirements for the works:

- the languages of the creative works shall be Russian, Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian;
- the work shall be printed on A4 paper;
- format of the work: Times New Roman font, size 14, 1.5 line spacing;
- illustrations may be placed only on the cover page;
- the volume of text for students of general education schools is **not more than two printed pages**, and for students of secondary vocational and higher education institutions the volume of text is **not more than three [printed pages]**;
- the cover page must state the full name of the participant (in full), the grade (year), department and name of the school (in full);
- a 4 x 5 [cm] photograph (portrait) shall be attached to the work (in hard copy and electronically (konkurs15012018@mail.ru)).

Criteria for evaluating the creative works:

- adherence to the chosen genre (0-5 points);
- creative exposition of the subject (0-5 points);
- composition (0-5 points);
- originality and linguistic imagery (0-5 points);
- grammatical correctness (0-5 points).

Conditions for determining the winners. Contest works shall be evaluated and winners identified both among university students and among school students for each language separately. All works shall be encoded.

Awards. At the end of the Contest winners shall be awarded cash prizes:

School students		University students	
First place	RUB 50,000	First place	RUB 100,000
Second place	RUB 35,000	Second place	RUB 50,000
Third place	RUB 20,000	Third place	RUB 25,000

Works by winners and prizewinners of the Republic-wide stage will be published in a separate collection.

Works not meeting the requirements shall not be considered. The members of the organizing committee and jury shall not enter into correspondence with contest participants.

For information call: (3652) 25-04-15.

Annex 907

Application dated 6 February 2015 for re-registration of LALE

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

**To the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information
Technologies, and Mass Media (Roscomnadzor)
(Care of the Mass Media Permitting Department)**

**From the founder of the mass media outlet: LALE Television Channel,
LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company**

Place of business address: 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic
of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596
Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350
Code of Reason for Taxpayer Registration: 910201001

Phone: +38 (0652) 551301
Fax: +38 (0652) 548454

Outgoing correspondence No. *7 of February 6, 2015*
Regarding the submittal of documents for registration
of a mass media outlet – TV channel

Kindly review the submitted package of documents for registration of a mass media outlet – LALE television
channel founded by LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company.

The documents for registration are submitted pursuant to Article 10 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on
the Mass Media* (No.2124-1 of December 27, 1991). The information provided in the Application for
registration of a mass media outlet and in other documents submitted for registration is factually accurate.

Attachments:

- Proof of payment of the official fee for mass media outlet registration
- Application for mass media outlet registration
- Document (in the format of the applicant's choosing) evidencing the founder's place of business
address (with the zip code)
- Legal entities must enclose copies of the following documents certified in the manner prescribed by
Russian law:
 - Charter (Articles) of LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company (copy certified
by the company's chief executive)
 - Certificate of state registration of the legal entity (copy certified by the company's chief
executive)
 - Certificate of registration of the Russian legal entity with a tax authority (copy certified by the
company's chief executive)
 - Data sheets of the record in the Uniform State Register of Legal Entities (copy certified by the
company's chief executive)
 - Excerpt from the Uniform State Register of Legal Entities (copy certified by the company's chief
executive)
 - Passport of Russian citizen E.R. Islyamova (copy)
 - Passport of Russian citizen E.M. Sokhtaeva (copy)
 - List of members of LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company (certified by
the chief executive)

LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company

Chief Executive Officer

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

February 6, 2015

[Seal] LALE Children's Television Channel * Limited Liability Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea,
Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596 * Taxpayer
Identification Number (INN): 9102053350

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES,
AND MASS MEDIA

APPLICATION
for registration of a mass media outlet

Registration No. _____
_____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company

Place of business address: 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Mailing address: 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596

Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350

Code of Reason for Taxpayer Registration: 910201001

Bank details:

Bank account: 40702810800010001128

Correspondent account: 30101810600000000342

Bank: Just Bank, LLC, Moscow

Bank identification code (BIC): 044583342

Phone/fax: +38 (065) 255-13-01

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **LALE**

When applying for registration of a mass media outlet with a name in a foreign language or one of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, additionally specify its translation into the official language of the Russian Federation. When applying for registration of an online media outlet, separately specify the address of the media outlet's website.

Translated from the Crimean Tatar language into Russian, the name means "Tulip".

3. Form of periodical circulation

(News agency, TV channel, radio channel, TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast;

Printed periodical including its type: almanac, bulletin, newspaper, magazine, compilation; online publication)

Television channel

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

5. Language(s)

Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational (news), entertainment, programming for children and teenagers, musical, educational; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

Daily, around the clock

Federal Service for Oversight of
Telecom, Information Technologies,
and Mass Media
Incoming ref. No. 11922-SMI
February 9, 2015

8. Expected coverage territory
Russian Federation and other countries

9. Sources of funding
Resources of the founder

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company is not a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor at any other mass media outlets.

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____*
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: _____ E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)
CEO of LALE Children's TV Channel, LLC
Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

Company seal

Signature
[Signature]

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive
In the case of an individual: full name

Date: February 6, 2015

[Seal] LALE Children's Television Channel * Limited Liability Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596 * Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350

[Handwriting] 111922-SMI

February 9

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA (ROSCOMNADZOR)
WEBSITE: WWW.RKN.GOV.RU

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NOTIFICATION
ABOUT ACCEPTANCE OF A MEDIA OUTLET REGISTRATION (RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION)
APPLICATION

NAME OF MEDIA OUTLET: LALE TELEVISION CHANNEL

FEBRUARY 9, 2015

MEDIA OUTLET FOUNDER (CO-FOUNDER): LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company

OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCEPTANCE OF DOCUMENTS: [Signature] V.R. Volkov
[Name (A.V. Pyatibratova) redacted]
(Signature) Full name

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: 8 (495) 987-68-06 (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.)
Directory and information center: 8 (495) 987-68-00



MINISTRY OF TELECOM AND MASS MEDIA
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)**

7, Kitaygorodskiy Proyezd, bldg. 2, Moscow, 109074
Phone/fax: (495) 987-67-00. Web: <http://rkn.gov.ru/>

Attn: Ms. E.R. Islyamova, Chief Executive
Officer, LALE Children's TV Channel, LLC

14, Mamedy Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol,
Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian
Federation

No. 04-21905 of March 6, 2015
Re: No. 7 of February 6, 2015
Documents for registration of the LALE TV Channel
returned without review

Dear Elzara Rustemovna,

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* of December 27, 1991, No. 2124-1 (hereinafter "the Law"), the Mass Media Permitting Department of Roscomnadzor hereby returns your submission for registration of the LALE TV Channel without review on account of the following.

The application was submitted in a manner that violates the requirements of Part 1 of Article 10 of the Law, under which the application must be accompanied by documents per the list approved by Russian Government Decree No. 1752-r of October 6, 2011 *On Approval of the List of Documents to Be Appended by the Applicant to the Mass Media Outlet Registration (Renewal of Registration) Application*, specifically the list of members or an excerpt from the register of shareholders. The requirements with respect to the list of members are contained in Article 31.1 of the Federal Law No. 14-FZ of February 8, 1998 *On Limited Liability Companies* (hereinafter "Law No. 14-FZ"), according to which the company must maintain a list of company members with the details of each company member, the size of this member's interest in the company's charter capital and how much of it has been paid up, as well as the size of interests owned by the company, the dates when these interests passed to the company or were acquired by the company.

In light of this, please be informed that you are required to submit a list of members compliant with the requirements of Article 31.1 of Law No. 14-FZ.

Attachment: 1 copy (incoming correspondence No. 11922-SMI of February 9, 2015)

Acting Head of the Mass Media Permitting Department

E.S. Korsakova

Typed by: E.V. Petrova
Phone: 8 (495) 987-68-99 (ext. 3101)
[Handwriting] 987-67-96

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF
TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)

COPY OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT
SIGNED WITH A DIGITAL SIGNATURE

SPECIALIST /Signature/ T.S. DENISOVA
MARCH 10, 2015

[Handwriting] *Incoming correspondence No. 1 of March 20, 2015*
D.Sh. Vetlyiaeva [Signature]

Annex 908

Application dated 6 February 2015 for re-registrations of ATR Television Station

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

**To the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information
Technologies, and Mass Media (Roscomnadzor)
(Care of the Mass Media Permitting Department)**

From the founder of the mass media outlet: ART T Television Channel,
Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company
Place of business address: 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic
of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation
Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975
Code of Reason for Taxpayer Registration: 910201001
Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317
Phone: +38 (0652) 551301
Fax: +38 (0652) 548454

Outgoing correspondence No. 21 of February 6, 2015

Regarding the submittal of documents for registration of a mass media outlet – TV channel

Kindly review the submitted package of documents for registration of a mass media outlet – ATR T television channel founded by Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company.

The documents for registration are submitted pursuant to Article 10 of the Law of the Russian Federation *on the Mass Media* (No.2124-1 of December 27, 1991). The information provided in the Application for registration of a mass media outlet and in other documents submitted for registration is factually accurate.

Please consider payment made via Payment Instruction No. 79 of February 6, 2015 as payment with the following details of payment: **official fee for registration of a mass media outlet – ATR T television channel.**

Attachments:

- Proof of payment of the official fee for mass media outlet registration
- Application for mass media outlet registration
- Document (in the format of the applicant's choosing) evidencing the founder's place of business address (with the zip code)
- Legal entities must enclose copies of the following documents certified in the manner prescribed by Russian law:
 - Charter (Articles) of Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company (copy certified by the company's chief executive)
 - Certificate of state registration of the legal entity (copy certified by the company's chief executive)
 - Certificate of registration of the Russian legal entity with a tax authority (copy certified by the company's chief executive)
 - Data sheets of the record in the Uniform State Register of Legal Entities (copy certified by the company's chief executive)
 - Excerpt from the Uniform State Register of Legal Entities (copy certified by the company's chief executive)
 - Passport of Russian citizen E.R. Islyamova (copy)
 - Passport of Russian citizen L.E. Islyamov (copy)
 - Passport of Russian citizen M.S. Ismailova (copy)
 - Passport of Russian citizen I.N. Khaybullaeva (copy)
 - List of members of Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company (certified by the chief executive)

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company

Chief Executive Officer

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

February 6, 2015

[Seal] Atlant-SV Television Company * Limited Liability Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation * Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317, * Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975

Annex 909

Application dated 20 March 2015 for re-registration of ATR Television Station

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND
MASS MEDIA

APPLICATION
for registration of a mass media outlet

Registration No. _____
_____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company

Place of business address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Mailing address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102062317

Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102034975

Code of Reason for Taxpayer Registration: 910201001

Bank details:

Bank account: 40702810000010001119

Correspondent account: 30101810600000000342

Bank: Just Bank, LLC, Moscow

Bank identification code (BIC): 044583342

Phone/fax: +38 (065) 255-13-01

2. Name of the mass media outlet: _____

When applying for registration of a mass media outlet with a name in a foreign language or one of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, additionally specify its translation into the official language of the Russian Federation. When applying for registration of an online media outlet, separately specify the address of the media outlet's website.

ATR T

3. Form of periodical circulation

(News agency, TV channel, radio channel, TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast;

Printed periodical including its type: almanac, bulletin, newspaper, magazine, compilation; online publication)

Television channel _____

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

5. Language(s)

Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational (news), cultural and educational, religious, entertainment, musical; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

Daily, around the clock

8. Expected coverage territory

Russian Federation and other countries

9. Sources of funding
Resources of the founder

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

Limited Liability Company Atlant-SV Television Company is not a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor at any other mass media outlets.

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____*
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: ___✓_____ E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of Atlant-SV, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date: March 20, 2015

[Seal] [illegible]

[Handwriting] 111922-SMI

February 9

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA (ROSCOMNADZOR)
WEBSITE: WWW.RKN.GOV.RU

NOTIFICATION
ABOUT ACCEPTANCE OF A MEDIA OUTLET REGISTRATION (RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION)
APPLICATION

NAME OF MEDIA OUTLET: **ATR T** TELEVISION CHANNEL

MEDIA OUTLET FOUNDER (CO-FOUNDER): Atlant-SV Television Company, LLC

OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCEPTANCE OF DOCUMENTS: [Signature] A.V. Pyatibratova
(Signature) Full name

MARCH 24, 2015

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: 8 (495) 987-68-06 (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.)
Directory and information center: 8 (495) 987-68-00

ROSCOMNADZOR
Accepted without verification of
completeness

Annex 910

Application dated 20 March 2015 for re-registration of LALE

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

To the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media
(Roscomnadzor)
(Care of the Mass Media Permitting Department)

From the founder of the mass media outlet LALE Television Channel,
LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company

Place of business address: 14, Mamedi Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea,
295049, Russian Federation

Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596
Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350
Code of Reason for Taxpayer Registration: 910201001

Phone: +38 (0652) 551301
Fax: +38 (0652) 548454

Outgoing correspondence No. 13 of March 20, 2015

Regarding the submittal of documents for registration of a mass media outlet – TV channel
(with corrections as per Roscomnadzor letter No. 04-21905 of March 6, 2015)

Kindly review the submitted package of documents for registration of a mass media outlet – LALE television channel founded by LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company, which has been corrected to reflect the requirements in Roscomnadzor letter No. 04-21905 of March 6, 2015. A list of members is provided as required by law.

The documents for registration are submitted pursuant to Article 10 of the Law of the Russian Federation *On the Mass Media* (No. 2124-1 of December 27, 1991). The information provided in the Application for registration of a mass media outlet and in other documents submitted for registration is factually accurate.

Attachments:

- Proof of payment of the official fee for mass media outlet registration
- Application for mass media outlet registration
- Document (in the format of the applicant's choosing) evidencing the founder's place of business address (with the zip code)
- Legal entities must enclose copies of the following documents certified in the manner prescribed by Russian law:
 - Charter (Articles) of LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company (copy certified by the company's chief executive)
 - Certificate of state registration of the legal entity (copy certified by the company's chief executive)
 - Certificate of registration of the Russian legal entity with a tax authority (copy certified by the company's chief executive)
 - Data sheets from the entry in the Uniform State Register of Legal Entities (copy certified by the company's chief executive)
 - Excerpt from the Uniform State Register of Legal Entities (copy certified by the company's chief executive)
 - Passport of Russian citizen E.R. Islyamova (copy)
 - Passport of Russian citizen E.M. Sokhtaeva (copy)
 - List of members of LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company (certified by the chief executive)

LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company

Chief Executive Officer

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

March 20, 2015

[Seal: LALE Children's Television Channel * Limited Liability Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation
* Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596 * Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350]

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM,
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA

APPLICATION
for registration of a mass media outlet

Registration No. _____
_____, 20____
(to be filled in by the registering authority)

1. Founder (co-founders) of the mass media outlet

In the case of legal entities, specify the legal form of organization, full name, place of business address with the zip code, primary state registration number (OGRN), taxpayer identification number (INN), phone and fax numbers.

In the case of individuals, specify the first name, patronymic, and last name, passport details, address of residence with the zip code, and phone number.

LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company

Place of business address: 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Mailing address: 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596

Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350

Code of Reason for Taxpayer Registration: 910201001

Bank details:

Bank account: 40702810800010001128

Correspondent account: 30101810600000000342

Bank: Just Bank, LLC, Moscow

Bank identification code (BIC): 044583342

Phone/fax: +38 (065) 255-13-01

2. Name of the mass media outlet: **LALE**

When applying for registration of a mass media outlet with a name in a foreign language or one of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, additionally specify its translation into the official language of the Russian Federation. When applying for registration of an online media outlet, separately specify the address of the media outlet's website.

Translated from the Crimean Tatar language into Russian: "Tulip"

3. Form of periodical circulation

(News agency, TV channel, radio channel, TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast;

Printed periodical including its type: almanac, bulletin, newspaper, magazine, compilation; online publication)

Television channel

4. Address and phone number of the editorial office

(Place of business address of the editorial office, including the zip code)

14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

5. Language(s)

Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian

6. Indicative programming and/or specialization

Informational (news), entertainment, programming for children and teenagers, musical, educational; advertising in keeping with Russian advertising laws

7. Expected periodicity, maximum volume

The maximum volume of printed periodicals includes: number of pages, format, and press run.

The maximum volume of a TV broadcast, radio broadcast, audio recording broadcast, news footage, video recording broadcast, TV channel or radio channel must be specified in units of time.

The maximum volume of online publications must be specified using the relevant units of measurement of data (e.g. bytes).

Daily, around the clock

8. Expected coverage territory
Russian Federation and other countries

9. Sources of funding
Resources of the founder

10. Information about other mass media outlets in which the applicant is a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor

LALE Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company is not a founder, owner, editor-in-chief (editorial office), publisher, or distributor at any other mass media outlets.

11. For renewal of registration purposes only:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for renewal of registration)

Only for purposes of updating the certificate of media outlet registration:

(Specify which authority registered the mass media outlet, the number and date of issuance of the media outlet registration certificate, and reason for updates)

Contact details (for purposes of applicant notification once the media outlet registration certificate is ready and for mailing of the certificate)

Address: 14, Mamedî Emir-Useina Street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295049, Russian Federation

Phone: +38 (065) 255-13-01

I agree to have the media outlet registration certificate mailed to me: _____ *
(Signature, name spelled out)

I intend to collect the registration certificate in person: [Signature] _____ E.R. Islyamova
(Signature, named spelled out)

****If there is no information to indicate that the applicant intends to collect the certificate of media outlet registration in person or have it mailed, the certificate of media outlet registration will be mailed to the founder's address.***

The application must be submitted along with documents listed in the Administrative Regulations Governing the Provision of the Public Service Involving Mass Media Registration by the Federal Service for Oversight of Telecom, Information Technologies, and Mass Media.

I acknowledge having reviewed the requirements of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation on the Mass Media.

Media Outlet Founder (Co-founder)

Company seal

Signature

CEO of LALE Children's TV Channel, LLC

[Signature]

Elzara Rustemovna Islyamova

In the case of a legal entity: full name and job title of company's chief executive

In the case of an individual: full name

Date:

20 March 2015

[Seal: LALE Children's Television Channel * Limited Liability Company * Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation
* Primary State Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102110596 * Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9102053350]

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR OVERSIGHT OF TELECOM, INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES, AND MASS MEDIA
(ROSCOMNADZOR)
WEBSITE: WWW.RKN.GOV.RU

NOTIFICATION
ABOUT ACCEPTANCE OF A MEDIA OUTLET REGISTRATION (RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION)
APPLICATION

NAME OF MEDIA OUTLET: LALÉ TELEVISION CHANNEL

MEDIA OUTLET FOUNDER (CO-FOUNDER): LALÉ Children's Television Channel Limited Liability Company

OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCEPTANCE OF DOCUMENTS: [Signature] A. V. Pyatibratova
(Signature) Full name
March 24, 2015

Number for inquiries about media outlet registration: 8 (495) 987-68-06 (3 p.m. to 5 p.m.)
Directory and information center: 8 (495) 987-68-00

ROSCOMNADZOR
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verification of
completeness

Annex 911

Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation, Information on the outcomes of the analysis of arguments set out in the letter of the Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to UNESCO (23 October 2015)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

INFORMATION

**on the outcomes of the analysis of arguments set out in the letter
of the Permanent Delegation of Ukraine to UNESCO and in statements delivered by
representatives of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Office of
the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, International Council on Monuments
and Sites and Amnesty International France**

Cultural heritage

According to reports presented to Ukraine's state statistical bodies, as of 1 January 2014 in the Republic of Crimea there were 24 museums, including 12 museums run by republican institutions and 12 museums run by municipal institutions, with the total of 1,270,847 museum exhibits and properties.

According to Rosstat (Russian Statistical Service), as of 1 January 2015 in the Crimea there were 27 museums, including 15 run by republican bodies and 12 run by municipal bodies, with the total of 1,291,937 museum exhibits and properties.

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea has verified compliance with legal requirements for the maintenance of the **building** located at Simferopol, ulitsa Schmidta, 2, **which is an architectural and urban planning monument of local importance**, inscribed into the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine. This building was privatized by the "Crimea Fund" charitable organization and up to now is owned by it.

The State Committee for Protecting Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Crimea has revealed that the "Crimea Fund" violated: Art. 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Protecting Cultural Heritage Sites" in force at the time when the organization took protection commitments; Part 1 of Art. 45 of the Federal Law No. 73-FZ of 25 June 2002 "On Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Russian Federation" (hereinafter "Federal Law No. 73-FZ"); Art. 43 of the Law of the Republic of Crimea No. 68-ZRK of 11 September 2014 "On Cultural Heritage Sites in the Republic of Crimea"; the protection agreement concluded on 29 December 2010 with the Republican Committee of the AR of Crimea on the protection of cultural heritage.

The "Crimea Fund" willfully, without an endorsement by a body of cultural heritage protection and without preparing design documentation, introduced constructive changes in the structure of the attic of this architectural and urban planning monument in order to use it as office premises. In addition, this site of cultural heritage was handed over for the use to third parties ("the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" and newspaper "Avdet") without the consent of a body of cultural heritage protection.

On 28 October 2014, the State Committee for Protecting Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Crimea opened cases against the "Crimea Fund" and its head on charges of administrative infractions under Part 1 of Art. 7.13 (Violation of requirements for conservation, use and protection of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of Russian Federation or their territories, or non-compliance with the restrictions established within the boundaries of their protection zones) of the Code of Russian Federation on Administrative Infractions (hereinafter "Co RF AI").

On 10 November 2014, the Kiev District Court of Simferopol found the above-mentioned organization and its head guilty of an administrative infraction and sentenced them to a fine of 350 thousand rubles (the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea reduced the amount of the

fine to 100 thousand rubles). The "Crimea Fund" as a legal entity was sentenced to a fine of 4.5 million rubles.

In addition, the State Committee for Protecting Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Crimea filed a request for arbitration in the Arbitration Court according to the procedure stipulated by Part 1 of Art. 54 of the Federal Law No. 73-F3, concerning the withdrawal of the title from the owner of an architectural and urban planning monument, who fails to duly maintain it. On 30 April 2015, the Arbitration Court of the Republic of Crimea satisfied the claim. At present, this decision is being appealed by the defendant.

On 1 September 2014, **the State-Financed Institution of the Republic of Crimea "East Crimean Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve", which is the legal successor of the Kerch National Reserve**, concluded a cooperation agreement with the Federal State-Financed Cultural Institution "State Hermitage." No museum exhibits or cultural properties have been transferred to the State Hermitage under the terms of this agreement.

On the basis of the decision of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea No. 1841-6/14 of 26 March 2014 "On measures aimed at preserving cultural properties," all cultural properties of the Republic of Crimea inscribed into accounting and archival records of museums owned by communities, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or the State, including museum properties that were transferred for temporary storage beyond the Republic of Crimea, are considered the property of the Republic of Crimea.

Arguments on the implementation in the Republic of Crimea of large-scale excavations violating international principles in the field of archaeological heritage, **have not been confirmed**. Currently there are over 80 permits in force, which have been issued by the Ministry of Culture of Russia to individuals granting them the right to carry out archaeological work in the territory of the Republic of Crimea.

The jurisdiction of the Chief Directorate of Culture and Cultural Heritage Sites Protection of Sevastopol covers, *Inter alia*, the Sevastopol State-Financed Cultural Institution (hereinafter "SFCI") "National Museum of Heroic Defense and Liberation of Sevastopol", SFCI "Sevastopol M.P. Kroshitsky Art Museum" and SFCI "National Reserve 'Tauric Chersonese'". In June 2014, National Reserve "Tauric Chersonese" signed an agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation with the State Hermitage Museum, according to which the latter sends expeditions to Sevastopol for research purposes without obtaining any right to items found during the excavations. In 2014-2015, a traveling exhibition was held in Russia presenting 60 exhibits, which by its end were returned to Sevastopol.

Freedom of expression

According to the Directorate of the Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technology and Mass Media for the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol, as of September 2015, there are in the republic 369 registered media, including 282 print media, 25 TV channels, 44 radio channels, 14 online publications and 4 news agencies.

Of the total, 44 registered media work in the Crimean Tatar language, including 6 TV channels, 8 radio channels and 30 periodicals.

Crimean Tatar TV channels "ATR T" and "Liale" and radio channel "Meydan" did not pass timely the procedure of registration as Russian media as a result of the fact that their documents required for registration did not meet the requirements of the Law of the Russian Federation No. 2124-1 of 27 December 1991 «On the Mass Media" and of the decree of the Government of

the Russian Federation No. 1752-r of 6 October 2011 "On approving the list of documents annexed by an applicant to the application for registration (re-registration) of the media."

Broadcasting by Ukrainian television and radio channels in the Republic of Crimea is subject to observing current Russian legislation in the field of communication by broadcasters.

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea has received no complaints concerning pressure on the media.

Newspaper "Avdet", a press organ of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people", was founded and published by the "Crimea Fund" since 15 July 1990. The editorial office was located at the following address: Simferopol, ulitsa Schmidta/Naberezhnaya, 2/27, in the premises of the "Crimea Fund". No contract on renting or leasing the premises was signed. The editor-in-chief is Kaybullaev Sh.E.

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea has received from newspaper "Avdet" no complaints concerning actions by the agents of the Inter-District Directorate of Bailiffs on Special Enforcement Proceedings of the Office of the Federal Bailiff Service for the Republic of Crimea.

As for newspaper "Avdet", no enforcement proceedings were carried out. No judiciary decision to suspend or ban its activities, use of property or presence in any premises was taken. According to the Directorate of Roskomnadzor for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, as of 9 September 2015 no documents for registration (re-registration) of newspaper "Avdet" were received.

On 24 June 2014, the Directorate of the Federal Security Service (FSB) of Russia for the Republic of Crimea warned editor-in-chief Kaybullaev Sh.E. about the inadmissibility of extremist activity in the territory of the Russian Federation in connection with the publication in the newspaper of the decisions of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" concerning the need to "boycott the elections to the so-called State Council in the temporarily occupied AR of Crimea and Sevastopol."

In accordance with Art. 31 of the Law "On Mass Media", television and radio broadcasting is carried out by a broadcaster on the basis of a broadcasting license issued by a federal executive body empowered by the Government of the Russian Federation. Consequently, broadcasting by Ukrainian television and radio channels in the Republic of the Crimea and Sevastopol requires an appropriate license.

On 25 November 2014, the Presidium of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea by its decree No. 222-1/14 approved the Rules for the accreditation of journalists, media professionals and news agencies to the State Council of the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter "Rules"). They were developed in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation "On Mass Media", the Federal Law No. 7-FZ of 13 January 1995 "On covering public authorities' activities in by the state mass media", the laws of the Republic of Crimea and the Regulations of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea.

According to paragraph 4 of Chapter 1 of the Rules, foreign correspondents accredited at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, are accredited to the State Council of the Republic of Crimea.

An accredited journalist, a media professional, has the right to attend sessions of the State Council and its bodies and other events held in the State Council, except private sessions and events.

Bodies of the Prosecutor's Office of the Crimean Federal District have received no complaints concerning harassments of journalists in the territory of the District.

Members of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" planned a series of protest actions aimed at destabilizing the situation in the Crimean Tatar community of the Republic of Crimea during the anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean Tatar people (18 May).

Thus, on 3 May 2015, the chairman "of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" Chubarov R.A. convened a private session of the "Mejlis" and asked the participants to submit applications to the authorities to allow a commemorative rally in Simferopol on 18 May 2015.

"Mejlis" radical functionaries planned to use an official refusal by Simferopol administration as a principal argument for organizing by community representatives unsanctioned rallies and discrediting Russia in the international arena on the basis of an alleged infringement of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people.

On 5 May 2015 deputy chairman of "Mejlis" Djeljalov N.E., upon instructions of Chubarov R.A., notified the Simferopol City Council on the organization of a rally on 18 May 2015 in a place designated by the authorities for holding mass events near the Trade Unions' Crimean Republican Palace of Culture. **Radical members of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" Umerov I. and Khamzin A. were mentioned as organizing this event.**

On 7 May 2015, the Simferopol administration examined the above-mentioned notification and decided not to endorse this event due to the fact that **activities related to this date had been previously planned by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea.**

On 14 May 2015, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea warned Djeljalov N.E. about the inadmissibility of violating the legislation on countering extremist activity and the legislation on assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, marches and picketing.

On 15 May 2015, Umerov I. and Khamzin A. received similar warnings.

In addition, on 16 May 2015, within the framework of activities to mark the 71st anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean Tatar people, activists of public Crimean Tatar associations freely held event "Climbing to Chatyr-Dag 2015".

On 18 May 2015, the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Deportation from Crimea, anybody who wanted to, laid flowers at memorials, laid a capsule at the construction site of the first memorial complex in the Bakhchisarai District and held a collective prayer of all religious faiths.

Thus, at 10:00, flowers were laid at the foundation stone in the park on the railway station square (Simferopol, Lenin Boulevard).

At 10:25, flowers were laid at the memorial to the victims of deportation at the boundaries of the Botanical Garden of the Tauride Academy "Crimean Federal V.I. Vernadsky University" (Federal State Autonomous Higher Education Institution).

At 10:50, flowers were laid at the memorial "Revival" (Simferopol, ulitsa Sevastopolskaya/pereulok Uchebnyi, 8, "the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University").

At 11:00, simultaneously in every temple, mosque and kenassa, a collective prayer was held according to religious canons of each denomination, calling for peace and avoidance of a recurrence of such a tragedy for any people.

At 12:00, at the railway station "Syren" of the Bakhchisaray District, a capsule was laid at the construction site of the memorial complex dedicated to the memory of victims of deportation from Crimea.

At 17:00 an evening-requiem dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Deportation from Crimea was organized (Simferopol, pr. Kirova, 17, "State Academic Musical Theater of the Republic of Crimea").

On 9 March 2015, a rally dedicated to the 201st anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko took place in the Yuri Gagarin Park in Simferopol. During this rally, a number of violations of the Federal Law No. 54-FZ of 19 June 2004 "On assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, marches and picketing" was identified and documented.

Participants of the rally, activists of the Crimean Tatar national movement Abdullayev K.S., born in Uzbekistan, Aushev M.T., born in Uzbekistan, and KurtumerovZ., born in the Bakhchisaray District, tried to use this public event as a "platform" for disseminating anti-Russian (separatist) slogans. In particular, they unfurled Ukrainian flag with the inscription "Krym – tseUkraïna!" ("Crimea is Ukraine!"). They also chanted corresponding slogans. On the basis of this fact, law enforcement authorities drew up a protocol on an administrative infraction under Art. 20.2 of the Co RF AI (Violation of the order of organizing or holding assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, marches or picketing) committed by Abdullayev K.S. as the organizer of the rally. On 30 March 2015, the Zheleznodorozhny District Court of Simferopol found Abdullayev K.S. guilty and sentenced him to 20 hours of compulsory work. On 26 June 2015, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea changed this sentence to a fine of 10 thousand rubles.

Similar unauthorized events were held by members of the "Ukrainian Cultural Centre" Shukurdzhiyev V.S., Kuzmin L.A. and Kravchenko A. Law enforcement authorities drew up protocols on an administrative infraction under Art. 20.2 of the Co RF AI, committed by these individuals. On 12 March 2015, the Zheleznodorozhny District Court of Simferopol found Kravchenko, Shukurdzhiyev and Kuzmin guilty and sentenced each to 40 hours of compulsory work. On 20 April 2015, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea changed Shukurdzhiyev's sentence to a fine of 20 thousand rubles. On 19 May 2015, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea changed Kuzmin's sentence to a fine of 10 thousand rubles.

Concerning the refusal to permit on 23 February 2015 the commemoration of Crimean Tatar leader Noman Chelibedjihan: it was found that that the Crimean Republican Institution "Bakhchisaray Historical and Cultural Reserve" ("Khan Palace") is one of the most well-known and most visited Crimean museum-reserves. It includes 138 historical and architectural monuments and has over 140,000 exhibits in its collection. The Khan Palace is administered by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea that has received no application or request to hold events dedicated to the day of memory of national Crimean Tatar leader Noman Chelibedjihan.

Concerning the refusal of local authorities to permit on 05 June 2015 a celebration by the Crimean Tatar organization "Youth" of the Day of the Crimean Tatar flag: it was found that on 25 May 2015 the Simferopol administration received a request of Inter-Regional public organization "Inter-Regional Public Movement of the Crimean Tatar people 'Qırım' " to hold

public cultural events aimed at "...celebrating the Day of the Crimean Tatar flag ... in the city of Simferopol from 26 to 28 June 2015."

This request was approved, as a result of which subsequent requests of other organizations and public associations to hold cultural events on these dates were rejected by the Simferopol administration.

In the period from 26 to 28 June 2015, the above-mentioned movement organized and carried out the following events:

- Public cultural events to celebrate the Day of the Crimean Tatar flag on V.I. Lenin Square (approximately 2,000 participants);
 - Public cultural events on the square between the building of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea and Pobeda Square (approximately 60 participants);
 - Public cultural events in Lenin Park (near the railway station) (approximately 1,000 participants);
 - Public cultural events in the pedestrian area running from "Palace of Culture" building to the bridge on ulitsa Kievskaya (approximately 1,000 participants);
 - Public cultural events in front of the business center "Console" (approximately 300 participants);
 - Public cultural events near the monument to I. Gasprinskiy on ulitsa Vorovskogo in Simferopol (approximately 300 participants);
 - Public cultural events in Yury Gagarin Park (approximately 500 participants);
 - Public cultural events on ulitsa Gurzufskaya, 26 (near the "Salgirka" park) (approximately 300 participants);
- Public cultural events on ulitsa Gurzufskaya, 60 (approximately 300 participants);
- Motor rally from the auto market in the Lugovoye District (Simferopol) to Yury Gagarin Park (approximately 300 cars).

On 7 May 2015, the administration of the Voinskoye municipality of the Republic of Crimea received a notification from Fucalo M.M. and Ametova S.I. on organizing on 18 May 2015 beginning with 5 p.m. a rally dedicated to the 71st anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean Tatar people.

On 13 May 2015, the organization of the rally was endorsed by the head of the administration of the Voinskoye municipality.

However, on 15 May 2015, the head of administration of the Voinskoye municipality amended the said endorsement and the format of the event was changed to "laying flowers."

The "Krasnoperekopsky" Inter-Municipal Branch of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation officially warned Ametova S.I. that the holding of public events was allowed only in the format of laying flowers.

Despite this warning, on 18 May 2015 Ametova S.I. and Nemetulaev Y.Y. organized and held in the Voinskoye municipality a meeting dedicated to the 71st anniversary of the deportation of the

Crimean Tatar people. This being so, on 20 May 2015 the "Krasnoperekopsky" Inter-Municipal Branch of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation drew up a protocol on an administrative infraction under Art. 20.2 of the Co RF AI committed by Nemetulaev Y.Y. and on 19 May 2015 – a protocol on an administrative infraction under Art. 20.2 of the Co RF AI committed by Ametova S.I.

On 20 June 2015 and 25 June 2015 the Krasnoperekopsky District Court found Ametova S.I. and Nemetulaev Y.Y., respectively, guilty and sentenced each to a fine of 10 thousand rubles.

The Chief Investigative Directorate for the Republic of Crimea of the Investigative Committee of Russia investigated a criminal case in connection with the infliction of mortal injuries to Korneeva V.D. and Postny I.A. during a rally near the building of the Verkhovnyaya Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. In the course of the investigation, a request to submit video recordings of the above-mentioned events was sent to TV company "Atlant-SV" (TV channel "ATR" is not registered among the media and has not received a broadcasting license of the Russian Federation). The broadcaster reported on the absence of video with the events of 26 February 2014.

On 26 January 2015, by the decision of the investigator taken with regard to the provisions of Art. 182 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation, a search was carried out in TV company "Atlant-SV". On the basis of relevant instructions, agents of the Centre for Countering Extremism of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (hereinafter "CCE MIA") for the Republic of Crimea took part in this action.

During the search, video recordings of mass disorders of 26 February 2014 in front of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea building were found and confiscated.

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic checked possible violations of procedural law by the Chief Investigative Directorate during the search and did not find them.

Journalists of TV Company "ATR" were also covering and broadcasting events of 3 May 2014 in the city of Armyansk during a meeting with Ukraine's MP Djemilev M.A., recording extremist statements of certain representatives of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" and showing the so-called "live standups" from the locations of mass violations of public order.

In this regard, on 16 May 2014, the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea warned the founder of TV company "Atlant-SV" Islyamov L.E. and deputy director general of the broadcaster Bujurova L.R. about the inadmissibility of violating the law on countering extremist activity and the legislation on the media.

The Simferopol Central District Court, by its decisions of 18 September 2014 and 13 October 2014, rejected requests submitted by TV company "Atlant-SV" and Islyamova L.E., respectively, on the cancellation of Prosecutor's warnings.

According to the Directorate of Roskomnadzor for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, TV Company "ATR" accompanies its reportages by extremely negative comments of radically-minded individuals and thus creates prerequisites for destabilizing the situation in the Republic of Crimea and creating a threat of extremism.

Information on the closing of channel "ATR" does not reflect the reality.

It should be noted that the State Television and Radio Company "Crimea" broadcasts Crimean Tatar content 11 hours per week (44 hours per month), which represents approximately 10% of

total TV broadcasting time. This proportion corresponds to the percentage of the Crimean Tatar population in the republic (about 12%) and, accordingly, cannot objectively violate their rights and legitimate interests.

After the accession of the Crimean Republic to the Russian Federation, activities of the **Crimean Directorate of Ukrainian state enterprise of postal communication "Ukrpochta"** in the Crimea were terminated. In accordance with the Provisional Regulations on Crimean republican enterprise of postal communication "Krympochta" approved by the decree of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea No. 1870-6/14 of 26 March 2014, postal services in Crimea since that date have been provided by this company.

Agents of the Gagarin District Branch of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation in Sevastopol drew up a protocol concerning an administrative infraction under Art. 20.2 of the Co RF AI committed by Neganov V.V., an active participant of **an unauthorized rally** that took place on 24 August 2014.

On 8 September 2015, the Gagarin District Court found Neganov V.V. guilty of an administrative infraction under Art. 20.2 of the Co RF AI and sentenced him to a fine of 30 thousand rubles.

Interfaith relations

As of 1 January 2014, 1,409 religious organizations were registered in Crimea. More than 500 communities, mainly Muslim, operated without registration.

By September 2015, 161 religious organizations, including communities, were re-registered in the Crimea; the process of registration is underway for other organizations that applied in accordance with the procedure established by the law.

The period for re-registering statutory documents of religious associations of the Republic of Crimea was extended until 1 January 2016 in accordance with Russian legislation (Federal Law No. 80-FZ of 6.04.2015 "On Amendments to the Federal Law 'On Freedom of Conscience and on Religious Associations' and to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation").

On 27 February 2015, the Spiritual Directorate of the Muslims of Crimea (hereinafter "SDMC") was re-registered and is now referred to as Centralized Religious Organization "Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol." A number of Muslim communities was also re-registered.

The SDMC is a partner of the Crimean government. Abliev E. resumed his work in Interfaith Council "Peace Is the Gift of the God" attached to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea. Parishioners continue to visit churches of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kiev Patriarchate (hereinafter "UOC-KP"). As an example one can indicate the Cathedral of St. Prince Vladimir Equal-to-the-Apostles and St. Princess Olga Equal-to-the-Apostles in the centre of Simferopol, at the intersection of ulitsa Sevastopolskaya and ulitsa Kozlova. The Crimean diocese of the UOC-KP is also located at this address.

Inspections of mosques conducted in 2014-2015 in connection with the information of Russia's FSB and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia identified more than 100 extremist books included in the federal list of extremist materials. The bodies of the Prosecutor's Office issued more than 20 decisions to initiate proceedings of an administrative infraction under art. Art. 20.2 of the Co RF AI (Production and distribution of extremist materials). All the perpetrators (the imams of mosques) were brought to administrative responsibility in the form of fines and confiscation of the literature that was found.

In the Republic of Crimea activities are carried out by religious Muslim communities of the Spiritual Centre of Muslims of Crimea (hereinafter "SCMC"), which are not registered in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and by their actions violate applicable laws.

A number of violations was identified during inspections carried out jointly with the FSB Directorate for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, the CCE MIA for the Republic of Crimea and the Chief Directorate of the Emergencies Ministry of the Russian Federation for the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter "CD EM") at registered addresses of the following communities: "HakYol" (ulitsa A. Umerova., 21, the city of Alushta), "AlushtaKysmet"(ulitsa Vinogradnaya, 51, the city of Alushta), "Cherkez-Kermen"(ulitsaChapaeva, 61, Apt. 3, the city of Bakhchisarai),"Dauat-Jami" (ulitsa Tractornaya, 7, the village of Vilino, Bakhchisarai District), "BereketDjemat Jami" (ulitsa Sadovaya, 2, the village of Krasnoznamenka, Krasnogvardeysky District), "AkykatElu" (ulitsa Shkolnaya, 15, the village of Partizanskoye, Simferopol District), "Mukhtasar" (ulitsa Zapadnaya, 13, the city of Simferopol), "Jemat" (ulitsa Gagarina, 17-B, the village of Vorobyovo, Saki District), the SCMC (ulitsa 60 let Oktiabria,20, Apt. 39).

Thus, the inspection of "Alushta Kysmet" community (ulitsa Vinogradnaya, 51, the village of Izobilnoye, the city of Alushta) revealed that at this address there is a plot of land with an unfinished house. Being interviewed, Mazinova A.I. explained that she received this plot in 1990 and sold it in November 2014 to a man named Nikolai from the city of Izhevsk. Earlier, at the request of members of the SCMC, Mazinova A.I. gave her consent to the registration of the said community at this address. She has never taken and does not take any part in the activities of the community. Members of the community have never had assemblies at this address.

The inspection of "HakYol" community (ulitsa A. Umerova, 21, the city of Alushta) revealed that this address is a private household that is home to Absutov A.R. and his family. Absutov A.R. explained that in 2013 he and a number of individuals whose names he did not remember, registered "HakYol" community. However, the assemblies of community members are not held at the registered address but in a rented hall located at ulitsa Oktiabrskaya, 50, in the city of Alushta.

The inspection of "Cherkez-Kermen" community (ulitsa Chapaeva, 61, Apt. 3, the city of Bakhchisarai) found that this address is an apartment belonging as a shared property to Emirov S.B. and his family. Emirov S.B. is the chairman of the community, the members of which, up to 4-5 people, gather at his home. To carry out the lessons his apartment is visited by the chairman of the SCMC, Seitveliev Ruslan Narimanovich. He did not remember the names of the founders of the community.

The inspection of "Dauat-Jami" community (ulitsa Tractornaya, 7, the village of Vilino, Bakhchisarai District) revealed that the owner of the house was Umirbaev M.M. who confirmed the registration of a community at this address. However, he himself did not register the community and is not its head. Every Friday about 6-8 people meet at his home for prayer. The chairman of the community is Medjitov Z.U. who also lives in Vilino.

The inspection of "BereketDzhemat Jami" Muslim community (ulitsa Sadovaya, 2, the village of Krasnoznamenka, Krasnogvardeysky District) revealed that the house is owned by Emirov F.Z. who is also the chairman of the community. No assemblies or prayer services are carried out at the registered address of the community. Members of the community are F.Z. Emirov's relatives. ctually they have no connections with the community and do not take part in its assemblies. Emirov F.Z. officially does not work.

The inspection of "AkykatElu" community (ulitsa Shkolnaya, 15, the village of Partizanskoye, Simferopol District) revealed that the owner of the household is Bilyalova K. The latter was interviewed and explained that a few years ago Eskender Ilyasov asked her to register a religious community at her address. After this conversation with him she did not see Ilyasov E., did not transfer the documents for home ownership to anyone and did not sign a power of attorney. At her address nobody gathered and collective prayers were not held.

Chairman of "AkykatElu" community Ilyasov E.E. was interviewed and explained that documents for registering the community were provided by one of its members, Bilyalov A., who lives at ulitsa Shkolnaya, 15, the village of Partizanskoye, Simferopol District. Community assemblies took place either at A.Bilyalov's domiciliary, or in the premises of the SCMC. The founders of the community included the family of Bilyalovs; he could not remember the others.

The inspection of "Jemat" community (ulitsa Gagarina, 17-B, the village of Vorobyovo, Saki District) revealed that the community was registered at an empty plot of land. The owner of the plot is Alimegjitov A.R. who is not a member of the community.

Community's chairperson Osmanova Z.Kh. explained that: she knows only two members of the community (out of 10); she does not know the registered address of the community; assemblies do not take place. She was asked by Shemshedinov Lenur to register herself as the chairman of the community. She did not know which religious ideas were professed by the community. One of the members of the community, Shemshedinov V.N., explained that at present the community does not exercise any activities and that Shemshedinov L.V. is his son.

The inspection of "Mukhtasar" religious community (ulitsa Zapadnaya, 13, the city of Simferopol) revealed that its chairman Azizov P.A. resides at this address. The community has its own charter, as well as an extract from the Unified State Register of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs. His domiciliary regularly hosts community assemblies and collective prayers that are attended by the chairman of the SCMC.

A visit to the actual location of the SCMC established that the organization was located in a private house at ulitsa Pervoi Konnoy Armii in the city of Simferopol. Chairman of the SCMC Seitveliev R.N. who was present during the visit, provided no documents of the organization and stated that all the documents were submitted to the Russian Ministry of Justice for registration. Neither were provided documents confirming the endorsement of assemblies of SCMC members and their communities, as well as collective prayers at this address.

The inspection of the registered address of the SCMC (ulitsa 60 let Oktiabria, 20, Apt. 39) revealed that the owner of the apartment is R.N. Seitveliev's brother, Seitveliev E.N. No one lives in the apartment. In the territory adjacent to the house, an annexed apartment of 264.5 sq.m. is built.

This annex houses a sewing workshop, a bakery, a pharmacy and a store of household chemicals. Most of these premises were rented out by Seitveliev E.N. to third parties who carry out business activities there. At the same time, the apartment is not currently transferred from residential to non-residential category. The premises do not correspond to the technical data sheet of the apartment.

Thus, the implementation of business activities in these premises at present contradicts the requirements of Art. 17 of the Housing Code of the Russian Federation.

An inspection carried out by agents from the CD EM of Russia in the Republic of Crimea revealed significant violations of fire safety rules.

The Prosecutor's Office of Simferopol have organized screening actions on the legality of business activities at ulitsa 60 let Oktiabria, 20, Apt. 39, of the construction works and of the operationalization of the annexed premises.

Concerning the refusal of the Russian Federal Migration Service Directorate (hereinafter "FMSD") for the Republic of Crimea to extend temporary residence permits for representatives of religious communities, including Turkish imams and religious teachers of the Crimean Muftiat, and their compulsory departure from the Russian Federation: it was found that in 2015 1,257 Turkish citizens left the territory of the republic. The number of Turkish imams and religious teachers of the Crimean Muftiat of the total number of Turkish citizens who have left the territory of the republic, is not known due to lack of appropriate accounting.

The main reason for the departure of Turkish citizens from the Russian Federation was the need to collect a number of documents for a temporary permit to reside in the Russian Federation or a resident card.

As of 14 September 2015, Russia's FMSD for the Republic of Crimea issued temporary permits to reside in the Russian Federation to 18 Turkish citizens and exchanged Ukrainian resident cards of 109 Turkish citizens to Russian resident cards.

Concerning the refusal to extend the residence card of the dean of a Roman Catholic parish in Simferopol, Rosohatski P., and his compulsory departure from the Russian Federation: it was found that he is a Polish citizen residing in the territory of the republic on the basis of a temporary residence certificate of Ukraine. On 24 April 2015, the commission on the use of Crimea's 2015 quota for permits for temporary residence in the Russian Federation decided to grant to Rosohatski P. a temporary residence permit. However, up to date Russia's FMSD for the Republic of Crimea has received from him no application/documents for a temporary residence permit.

Since 1 April 2014, in the city of Sevastopol there have been no cases of forced closure of churches/temples of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kiev Patriarchate or other religious denominations, or of harassment of Orthodox Ukrainians by creating barriers to visiting church buildings by the clergy and parishioners. Searches in churches, mosques and temples have not been carried out and the pressure on religious communities has not been exerted. This was confirmed by interviewed clergy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kiev Patriarchate and the prior of the parish of St. Martyr Clement of Rome. In particular, there have been no conflicts with representatives of authorities or other faiths, no harassment or pressure on them, and no searches.

Moreover, 12 sites in Sevastopol formerly owned by the state were gratuitously returned to religious organizations.

In total, the city has 137 religious organizations: 29 denominations, including 3 monasteries of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 1 monastery of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kiev Patriarchate, 1 nunnery, 97 religious communities and 29 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 1,200 children.

As of 14 September 2015, 76 local religious organizations applied for registration and send their requests to the Chief Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. Five religious organizations of the total were registered in the city and 23 were re-registered. Registration was denied to 38 organizations.

The main reasons for the denial of state registrations to non-profit organizations are the following: improper preparation of documents presented to a territorial body of Russia's Ministry of Justice and the contradiction of these documents to federal laws "On Non-Profit Organizations" or "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Associations" (e.g., state registration was denied to regional public organization «Cultural and Educational Centre of Sevastopol 'Brahma Kumaris'", regional public organization "Union of Ukrainians of Sevastopol 'Prosvita'", local religious Organization of Evangelical Christians (Pentecostals), Christian church "New Generation" in Sevastopol, Sevastopol local religious organization "The Church of Open Hearts' of Evangelical Christians-Baptists, Sevastopol regional public organization "Centre for Contemporary Highest Spiritual Culture 'Absolutism'", local public organization "Horticultural Non-Profit Association 'UTES'", local religious organization "The Church of Evangelical Christians' The City of God Worship", local religious organization of "Miunevver" Muslim community and local religious organization "The Church of Christians of Evangelical Faith 'Jesus the Lord'").

The period of bringing necessary documents into line with Russian legislation has been extended until 1 January .2016. In order to help the applicants to prepare proper documentation, the personnel of the Chief Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol are receiving daily the citizens to explain them the procedure of re-registration, holding workshops.

In the territory of Sevastopol there is no religious building "The Church of St. Clement of Rome". There is a monastery in honor of St. Martyr Clement of Simferopol and the Crimean Diocese of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The city has the Roman Catholic Parish of St. Martyr Clement of Rome, which holds services near cinema "Druzhba" on Ushakov Square at ulitsaSchmidta, 1.

The Sevastopol Roman Catholic Church was built in 1905-1911. The construction was designed by military engineer Tretesky N.I.and funded by of the Roman Catholic community of Sevastopol. Kozlovsky F.A., the then Odessa Military District Chaplain, was at that time the priest of the parish.

On 19 November 1922 and 25 December 1930, the Sevastopol District Executive Committee signed with a group of believers contracts on an indefinite and gratuitous use of the premises and property of the church.

Given the failure to fulfil these contracts (the building was not properly maintained and repaired), Insufficient funding, lack of priests (arrested by the NKVD) and small numbers of parishioners, the Presidium of the Sevastopol City Council on 1 November 1936 and the Central Executive Committee of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on 26 December 1936 decided to liquidate the Roman Catholic Church which did not operate since the beginning of 1936 and to hand over the building to the Sevastopol City Council for using it as a cultural and educational establishment.

On 11 November 1937, the Presidium of the Sevastopol City Council rejected the application of believers to lease the said building.

According to the record of the state of devastations in the city of Sevastopol of 1945, the building of a former church, which housed at that time the city radio unit, in 1941-1942 was destroyed by 50%.

By decisions of the Sevastopol City Council of 20 September 1958 and 20 December 1958, the plot of land with the ruins of the former church was handed over to the Directorate of Culture for constructing a permanent widescreen cinema for 360 places of 1.3 thousand sq. m upon the project of Sevastopol city architectural design office "Gorproekt." The USSR State Bank opened funding from the local budget with an estimate of 807.1 thousand rubles. On 1 August 1960, the cinema building was put into service.

In 1991-2014, this building continued to serve as a cinema, as the Law of Ukraine "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" and the presidential decree of 4 March 1992 "On the Means of Returning Religious Property to Religious Organizations", concerning the transfer of religious buildings used for other purposes to religious communities for ownership or free use, did not apply to this building, because the church in fact was destroyed in 1941-1942 and since 1960 was not a place of worship, while the cinema building was built at the expense of the local budget on the place of its ruins.

In accordance with Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers' decree No. 311 of 5 November 1991 and Sevastopol City Council's decision No. 103 of 21 July 1992, cinema "Druzhba" was transferred to the Sevastopol City State Administration as an object of communal property.

By decision of the Directorate of Property Management of the Sevastopol City State Administration No. 100 of 7 April 1999, the cinema building, which is on the balance of SCE "Druzhba", was registered as a communal property.

On 21 September 2000, the Arbitration Court of the city of Sevastopol rejected the claim from the Roman Catholic community in Sevastopol for annulment of that decision.

The Sevastopol City Council by its decision No. 1311 of 13 September 2011 refused to grant consent to the donation of the cinema "Druzhba" building to a religious community – the Roman Catholic community of St. Martyr Clement of Rome in Sevastopol and Simferopol and the Odessa-Simferopol Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church in Ukraine. The cinema building was on the balance sheet of SCE "Druzhba", beginning with 31 March 2011 – CE "Kinomir" and beginning with 30 October 2012 – CE "Kinovideopokat."

The law enforcement authorities of the city have received from the monastery of St. Martyr Clement, or from the Roman Catholic parish of St. Martyr Clement of Rome, or their superiors no complaints concerning violations of their rights, or illegal acts against, or pressure on, them.

In 2015, the Chief Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol registered local religious organization "Parish of St. Clement of the Roman Catholic Church in the city of Sevastopol."

Facts of an attack in the church of Assumption of the Blessed Virgin on the priest of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in March 2014 or a destruction of the church property have not been registered.

No procedural decisions have been taken on the fact of finding on 15 March 2014 ten bulletproof vests (4th grade of protection) in the city of Sevastopol in the apartment of Father Nikolai Kvysh, a priest of a Catholic religious organization.

The right to education

The official language of the Russian Federation throughout its territory is Russian. Article 14, para. 1 of the Federal Law No. 273-FZ of 29 December 2012 "On Education in the

Russian Federation" guarantees education in the Russian Federation in the state language of the Russian Federation, as well as the choice of the language of learning and education within the possibilities provided by the education system.

In accordance with Art. 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea of 11 April 2014, the state languages in the republic are Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar.

The right of the citizens of the Republic of Crimea to preschool, primary general and basic general education in their mother tongue and the right to study their mother tongue, are ensured by creating necessary numbers of appropriate educational establishments, school classes and groups, as well as the conditions for their functioning.

Teaching and learning the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages are carried out in educational establishments on the basis of parents' applications. Classes with instruction in one of the above-mentioned languages or groups where they are studied, are formed in general educational establishments on the basis of population's needs.

In the 2014/15 academic year, general educational establishments in the Republic of Crimea enrolled 184,869 children including 177,984 children studying in Russian as the language of instruction (96.2% of the total), 4,895 children studying in Crimean Tatar (2.7%) and 1,990 children studying in Ukrainian (1.1%). The Ukrainian language as a school subject was studied by 39,150 students (21.2%) and the Crimean Tatar language – by 13,040 students (7%).

The Ukrainian language and literature are studied on the basis of textbooks published in Ukraine, as there are no textbooks published in accordance with the federal state educational standards of the Russian Federation. Textbooks used for other subjects are inscribed into the Federal List of Textbooks in the Russian language.

Pursuant to the order of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea No. 103 of 21 July 2014 "On the organization of work with educational literature", the bibliographical funds of educational establishments in the Republic of Crimea continue to include textbooks of the Ukrainian language and literature, which are still being used in the educational process.

Textbooks that were published in Ukraine and are not used in the learning process, are stored in library archives of general educational organizations. The Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, as well as district administrations of general educational establishments, have taken no decisions to dispose textbooks in Ukrainian.

Basic training of teachers of the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages is carried out by a state-financed institution of higher education of the Republic of Crimea, the "Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University", and by the philological faculty of the Taurian Academy of V.I.Vernadsky Crimean Federal University. In addition, the above-mentioned University trains teachers-philologists in the following fields: "The Ukrainian language and literature and the Crimean Tatar language and literature"; "The Crimean Tatar language and literature and the Russian language and literature"; "The Crimean Tatar language and literature and the English language" and "The Crimean Tatar language and literature and the Turkish language."

The above-mentioned University also trains specialists for preschool and primary educational establishments with the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages of instruction.

All the graduates of general educational establishments in 2014 received 19,603 Russian educational certificates. On applications of students or their parents/legal representatives, the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea issued 272 certificates of complete secondary education and annexes to them in a format approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Graduates of secondary vocational educational establishments received 9,056 Russian diplomas. In addition, 22 students received by their request Ukrainian diplomas. University graduates received Russian diplomas: 7,768 bachelors, 784 specialists and 7,027 masters. University graduates did not apply for Ukrainian diplomas.

The republican Prosecutor's Office have received no complaints on this matter.

In the territory of Sevastopol, educational activities in all educational institutions are carried out in Russian. According to the Sevastopol's statistical service, ethnic composition of the city is the following: Russians – 269,953 (71.6%), Ukrainians – 84,420 (22.4%), Belarusians – 5,872 (1.6%), Tatars – 2,512 (0.7%), Crimean Tatars – 1,858 (0.5%), Armenians – 1,319 (0.3%), Jews – 1,016 (0.3%), Moldovans – 801 (0.2%), Azerbaidjanians – 629 (0.2%), Poles – 580 (0.1%), Chuvashes – 508 (0.1%), Mordvinians – 366 (0.1%), Bulgarians – 405 (0.1%), Georgians – 363 (0.1%), Germans – 254 (0.1%), nationality not specified – 3,820 (1.0%), other nationalities – 2,477 (0.6%).

According to Russia's statistical service, as of 1 July 2015 the population of Sevastopol has reached 408,433 inhabitants and continues to grow as a result of external and internal migrations.

In the city there are four districts which are densely inhabited by national diasporas. Thus, in the Balaklava District (Orlinovsky village council), the villages of Shturmovoye, Chernorechie, Ternovka and Rodnikovoye in the Baydarskaya Valley house the diaspora of Crimean Tatars. The total population of these villages reaches 6,207 inhabitants, including 1,775 Crimean Tatars. In the territory of the Ternovo village council there are 3,050 inhabitants, including 670 Crimean Tatars. In the village of Ternivka there are 2,230 inhabitants, including 350 Crimean Tatars. The villages of Oboronnoye and Flotskoye house Greeks. The village of Shturmovoye is densely inhabited by the Kyrgyz diaspora.

In addition, 772 families (3,284 persons) of deported peoples of Crimea have arrived recently to the territory of the Balaklava district.

As of 18 March 2014, teaching in the Russian and Ukrainian languages was carried out in 3 Sevastopol educational establishments: schools Nos. 5, 8 and 837. On 1 September 2014, by parents' requests, the Ukrainian language of instruction was replaced by Russian. Children study Ukrainian as a school subject, as well as an optional subject when they wish to.

In the 2014/15 academic year, the Ukrainian language was studied by students of grades I-XI in 47 out of 64 general educational establishments of the city. In particular, Ukrainian was studied in 9 educational establishments as a school subject, in 9 – both as a school and an optional subject in selected classes, in 3 – in study groups and in 26 educational establishments – as an optional subject.

In the 2015/16 academic year, the Ukrainian language is studied by students of grades I-XI in 11 out of 64 educational establishments of the city. In particular, Ukrainian is studied in 3 educational establishments as a school subject, in 7 – as an optional subject and in 3 – in study groups.

The executive authorities of Sevastopol have not promulgated any regulatory instruments on a prohibition of learning in the Ukrainian language or teaching school subjects "The Ukrainian language" or "The Ukrainian literature" in city educational establishments.

According to the Chief Directorate of Education and Science of Sevastopol, in the summer of 2014 educational literature for Ukraine's curriculum was collected, systematized and dispatched to the cities of Donetsk and Lugansk for use in educational activities.

As of 18 March 2014, in the educational establishments of the city employed 280 teachers of the Ukrainian language and literature. As today, 86 of them teach the Ukrainian language, 113 fulfil other pedagogical functions in Sevastopol schools and 61 resigned.

Activities of sport and scientific institutions

Concerning the transfer of the ownership of a number of sport facilities to the Republic of Crimea as state property: it was established that on 6 June 1955, by a decision of the Presidium of the Board of Ukrainian society "Spartak" No. 3, Republican Sport Training and Tourist Centre of the Board of Ukrainian society "Spartak" was created in Alushta. By decision of the Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine No. P-23-4 of 8 December 2005, this Centre was renamed "Establishment of the Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine 'Olympic Sport Training Centre Spartak'" (hereinafter "EFTU OSTC 'Spartak'").

On the basis of the State Land Use Entitlement of 4 June 1999, the EFTU OSTC 'Spartak' used the land plot of 9.3833 hectares at ulitsa Perekopskaya, 9 in Alushta.

By decrees of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea No. 1745-6/14 of 17 March 2014 "On the Independence of Crimea" and No. 2085-6/14 of 30 April 2014 "On Managing Property of the Republic of Crimea", the assets of the EFTU OSTC 'Spartak' are the property of the Republic of Crimea. Since June 2014, it is run by the Ministry of Sports of the Republic of Crimea.

By decision of the Council of Ministers of Crimea No. 1301-r of 8 December 2014 "On the Liquidation, Reorganization and Creation of State-Financed Establishments and Organizations of the Republic of Crimea", the EFTU OSTC 'Spartak' was liquidated.

Pursuant to the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 172 of 6 March 2015, the Ministry of Sports of the Republic of Crimea created State Autonomous Establishment of the Republic of Crimea "Centre for Coaching Sport Teams of the Republic of Crimea 'Spartak'" and transferred to it the assets of the EFTU OSTC 'Spartak'.

Concerning the arguments about the use of the assets of the enterprise "National Centre of Paralympic and Deaflympic Training and Rehabilitation for People with Disabilities" of Ukraine's National Committee of Sport of People with Disabilities (village of Zaozerno, city of Yevpatoriya): it was established that, in accordance with the instructions of the President of the Russian Federation of 24 April 2014, Ukraine's ownership for the enterprise is retained.

Ukraine's National Committee of Sport of People with Disabilities by its decision No. 33 of 4 December 2014 established a limited liability company "National Centre of Paralympic and Deaflympic Training and Rehabilitation of People with Disabilities", which is the legal successor of the enterprise and uses its facilities for coaching and preparing athletes for international competitions and Paralympic and Deaflympic Games. On 23 January 2015, information on registering this company was inscribed into the Unified State Register of Legal Entities.

Non-residential buildings and structures of training sport centre "Dynamo" of the "Dynamo" sport society of Ukraine (ulitsa Kurortnaya, 12, city of Feodosia) belonged as a collective property to the above-mentioned society on the basis of the certificate of 20 December 2000 issued by the Executive Committee of the Feodosia City Council.

This immovable property is located on a plot of 5.16 hectares, with was transferred for permanent use to training spor tcentre "Dynamo" by the State Act of 16 February 1995.

In accordance with para. 1 of decree of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea No. 2007-6/14 of 11 April 2014 "On State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea'Crimea-Sport' ", the said property was recognized as the property of the Republic of Crimea.

By decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 1047-p of 15 October 2014, state-financed entity of the Republic of Crimea "Regional Sports Training Centre'Crimea-Sport' " was created, which administers the said property on the basis of operational management.

By the decision of the Government of Sevastopol No. 694 of 31 December 2014, Sevastopol's state-financed entity "Sport and Recreation Centre in honor of the 200th Anniversary of Sevastopol" was created. By decree of the Government of Sevastopol No. 590-RP of 13 July 2015, this Centre, on the basis of the right to operational management, administers three outdoor swimming pools with different premises, tennis courts and an athletics stadium with stands.

By decision of the Government of Sevastopol No. 111-PP of 24 February 2015, the Marine Hydrophysical Institute and A.O.KovalevskyInstitute of Marine Biological Research are assigned to the city of Sevastopol. The Government of the Russian Federation by its decree No. 599-p of 9 April 2015 created federal state-financed entity of science "A.O.Kovalevsky Institute of Marine Biological Research" and federal state-financed entity of science "Marine Hydrophysical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences."

The staff of the institutes is retained except for the employees who wished to pursue their career in other scientific organizations of the city of Sevastopol. Scientific collections are also retained, including unique scientific publications in the libraries and museum of the institutes.

The Federal Agency of Scientific Organizations provides constant and regular funding for research activities of the institutes.

Budget funding of research activities of the institutes as compared to the Ukrainian period increased by 250 percent, and the average salary of researchers increased by over 200 per cent.

Criminal cases

On 2 February 2015, the Investigative Department of Russia's FSB Directorate for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol opened a criminal case under Part. 2 of Art. 280.1 of Russia's Criminal Code in relation to unidentified persons' public calls for action aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation.

The preliminary investigation found that Andrievskaya A.D. in violation of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of 25 July 2002 "On Countering Extremist Activity" (as amended by Federal Laws No. 148-FZ of 27 June 2006 and No. 211-FZ of 24 July 2007), which prohibits using public communication networks for extremist activities, publicly called for action aimed at violating the

territorial integrity of the Russian Federation by using information and telecommunication networks (including Internet).

On 20 July 2015, the investigating officer issued formal notice of the charges filed against Andriyevskaya A.D. as an accused of a crime under Part. 2 of Art. 280.1 of Russia's Criminal Code.

On 9 May 2015, the Investigative Department of Russia's FSB Directorate for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol opened and investigates a criminal case against Chirniy A.V. and other unidentified persons under Part 2 of Art. 205.4, Part 1 of Art. 30 – para. (a) of Part 2 of Art. 30 – Part 3 of Art. 222 of Russia's Criminal Code.

The preliminary investigation revealed that on 9 September 2014 in Simferopol Ukrainian citizens Chirniy A.V., Sentsov O.G., Afanasiev G.S. and Kolchenko A.A., supporters of nationalist organization "Right Sector", made preparations for exploding the Eternal Flame Memorial with the aim of destabilizing activities of the authorities and exerting influence on their decisions.

According to information on the official website of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people", which circulates in the media, on 2 May 2014 the "Mejlis" decided to condemn the ban by the competent authorities of the Russian Federation on free entry of Djemilev M.A. into Crimea, as well as to hold on 3 May 2014 an action of greeting Djemilev M.A. at the entrance to Crimea at checkpoint "Armiansk" on the state border (Turetsky val).

Prior to these events, taking into account available information on possible illegal actions containing signs of extremist activity, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic, in accordance with the Federal Law "On Countering Extremist Activity", on 23 April 2014 warned Chairman of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" Chubarov R.A. and Director General of charitable organization "Crimea Fund" Shevkiev R.F. about the inadmissibility of violation of the law in order to prevent unlawful acts during events dedicated to the Spring and Labor Day, feast of Hydrylez, Victory Day and the Day of Remembrance of Victims of Deportation. Warning was also issued to Avamileva E, a prominent activist of the Mejlis, in connection with the situation that emerged as a result of provocative actions, including the placement of the state flag of Ukraine on the building of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" in Simferopol.

On 3 May 2014, despite these warnings, a group of Crimean Tatars (a total of 1 500 to 2 500 people) arrived to checkpoint "Armiansk" on the state border of the Russian Federation. Around 12 a.m. Ukrainian MP Djemilev M.A. and his party arrived on the border from Ukraine. The above-mentioned Crimean Tatars violently pushed off law enforcement officers, crossed the border of the Russian Federation and formed a "live" corridor in order to enable Djemilev M.A. to cross the border towards the Russian Federation.

In this situation the Council of Ministers of Crimea on 3 May 2014 has sent to the checkpoint units of the People's Militia of Crimea which acted jointly and in cooperation with special units of Russia's Ministry of Internal Affairs, Federal Security Service and interior military forces.

During these unauthorized activities groups of Crimean Tatars instructed by Djemilev M.A. and leaders and activists of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" blocked traffic on the motorway "Kherson – Kerch» (115th km), as well as on automobile roads in 7 other regions of the republic. As of 16 June 2014, police identified the persons who committed these offenses and drew up in respect of them protocols on administrative infractions considered by the courts on their merits. Administrative sanctions in the form of a fine were imposed on 158 persons.

On 4 May 2015, the Investigative Department for the city of Armiansk of the Chief Investigative Directorate of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation for the Republic of Crimea opened a criminal case under Part. 2 of Art.318 of Russia's Criminal Code on the fact of violence against a government representative.

With regard to Djemilev M.A. the competent authority of the Russian Federation (Russia's Federal Security Service), in accordance with the Federal Law "On the Procedure for Exit from, and Entry to, the Russian Federation" on 19 April 2014 found his stay in the Russian Federation undesirable for a period of 5 years.

On 5 July 2014, the commanding officer of border squad at checkpoint "Djankoy-autodorozhnyi" of the Border Guard Directorate of the Federal Security Service of Russia for the Republic of Crimea, on the basis of the decision adopted by FSB, presented to Chubarov R.A.the notice for a foreign citizen of non-permission of entry into the Russian Federation until 4 July 2019.

On the same grounds the competent authority took a similar decision in respect of Yuksel I.

Since the end of 2014, vigorous activities are carried out by the "Committee on Protecting the Rights of the Crimean Tatar people", coordinated by members of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" Bariev E.E., Suleymanov A.M. and Kadyrov S.A. In order to prevent extremism, in December 2014 the Prosecutor's Office announced warnings to these persons.

In addition, on 23 January 2015, the Armiansk City Court examined the protocol of the Directorate of Russia's Federal Migration Service for the Republic of Crimea on an administrative offense, found Kadyrov S.A.guilty of an offense under Part 1.1 of Art. 18.8 of Co RF AI (Violation of the stay in Russia) and sentenced him to a fine of 2 000 rubles and administrative extradition from the Russian Federation in the form of voluntary controlled unassisted exit from the country.

Thus, the Prosecutor's Office of the republic jointly with Russia's FSB, Ministry of Internal Affairs and other bodies adopted a set of precautionary and preventive measures aimed at preventing and countering potential extremist manifestations and other protest actions in the republic.

The "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" at its session of 12 June 2014 decided not to nominate candidates to the State Council of the Republic of Crimea and municipal representative bodies, as well as to call upon all the inhabitants of Crimea to boycott the elections scheduled for 14 September 2014.

On 26 June 2014,during the celebration in Simferopol residential area "Fontany" of the Day of the Crimean Tatar flag, Chairman of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" Chubarov R.A. publicly called for a boycott of the elections to the State Council of the Republic of Crimea.

On the basis of Art. 7 of the Federal Law No. 114-FZ of 25 July 2002 "On Countering Extremist Activity" Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea on 5 July 2014 warned the"Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" represented by its Chairman Chubarov R.A. about the inadmissibility of extremist activity.

In relation to public calls for actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation **with the use of the media, on 29 May 2015 the Investigative Department of Russia's FSB Directorate for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol opened a criminal case** under Part. 2 of Art. 280.1 of Russia's Criminal Code against Ukrainian citizen Chubarov R.A.

The preliminary investigation found that on 1 April 2015 Chubarov R.A., being interviewed in Kiev (Ukraine) by leading Ukrainian TV "Channel 5", said: "...For us, the war will end only when Crimea will be a part of the Ukrainian state...", thus calling for actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation.

On the same day, 1 April 2015, video with this interview of Chubarov R.A. was posted on «YouTube», citing a source publication – the official website of Ukrainian TV "Channel 5".

On 2 April 2015, an article with excerpts from R.A.Chubarov's interview translated into Russian was published on the resource of IT net Internet "Informational portal on event in Crimea" under the heading "Head of Mejlis: war with Russia will end only after the return of Crimea."

In 2015, the Investigative Department of Russia's Federal Security Service Directorate for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol opened 4 criminal cases of a terrorist nature:

–On 22 January 2015, under Part 1 of Art. 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in respect of Zeytullaeva R.B. who was detained on 23 January 2015 in accordance with Art. 91 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and remanded into custody on the same day as a preventive measure;

–On 22 January 2015, under Part 2 of Art. 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in connection with the participation of unidentified persons in terrorist organization "Islamic Liberation Party" (Hizbut-Tahrir al-Islami). On 22 January 2015, Primov Y.V. and Vaitov R.M. were detained in accordance with Art. 91 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and remanded into custody on the same day as a preventive measure. On 7 September 2015, the period of preliminary investigation was extended until 22 November 2015;

–On 1 April 2015, under Part 2 of Art. 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in respect of Sayfullaev F.R. who was detained on 2 April 2015 in accordance with Art. 91 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and remanded into custody on the same day as a preventive measure. On 7 September 2015, the period of preliminary investigation was extended to ten months, i.e., until 22 November 2015.

During the investigation of the above-mentioned criminal cases, on the basis of the decision of a senior investigator of the Investigation Department of Russia's Federal Security Service Directorate for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol to conduct an immediate search at domicile, on 28 January 2015 in the dwelling used by Vaitov R.M. as the place of residence a search was carried out in the premises of the Muslim religious school "Madrasah" located on the second floor of the mosque of religious organization "Muslim Community 'Miunevver' ". During the search two copies of newspaper "Vozrozhdeniye" (February 2014) of four pages and a black notebook with inscriptions "2012" and "Edveys" were removed.

On 30 January 2015, the Leninsky District Court of Sevastopol decided that the search at domicile of Vaitov R.M. was legitimate.

Law enforcement authorities have received no petitions from the representatives of the "Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people" or other public organizations, religious denominations or political parties concerning abductions of their activists or other illegal actions against organizations or their members.

No facts were registered concerning intimidation and acts of violence or harassment in relation to ethnic Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars or representatives of other nationalities, including in

connection with the use of the Ukrainian or Crimean Tatar language in public places or of national symbols.

Earlier, during the verification of alleged violations of the rights of the Crimean Tatar population in the city of Sevastopol, law enforcement authorities questioned Mamutdinov Enver Taliatovich, the Chairman of the Sevastopol regional branch of the "Mejlis", occupying this post since 2012. He stated that since March 2014 the Crimean Tatars have not experienced any harassment, including violent, by the law enforcement agencies of the city. There were no bans on the use of the mother tongue, intimidation, acts of violence or harassment, and he has no information of such cases. He also noted the absence of restrictions on civil, political and other rights.

–Under Part 1 of Art. 205.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in respect of Yenikejev R.Kh. who in October 2014 posted text, photo and video materials justifying terrorist activities in IT Internet social network "Vkontakte". Preliminary investigation is underway.

In 2015, in the field of countering extremist activity 6 criminal cases were opened, including 2 cases in relation to Ukrainian citizens.

On 29 April 2015, the Investigative Department of Russia's Federal Security Service Directorate for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol opened a criminal case under Part 2 of Art. 280.1 of Russia's Criminal Code in relation to Ukrainian citizen **Denisova E.V.** (public calls for action aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation committed with the use of IT net Internet).

On 23 June 2015, Denisova E.V. applied for terminating the prosecution in relation of her on the basis of para. 7 of Part 1 of the Decree of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation No. 6576-6 GD of 24 April 2015 –in accordance with an amnesty act.

On 23 June 2015, the investigator issued a decision to discontinue the criminal prosecution and criminal proceedings against Denisova E.V. on the basis of para. 3 of Part 1 of Art. 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure – in accordance with an amnesty act and provisions stipulated by Part 4 of Art. 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation.

Decision on the termination of criminal prosecution and criminal proceedings against Denisova E.V is legitimate and justified. There are no grounds for its cancellation.

On 25 June 2015, the Leninsky District Investigative Department of the Investigative Directorate of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation for the city of Sevastopol opened a criminal case under Part. 1 of Art. 282 of Russia's Criminal Code against Ukrainian citizen **Y.G. Ilchenko** who posted in social network "Vkontakte" materials aimed at inciting hatred or enmity, as well as humiliating the dignity of a person or group of persons on the grounds of race, ethnicity, language or origin. This act was committed with the use of IT network Internet. Preliminary investigation is underway.

The Chief Investigative Directorate for the Republic of Crimea of the Investigative Committee of Russia is investigating a criminal case opened in the connection with the infliction on 26 February of bodily harm on **Korneeva V.D. and Postnyi I.A.** during a rally near the building of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, which caused the death of the victims.

On 29 January 2015, the investigator, acting under Art. 91 and 92 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, detained **Chygoz Akhtem Zeytullaevich**, a citizen of Ukraine, Deputy Chairman of the "Mejlis the Crimean Tatar people", responsible for work with the bodies

of national self-governance. On 29 January 2015, pursuant to Art. 171 and 172 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, a decision was taken to abduct him under Part. 2 of Art.212 of Russia's Criminal Code.

On 29 January 2015, by the decision of the Kiev District Court of Simferopol of the Republic of Crimea, Chiygoz A.Z. was remanded into custody as a preventive measure. Subsequently, the court extended the detention of Chiygoz A.Z. up to 19 November 2015.

Cantemirov E.E., Emirvaliev E.E., Yunusov T.A., Asanov A.A., Nebiev E.B. and Deggermendzhy M.B. were indicted as defendants and remanded into custody alongside Chiygoz A.Z. Subsequently, in relation to Kantemirova EE, Emiraliev E.E, Yunusov T.A. and Nebiev E.B. his measure was replaced by preventive measures in the form of the guaranty of defendants' appearance with criminal responsibility for non-appearance.

On 17 April 2015, Kiev District Court of Simferopol of the Republic of Crimea remanded AsanovA.A. into custody; subsequently, this preventive measure was extended until 15 October 2015.

In accordance with Art. 215 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation, on 1 September 2015 the investigator notified the accused of the end of the preliminary investigation of the criminal case.

Due to the fact that the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea and accused Nebiev E.B. concluded a pre-trial agreement, on 1 July 2015 in respect of this accused a separate criminal case was opened according to the components of crime under Part. 2 of Art. 212 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. On 24 August 2015, an approved indictment and a recommendation on the special order of the court hearing and adjudication of the criminal case were sent to the Centralnyi District Court of Simferopol in the Republic of Crimea for consideration on the merits.

Prosecutor General's Office
of the Russian Federation

Annex 912

Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, No. 5-APG15-110s, Ruling (18 November 2015)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document



COPY

**SUPREME COURT
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
No. 5-APG15-110s
RULING**

Moscow

November 18, 2015

The judicial panel for administrative cases of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, comprised of Presiding Judge V.P. Merkulov,

Judges E.V. Gorchakova and I.D. Abakumova,

with the minutes kept by court clerk N.V. Tsariova,

examined in a closed court hearing the administrative case brought by Yuksel Ismet contesting the decision of the Russian Federal Security Service to ban him from entering the Russian Federation based on his appeal against the May 14, 2015 ruling of the Moscow City Court, which disallowed his complaint.

Having heard the report by RF Supreme Court Judge E.V. Gorchakova, clarifications offered by Yuksel Ismet's representative – I.G. Vasilyev, who reasserted the arguments contained in the appeal, and the statement by RF Federal Security Service representative S.E. Potapov, who objected to the appeal being granted, the judicial panel for administrative cases of the RF Supreme Court

ascertained the following:

Yuksel Ismet filed a complaint with the court contesting the June 30, 2014 decision of the Russian Federal Security Service to ban him from entering the Russian Federation for a 5-year period until June 30, 2019.

To substantiate his claims, the appellant cited the fact that he is a citizen of Turkey, had lived with his family at his registered address of residence in Evpatoria, holds a permanent residence permit issued by Ukraine, is married to a national of Ukraine with whom he has fathered a common child, is the director of Asbay LLC and the general coordinator of the Crimean News information agency based in Simferopol, and also is an aide to the Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, and had lived with his family at his registered address of residence in Evpatoria until the Crimean Republic was admitted to the Russian Federation.

The appellant believes that the decision of the RF Federal Security Service banning him from entering the Russian Federation for a 5-year period pursuant to Clause 1, Part 1 of Article 27 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of August 15, 1996 *On the Procedure for Entering the Russian Federation and Exiting the Russian Federation*, about which he learned upon trying to enter the Russian Federation from the territory of Ukraine on August 10, 2014 via the Armyansk state border crossing point of the Republic of Crimea, is unlawful because he cannot pose a danger to the defense capability or security of the state, public order or public health, and there is no evidence to the contrary.

The claims were disallowed by a decision of the Moscow City Court of May 14, 2015.

In his appeal, Yuksel Ismet calls for the court decision to be reversed as having been issued in a manner that violates provisions of substantive law.

The parties to the case were notified in a due and timely manner about the venue and time of examination of the appeal. The appellant did not show up for the court hearing.

Pursuant to Part 3 of Article 150 and Part 1 of Article 307 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure, the judicial panel for administrative cases of the RF Supreme Court finds it possible to examine the case in the absence of Yuksel Ismet.

The appellate court examines the administrative case in its full scope and is not bound by the reasoning and arguments presented in the statement of appeal, pleadings and objections to the appeal (Part 1 of Article 308 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure).

After examining the case evidence and discussing the arguments of the appeal, the judicial panel for administrative cases of the RF Supreme Court finds no grounds on which to reverse the court decision that was issued in line with applicable legislation.

In disallowing the claim, the court concluded correctly that the temporary restrictive measures applied by the Russian Federal Security Service against Yuksel Ismet pursue a legitimate goal, are proportional and necessary, and do not violate his rights.

In doing so, the court of first instance reasonably proceeded from the premise that, by virtue of Article 55 of the Russian Constitution, human and citizen rights and freedoms may be limited by federal legislation only to the extent necessary, including to ensure the country's defense and security.

According to Part 1 of Article 27 of the Russian Constitution, a person who is legitimately present in the territory of the Russian Federation may freely move and choose the place of stay and residence. Notably, while providing for every person's right to freely exit the Russian Federation, the Russian Constitution provides for the right to unobstructed entry into the Russian Federation only for citizens of the Russian Federation (Part 2 of the cited article).

Part 3 of Article 62 of the Russian Constitution sets forth the equality of rights and obligations of foreign nationals and stateless persons in the Russian Federation with those of Russian citizens, except as otherwise expressly provided by federal laws or international treaties of the Russian Federation.

In particular, the federal law in question is Federal Law No. 114-FZ of August 15, 1996 *On the Procedure for Entering the Russian Federation and Exiting the Russian Federation*, in which legislators elaborated on the above-mentioned constitutional provision within their scope of authority to specify the instances in which a foreign national can be banned from entering the Russian Federation.

Specifically, Clause 1 of Part 1 of Article 27 of this Federal Law states that a foreign national may be banned from entering the Russian Federation if this ban is necessary to ensure the defense capability or security of the state, public order or public health.

This legislative regulation is consistent with the principle entrenched in the Russian Constitution whereby human and citizen rights and freedoms may be limited by federal legislation only to the extent necessary to protect the fundamentals of the constitutional system, morality, health, rights and legitimate interests of others, ensure defense of the nation and security of the state (Part 3 of Article 55), and does not contravene the universally accepted principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation, which form a part of the Russian legal system by virtue of Article 15 (Part 4) of the Russian Constitution.

According to Section 2 of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Rome, November 4, 1950), there shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Similar provisions are contained in Articles 12 and 13 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16, 1966.

In examining this case, the court established based on the June 30, 2014 order banning Yuksel Ismet from entering the Russian Federation that his activity is jeopardizing the defense capability and security of the Russian Federation, and that the document in question lists specific circumstances and supporting evidence, and therefore rightfully concluded that Yuksel Ismet was lawfully banned from entering the Russian Federation because his activities in the territory of the Russian Federation jeopardize national security.

Under Article 1 of Federal Law No. 40-FZ of April 3, 1995 *On the Federal Security Service*, the Federal Security Service is the only centralized system of agencies of the Federal Security Service tasked with ensuring the security of the Russian Federation within its scope of authority.

Federal Security Service agencies must detect, prevent, and deter any intelligence or other activities by special services and organizations of foreign countries as well as individuals aimed at compromising the security of the Russian Federation; to decide—as required by Russian laws—issues pertaining to entry into the Russian Federation and exit from the Russian Federation by foreign nationals and stateless persons, and also the conditions on which foreign nationals and stateless persons may be present in the Russian Federation (Clauses (b) and (r) of Article 12 of said law).

According to Clause 7 of the Guidelines on measures to prevent entry into the Russian Federation by foreign nationals and stateless persons who are barred from entering the Russian Federation, and on measures to control entry into the Russian Federation by foreign nationals and stateless persons, approved by Order No. 0483 of the Federal Security Service dated December 9, 2008, upon discovering facts falling under the jurisdiction of security agencies and listed in Articles 26 and 27 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of August 15, 1996 *On the Procedure for Entering the Russian Federation and Exiting the Russian Federation*, based on which a foreign national may be denied entry to the Russian Federation, operative units of security agencies must prepare materials documenting said facts.

After analyzing in systemic unit, the imperative provisions of federal legislation, the court rightly concluded that officials of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation made the decision to ban Yuksel Ismet from entering the Russian Federation in line with their powers to protect national security and in keeping with procedural guarantees provided by law.

The appellant's arguments were examined by the court of first instance, which performed an appropriate legal assessment reasonably detailed in the judicial act being appealed, and the judicial panel for administrative cases finds no reasons to disagree with it. The argument made in the statement of appeal to the effect that the court of first instance violated the adversarial principle and the principle of equality of the parties because the appellant was not personally present at the court hearing is without merit because the examination of this case, which contains information constituting a state secret, was conducted in a closed court hearing in which the use of video conferencing is prohibited (Parts 2 and 6 of Article 10 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation).

Other arguments of the appeal are based on a misinterpretation of provisions of substantive law. They do not refute the findings of the court of first instance, which is why the judicial panel finds no reasons to grant the appeal and reverse the legitimate and reasonable court decision.

In light of the foregoing and guided by Article 309 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of the Russian Federation, the judicial panel for administrative cases of the RF Supreme Court

has ruled:

To uphold the May 14, 2014 decision of the Moscow City Court without alterations and disallow the appeal of Yuksel Ismet.

Presiding Judge [Signature]

Judges [Signature] [Signature]

[Seal] Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

"TRUE COPY"
 Clerk of the court hearing at the
 secretariat of the 2nd judicial
 assembly, staff member of the
 Judicial Panel for Administrative
 Cases of the Supreme Court of the
 Russian Federation
 [Signature]
 (Initials, last name)
 November 18, 2015

Annex 913

Case No. 2A-3/2016, Decision of 26 April 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea concerning the appeal of the ban of the Mejlis

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

DECISION

In the name of the Russian Federation

April 26, 2016

Simferopol

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea consisting of Presiding Judge N.A. Terentieva,

Judges L.A.-V. Yusupova, E.G. Pavlovsky,

with Secretary O.V. Kuzmenko

making audio record-keeping,

having examined in an open court session an administrative case on administrative statement of claim of the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea in the interests of the Russian Federation and an indeterminate number of persons to public association the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people to ban activities of the public association according to the procedure and per Art. 9 of Federal law dated July 25, 2002 No. 1145-FZ "On counteracting extremist activities"

has established:

The Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea appealed to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea with an administrative claim for recognition of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as an extremist organization and for banning its activities according to the procedure and per Art. 9 of Federal law dated July 25, 2002 No. 114-FZ "On counteracting extremist activities"

In support of the administrative claim, the Prosecutor pointed out that according to the information from the Main Department of the Ministry of Justice of Russia in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol dated February 10, 2016, No. 93-867/16, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People has no state registration and has not applied with the appropriate application; the Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People is R.A. Chubarov who replaced M.A. Dzhemilev on this post in 2013.

As can be seen from the statements by the Prosecutor, in February 2004, the Mejlis organized a campaign to destruct the property of the Orthodox Holy Dormition Monastery in Bakhchisaray. Since 2008, the Mejlis has organized a number of actions to block the activities of district and city

councils, district police departments and the prosecutor's office. On February 26, 2014, the leaders of the Mejlis organized an unsanctioned rally, during which 70 people were injured, of whom 2 succumbed to their injuries. During the riots, property in the building of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea was damaged and destroyed. On May 3, 2014, when the Mejlis held an unauthorized event in the territory of Armyansk, the Republic of Crimea, during which the protesters violently forced out the members of the Border Service of the Russian Federation and the police from the border crossing, captured and held it for about 5 hours until the arrival of additional law enforcement forces. The public calls made by R.A. Chubarov, and the citizens who arrived with him led to riots in the territory of Armyansk, as well as to blocking of roads in the Belogorsky, Bakhchisaraisky, Krasnogvardeysky, Leninsky, Sovietsky districts, Sudak and other localities of the Republic.

As can be seen from the administrative claim, for the said violations of the law, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea announced 17 warnings on the inadmissibility of extremist activities by members of the Mejlis. On April 1, 2015, R.A. Chubarov, while being in Kiev, Ukraine, and giving an interview to the hosts of Channel 5 on Ukrainian television said "... for us, the war is over only when the Crimea is in the Ukrainian State. The video of the interview was published on the Internet. On this fact, a criminal case was open, which is currently under investigation. On September 8, 2015, the leaders of the Mejlis declared the so-called "people's (civilian) blockade of Crimea" by blocking the roads for freight transportation and then disconnecting the power supply. At a meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on September 14, 2015, R.A. Chubarov appealed to join the protest, and on September 18, 2015 in Genichesk, the Kherson region, he held a meeting of the council to organize the "blockade of the Crimea", identifying the campaign sites. Since September 20, 2015, near the state border of the Russian Federation (in places bordering the Republic of Crimea), representatives of the Mejlis and Ukrainian organization Right Sector have held protest actions involving blocking of transport communications and all 3 points border crossings from the territory of Ukraine to the Republic of Crimea: Kalanchak, Chaplinka, Chongar. On September 20, 2015, R.A. Chubarov in the territory of the Genichesky district, the Kherson region, Ukraine, in a public speech in front of general public, called for the actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, namely: "Our goal is to unoccupy Crimea and restore the territorial integrity of Ukraine, liberate

all citizens of Ukraine who are forced to live in the occupied territories and return Crimea to Ukraine.” This fact is being investigated in a criminal case. On November 24, 2015, the FSB Investigations Division in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol prosecuted for the offense under Clauses "a" and "b" Part 2 Art. 281 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation due to the blowing up of overhead power line supports, aimed at the destruction of the vital infrastructure of Crimea. With the participation of Mejlis members, under the leadership of its Chairman, obstacles were created to repair the overhead power line supports. These actions caused the disconnection from the power supply and communications of all vital infrastructure in the Republic of Crimea and the city of federal significance of Sevastopol. Damages amounted to RUB 1,123,971,317. These actions affected the entire population of the peninsula.

At the court hearing, representatives of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea supported the administrative claim in full and asked to satisfy them, referring to the evidence of extremist activities of the administrative defendant, presented to the court.

The respondent did not admit the claim, citing the fact that the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People is not a public organization but the supreme plenipotentiary representative body of the Crimean Tatar people formed by election. The defendant's arguments are that regional and local mejlises, although constituting together with the Kurultai and the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People a single system of national self-government bodies of the Crimean Tatar people, are not structural subdivisions of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People. In connection with the specified, he is not the proper defendant in the case. The arguments of the Prosecutor's Office on holding by the Mejlis of unauthorized mass public events are not the basis for qualifying the activities of the Mejlis as extremist in accordance with Cl. Part 1 Art. 1 FZ "On counteracting extremist activities". The peaceful rally "to meet the legendary human rights activist, leader of the Crimean Tatar people, Mustafa Dzhemilev, at the entrance to Crimea at the Armyansk checkpoint", which was adopted by the decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People on May 2, 2014, may not qualify as a public event. The public calls by R.A. Chubarov to boycott election to the State Council of the Republic of Crimea during the celebration of the Crimean Tatar Flag Day in Simferopol on June 26, 2014 cannot be qualified as extremist activity. In addition, according to the explanations of the representative of the respondent, the statements of R.A. Chubarov, without

a decision of the collegiate body of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People are considered his personal statements, not relating to the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as an organization.

The representative of the person concerned, the State Committee for Interethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea asked to satisfy the Prosecutor's claim, pointing out that since 2014, the Crimean Tatar society has seen a significant increase in the activity of public associations of the Crimean Tatar people, registered in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation, with the main objective being the protection of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people on the basis of a constructive attitude in cooperation with public authorities. They include interregional Crimean Tatar public movement Qirim Birligi, regional public organization The elders of the Crimean Tatar people Namus, regional public organization Committee of Crimean Tatar Youth, local national-cultural autonomous units of Crimean Tatars in Simferopol and Sudak, Crimean inter-regional public organization for reinstating the national integrity, equality, rights and status of the Crimean Tatar people, The national movement of Crimean Tatars, the Republican public organization of Crimean Tatar of was veterans and disabled persons, of labor and military service, the Association of Crimean Tatar Entrepreneurs and others. In 2015, the State Committee for Interethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea helped Crimean Tatar non-governmental associations to hold conferences, visits to the regions of the Republic of Crimea for public meetings.

In the Republic of Crimea, there are more than 30 public associations advocating for the rights and interests of the Crimean Tatar people, having more than 20,000 people.

In particular:

- Interregional public organization Interregional Public Movement of the Crimean Tatar People Qirim (hereinafter - the Movement) is an association of citizens of the Russian Federation on a voluntary basis, which aims at enhancing the solution of political, legal, socio-economic and ethnic-cultural problems of the Crimean Tatar people and its integration into Russian society, improve the well-being of all inhabitants of Crimea, regardless of nationality and religion.

- Regional Public Organization to Promote the Revival of the Crimean Tatar people Qirim Birligi (hereinafter - the Organization). The objective of the organization is association of citizens and public associations (legal entities) in order to promote the comprehensive

development of the Crimean Tatar people, protect its legitimate interests and rights.

– **Regional public organization Society of Crimean Tatars**

Inkishaf, the main objectives of which are to protect legal rights, as well as social, artistic, economic, scientific, national-cultural, sports and other interests of the Crimean Tatar people. Attraction of Crimean Tatar youth to the implementation of educational, scientific, cultural and educational activities in order to foster the development of the Crimean Tatar democratic society.

– On February 21, 2016, the **Crimean Tatar Association of**

Entrepreneurs was established, to integrate the Crimean Tatar businessmen for promoting their entrepreneurial activity, protecting their legitimate interests and rights in the framework of the current law of the Russian Federation, as well as popularizing the Crimean Tatar business and supporting its entry to international level.

On March 5, 2016, in Simferopol on the eve of the international women's day (March 8), women's forum Take care of a mother's heart took place. Its participants called on the UN to condemn and suppress the destructive activities of Mustafa Dzhemilev, Refat Chubarov, as well as organizer of the power blockade and the so-called Crimean Tatar battalion Lenur Islyamov.

The Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Crimean Federal District has the Advisory Council on the implementation of the program within the framework of the implementation of Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated April 21, 2014 No. 268 "On measures for the rehabilitation of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and public support for their revival and development" (hereinafter - the Advisory Council), whose main objective is to facilitate and monitor the implementation of the abovementioned Decree of the President of the Russian Federation.

Decree of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea dated December 24, 2014 No. 379-1/14 (as amended) set up a Commission of the Republic of Crimea to restore the rights of rehabilitated victims of political repression in order to assist in the restoration of the rights of rehabilitated victims of political repression and persons recognized as victims of political repression (hereinafter - the rehabilitated) and to perpetuate their memory.

In addition, representation and protection of the rights of deported

citizens in the territory of the Republic of Crimea is carried out by the existing public associations of Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Germans, Crimean Tatars, and Italians: Public Union the Association of Crimean Returnees - Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks and Germans.

By virtue of the foregoing, and taking into account the facts and circumstances described in the lawsuit by the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea, the State Committee for Interethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea believes that the Mejlis does not carry out the protection of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people in the political, economic and cultural life of society.

The representative of the person concerned, the Main Department of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, I.M. Demetskaya, requested in the hearing to satisfy the claims of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Crimea, recalling that, under Article 8 of the law "On public associations", a public association in the Russian Federation is considered to be established regardless of how it was created, both with a legal person status, and without the status of a legal person, from the moment of adoption of the decision to establish it, approval of the Charter, and in this case the Regulations on election of bodies. **The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People has the signs of a public association. In addition, the law stipulates that public associations since the adoption of the decision to establish them, approval of the Regulations or another Act, act within the legal framework of the Russian Federation on legal grounds, enjoying all the rights and obligations of a public association in addition to the rights and obligations of a legal person.**

After hearing the parties and having examined the materials of the case, the court comes to the next stage.

Decision to establish the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People (hereinafter - the Mejlis) was adopted on June 19, 2013 at the 6th Kurultai (Congress) from the delegates; R.A. Chubarov was elected Chairman of the Mejlis.

According to the information of the Chief Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol dated February 10, 2016, the decision on state registration of non-profit organization called the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People by the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation was not taken; the institution operates without official registration in bodies of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, not establishing a legal person.

Under Part 5 Article 82 of Federal law No. 82-FZ "On public

associations”, a public association means a voluntary, self-governing, non-profit organization created at the initiative of citizens united on the basis of common interests for the implementation of the common objectives set out in the charter of the public association (hereinafter - the statutory objectives).

The Mejlis has signs of a public association, defined by Federal Law No. 82-FZ "On public associations", namely, it was established at a congress, its participants are individuals who have expressed support for the objectives of the Association and/or its particular actions, participating in its activities, without the mandatory registration of participation conditions; at a congress, the participants of the association have the right to elect and be elected to the governing and control and audit bodies of the association, as well as to monitor the activities of the offices; it operates on the basis of the Regulations "On the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People", the Regulations "On local bodies of national self-government of the Crimean Tatar People".

In accordance with Clause 4.5 of the Regulations "On the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People", to implement the decisions of the Kurultai and Mejlis, the bodies of national self-government - regional and local councils - are elected.

According to Clauses 2.2., 2.4., 2.5., 4.2., 4.5 of the Regulations "On local bodies of national self-government of the Crimean Tatar People", the decision to establish a local, regional Mejlis, defining their territorial basis, adoption of the name is adopted by the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People; the powers of local, regional Mejlis include, *inter alia*, organizing the implementation of decisions taken by the Kurultai of the Crimean Tatar People, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, its Presidium; early termination of the powers of Chairman of the local, regional Mejlis is the exclusive competence of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

Taking into account the foregoing, the court finds that the Mejlis has regional and local councils in its structure, according to the Regulations "On local bodies of national self-government of the Crimean Tatar People". According to the Regulations "On the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People", regional and local mejlises are accountable to the Mejlis, as they are required to comply with the decision of the Mejlis, are established and operate on the basis of decisions of the Mejlis.

Article 12 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation stipulates that local self-government is recognized and guarantee in the Russian Federation. Local self-government is independent within its authority.

Russian Federal Law “On general principles of organization of local self-government in the Russian Federation” No. 131-FZ stipulates common legal, territorial, institutional and economic principles of local self-government in the Russian Federation, state guarantees of its implementation in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

The form of exercise by the people of its power, providing, within the limits defined by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, and in cases stipulated by federal laws, the laws of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, for independent and responsible resolution by the people, directly and/or through local authorities, of issues of local significance, proceeding from the interests of the people, taking into account historical and other local traditions by virtue of article 1 FZ “On general principles of organization of local self-government in the Russian Federation” No. 131-FZ is local self-government in the Russian Federation.

The Mejlis that has in its structure regional and local mejlises is not a body of local self-government or an alternative body of local self-government, is not a representative and executive body elected in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation, recognizing that each person has freedom of thought and freedom of expression, the right of association, the right to the free use of their abilities and property for entrepreneurial or other economic activity not prohibited by law, prohibits propaganda or agitation inciting social, racial, national or religious hatred or hostility, propaganda of social, racial, national, religious or linguistic superiority, as well as the creation and activities of public associations whose objectives or actions are directed at changing the foundations of the constitutional order and violating the integrity of the Russian Federation, undermining the security of the state, creation of armed militias, inciting social, racial, national and religious hatred (Articles 13, 29, 30, 34). By ensuring human and civil rights and freedoms, the state has the right to set in a Federal law restriction of rights and freedoms in order to protect the foundations of the constitutional system, morality, health, rights and lawful interests of other persons, ensure national defense and state security (Art. 55 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation). This is consistent with international legal standards, which, proclaiming the right of everyone to hold opinions without interference and the right to freedom of expression, at the same time, provide that any advocacy of national, racial or religious

hatred that incites discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law (Articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).

By virtue of Clause 2, Article 11 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms dated November 4, 1950, the exercise of the right to freedom of assembly and association is not subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

According to Part 6 Article 44 of Federal law dated May 19, 1995 No. 82-FZ "On public associations", a public association can be terminated and its activities can be prohibited in accordance with the procedure and on the grounds stipulated by the Federal law "On counteracting extremist activities".

The extremist activities, in accordance with the concept contained in Clause 1 Part 1 Article 1 of the Federal law dated July 25, 2002 No. 114-FZ "On counteracting extremist activities" means activities consisting of:

forcible change of the foundations of the constitutional order and violating the integrity of the Russian Federation;

public justification of terrorism and other terrorist activity;

incitement of social, racial, national or religious hatred;

promotion of exclusiveness, superiority or inferiority of a person on the grounds of its social, racial, national, religious or linguistic affiliation or attitude to religion;

violation of rights, freedoms and lawful interests of a person and citizen, depending on its social, racial, national, religious or linguistic affiliation or attitude to religion;

hindering the exercise by citizens of their electoral rights and right to participate in the referendum or violating the secrecy of voting, coupled with violence or threat thereof;

obstruction of the lawful activity of state bodies, bodies of local self-government, election commissions, public and religious associations, or other organizations, coupled with violence or threat thereof;

committing crimes on the grounds specified in Clause "e" of the first Part Article 63 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation;

propaganda and public demonstration of Nazi paraphernalia or symbols or paraphernalia or symbols, confusingly similar to Nazi paraphernalia or symbols, any public demonstration of paraphernalia or symbols of

extremist organizations.

public calls for those acts or mass dissemination of obviously extremist materials, as well as their manufacture or possession for the purpose of mass dissemination;

public knowingly false accusation of a person holding a public office of the Russian Federation or a public office of a Russian Federation constituent territory of committing crimes during the performance of their duties, referred to in this article and are a crime;

organization and preparation of such acts, as well as incitement to their implementation;

funding such acts or other assistance in their organization, preparation and implementation, including through the provision of training, printing and logistics, telephone and other communications or information services.

The most dangerous types of extremism in accordance with the strategy for combating extremism in the Russian Federation until 2025 approved by the President of the Russian Federation on November 28, 2014 are nationalist, religious and political extremism, which are reflected in the incitement of hatred or hostility on the grounds of sex, race, nationality, language, religion or membership of a particular social group, including through the dissemination of calls to violent actions, especially through information and telecommunication networks including the Internet, by holding uncoordinated actions, organizing mass disturbances and terrorist attacks.

Countering extremist activity is carried out by identifying, preventing and curbing extremist activities of public and religious associations, other organizations, natural persons (Article 3 of Federal law dated July 25, 2002 No. 114-FZ "On counteracting extremist activities").

Article 9 of Federal law dated July 25, 2002 No. 114-FZ "On counteracting extremist activities" establishes that in the Russian Federation, the establishment and activities of public and religious associations, and other organizations whose objectives or actions are aimed at exercising extremist activities is prohibited. In the case provided for in Part 4 Article 7 of this Federal law, in the case a public association or another organization, or their regional or other structural subdivision perform extremist activities, entailing violation of human and civil rights and freedoms, causing injury to the person, health, environment, public order, public safety, property, the legitimate economic interests of natural and/or legal persons, society and state, or create a real danger of causing such harm, the relevant public or religious association or another

organization may be terminated, and the activities of the relevant public or religious association which is not a legal entity could be banned by a court decision on the basis of the application of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation or the appropriate Prosecutor subordinate to him/her.

Article 7 of Federal law dated July 25, 2002 No. 114-FZ "On counteracting extremist activities" establishes that a public or religious association or other organization in case of revealing evidence of their activities, including in at least one of their regional or other subdivisions, of signs of extremism, is warned in writing on the inadmissibility of such activities with specifying the grounds for warning, including violations. If it possible to use corrective measures, the warning shall also indicate the term, within which these violations should be corrected, not less than two months from the date of the warning.

Warning to a public or religious association or other organization shall be made by the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation or the relevant prosecutor subordinated to him/her. Warning to a public or religious association can be also made by the Federal executive authority which carries out functions in the field of state registration of non-profit organizations, public associations and religious organizations (hereinafter - the federal body of state registration), or its respective territorial body.

In accordance with Part 4 Article 7 of this law, if warning of the presence of extremist signs in the activity of a public association was not appealed to the court in the prescribed manner or not found by the court to be illegal, and if the term indicated in the warning, the relevant public association did not resolve violations giving rise to the warning, or if within twelve months from the date of warning new facts are revealed, evidencing the signs of extremism in the activity of a public association, it shall be terminated in the manner prescribed by this federal law.

The arguments of the Prosecutor on the extremist nature of the Mejlis found its objective confirmation during the trial in this case.

So, on May 2, 2014, the Mejlis decided to hold on May 3, 2014, the action to meet Mustafa Dzhemilev at the entrance to Crimea at the Armyansk checkpoint (assembly place on the road Simferopol-Kherson at the exit from Armyansk). The decision was posted on the website of the Mejlis, at <http://gtmm.org/> (the certificate of inspection dated October 5, 2015)

Based on this decision of the Mejlis, on May 3, 2014, the Mejlis prepared and conducted an unauthorized mass public event in the territory Armyansk, the Republic of Crimea, engaging numerous population groups

in the uncoordinated protest, which subsequently transformed into a violent riot: the demonstrators pushed out the servicemen of the Border Service of the Russian Federation and the police from the border crossing; policemen of the operational special police battalion Berkut A.V. Krupsky, D.V. Belogurov, A.N. Shalin have suffered injuries.

The circumstances of violence during the mass public event and as a result, damage to health are supported by effective sentences of the Armyansk City Court dated December 7, 2015 on the criminal case, Armyansk City Court dated May 28, 2015 on a criminal case, Armyansk City Court dated December 10, 2015 on a criminal case.

In accordance with these sentences, on May 3, 2014, on the road Armyansk-Kherson, near the border crossing of individuals and vehicles Armyansk (Turetsky Val located on the 115 kilometer of the road Kherson-Dzhankoy-Feodosiya-Kerch, the Republic of Crimea), uniformed policemen of the operational special police battalion Berkut, executing their official duties of keeping public order and combating the illegal crossing of the border of the Russian Federation, suffered harm to their health inflicted by numerous people.

The conclusions of the above effective court sentences on the application in such circumstances of violence against representatives of authorities in connection with their performance of official powers are prejudicial for this case.

Thus, on May 3, 2014, as a result of the unauthorized mass public event, the obstruction of the lawful activities of state bodies of the border guard service and the police took place, coupled with the violence and the threat of its use, which should be defined as a manifestation of extremism.

Clauses 4.5 part 1 of the Strategy to counter extremism in the Russian Federation until 2025 approved by the President of the Russian Federation on November 28, 2014, the notion of "manifestation of extremism" includes dangerous and wrongful acts committed due to political, ideological, racial, ethnic, or religious hatred or hostility, as well as acts that contributed to creating or exacerbating of inter-ethnic, religious and regional conflicts. Extremism in all its forms interferes with civil peace and accord, undermining public security and state integrity of the Russian Federation, poses a real threat to the conservation of the foundations of the constitutional system, interethnic and interconfessional consent.

National security refers to the state of protection of the individual, society and the state against internal and external threats, in order to ensure constitutional rights, freedoms, decent quality and standard of living for

citizens, sovereignty, territorial integrity and sustainable development of the Russian Federation, the defense and security of the state.

Threat to national security is the direct or indirect possibility of damage to constitutional rights, freedoms, decent quality and standard of living of citizens, sovereignty and territorial integrity, sustainable development of the Russian Federation, the defense and security of the State. Thus, components (subjects) of national security are personal, public and state security, the underlying of which is the security of the person.

On May 3, 2014, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea warned Chairman of the Mejlis, R.A. Chubarov, against exercising extremist activities. Facts proving the signs of extremism in the activity of the Mejlis is the organization and implementation of actions on May 3, 2014 in Armyansk, resulting in the use of physical force by the protesters pushing out police officers and border guards of the Russian Federation from the Turetsky Val border crossing, actually capturing the border crossing from 12 PM to 5 PM on May 3, 2014.

In the order established by current laws, article 7 FZ "On counteracting extremist activities"; this warning has not been appealed.

In 2 months from the date of warning dated May 3, 2014, new evidence was identified about the signs of extremism in the activities of the Mejlis and, therefore, on July 5, 2014, the Prosecutor's Office of Crimea made warning to Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People R.A. Chubarov against exercising extremist activity.

This warning has not been appealed either.

From the video, viewed under the Certificate of examination dated February 11, 2016, it is clear that on April 1, 2015, on Channel 5 of the Ukrainian television Chairman of the Mejlis R.A. Chubarov stated: ". .. for us, the war is over only when the Crimea is in the Ukrainian State", "Ukraine should prepare for a full-scale military conflict with Russia." "I am one of those who urged to prepare for the worst - open war with Russia.

This video is posted on YOUTUBE at:

«<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VbEpx-pXXeM> on April 1, 2015.

On April 2, 2015, the article with the parts of the aforementioned interview of R.A. Chubarov was published on the information and telecommunication network resource Information Portal - Events of Crimea (<http://www.sobyiya.info>) under the title "Head of Mejlis: war with Russia will end only after the return of Crimea."

In relation to R.A. Chubarov, as the Chairman of Mejlis on the fact of

the statements made on Channel 5 of the Ukrainian television on April 1, 2015, a criminal case was opened under Part 2 Art. 280.1 of the Criminal code of Russia, which is confirmed by the ruling on opening criminal proceedings and taking it up dated May 29, 2015.

During his speech on February 26, 2016, R Chubarov says in the third minute of the video: "At a meeting of the National Security and Defense Council on Crimea in 2014, I would have encouraged all to declare a state of war with Russia," as evidenced by the video, viewed under the Certificate of examination dated April 8, 2016. This video is posted on the YOUTUBE video hosting at:

"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yQTQvO-CDC4> by 112 Ukraine channel (the channel) on February 26, 2016.

On March 17, 2016, R. Chubarov in his interview in the studio of Radio Liberty in Prague said: "during the unoccupation, the first to enter will be the military, they will ensure public order. Russia will leave Crimea, together with it those will run whom we call collaborators etc.", as evidenced by the video, viewed under the Certificate of examination dated April 8, 2016. This video is posted on the website at:

"<http://ru.krymr.com./content/article/27622173.html/> on March 17, 2016.

In evaluating the evidence, the court finds that, in accordance with Art. 3 of FZ dated March 6, 2006, No. 35-FZ "On counteracting terrorism", remarks of the Mejlis Chairman involve appeals to violent actions, the ideology of violence and practice of affecting the adoption of a decision by public authorities, local self-government bodies or international organizations related to the threatening of the people and/or other forms of illegal acts of violence.

The materials of the case state that the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea, in the period from April 23, 2014 to February 16, 2015, due to the illegal activities of the Mejlis, planning and organization of provocative unsanctioned rallies made 11 warnings in order to prevent extremism.

The acceptance by the Mejlis of violent methods to achieve the declared objectives is confirmed by other evidence of illegal activity of its representatives.

On September 8, 2015, in Kiev, the press conference Civic blockade of Crimea took place, where Chairman of the Mejlis R.A. Chubarov announced the start of the campaign to immediate block the administrative boundary line with Crimea by blocking the roads for freight transportation.

These circumstances are confirmed by a video posted on the

YOUTUBE video hosting at:

"<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lini6tgPFWU> on September 9, 2015 and viewed by the special agents of the Center to Counter Extremism in the Republic of Crimea under the Certificate of examination of Internet resource dated February 11, 2016.

On September 8, 2015, at a press conference in the Ukrainian Crisis medical Center on the topic: "Civilian blockade of Crimea ", featuring R Chubarov, M. Dzhemilev and L Islyamov, where the participants of the press conference announced the complete blocking of the delivery of goods to Crimea and the announcement of the action start date.

These circumstances are confirmed by a video posted on the YOUTUBE video hosting at:

◊ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBS9FgXCBtg> and viewed by the special agents of the Center to Counter Extremism in the Republic of Crimea under the Certificate of examination of Internet resource dated February 11, 2016.

◊ On September 2015, R.A. Chubarov in the territory of the Genichesky district, the Kherson region, Ukraine, in a public speech in front of general public, called for the actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, namely: ".. the civilian blockade of Crimea. Our goal is to unoccupy Crimea and restore the territorial integrity of Ukraine. liberate all citizens of Ukraine who are forced to live in the occupied territories and return Crimea to Ukraine. We understand that this objective will be achieved by our actions to be established step by step. We believe that the civilian blockade, which starts today, is the first step and other steps will follow, step by step, in September, October. Dear friends, today we start the first steps. We do not pass a single car, truck with any cargo, which wants to cross the administrative border to Crimea. To avoid any inconveniences associated with traffic jams and congestion, we do not pass any truck; we do not pass unloaded trucks, if any. At each point we will have senior people who will be coordinating our activities. This is very important; this is the way it was on the Maidan in Kiev and other cities of Ukraine.

The video with the speech of R. Chubarov in Chongar us placed online on the YOUTUBE video hosting at: <http://www.youtube.com/vatch?v=tEUL10BkT8A> and confirmed by Certificate of examination dated February 12, 2016.

From the video, viewed with the participation of a specialist in the field of information technology, under Certificate of investigation activities

"Examination of objects and documents" dated February 10, 2016, it is clear that the blockade was carried out by the Mejlis jointly with fighters from the Right Sector.

This video recording was posted on September 20, 2015, on the YOUTUBE video hosting at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OT-hF9YXsk&nohtml5=False> from the TSN channel, called "The Right Sector began food blockade."

In addition, on September 20, 2015, R. Chubarov gave an interview to Channel 112, saying: "Our campaign, which is called the Civil blockade of Crimea is the first steps to unoccupy Crimea. This stage should be followed by the second and third stages. They are, so to say, in our view, but we all talk and note that the civilian blockade is the beginning of many stages to liberate Crimea, to unoccupy Crimea and return Crimea to Ukraine." Placing this video online is confirmed by the Certificate of examination dated February 10, 2016.

From the video, viewed with the participation of a specialist in the field of information technology, under Certificate of investigation activities "Examination of objects and documents" dated February 10, 2016, it is clear that in an interview to ATR channel R. Chubarov says on November 4, 2015, in the 20th and 21st minutes: "When we planned the campaign of civil blockade of Crimea, we set several goals, some of which have been achieved. Crimea, before we closed the administrative border".

This video is posted on YOUTUBE at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZAP54yslU90&nohtml5=False> on November 4, 2015.

On November 16, 2015, in the Freedom of Expression program Chairman of the Mejlis R. Chubarov says, in the third minute of the video: "I would like to draw attention, that we, proponents and now participants of the action do not use the word "food", because this is not the purpose. The civilian blockade of Crimea and its main objective is unoccupation of Crimea, but it is clear that we were the ones who took this initiative, and now hundreds of participants are coming and staying there in rotation. In the eighth minute he says: "We believe that Ukraine should stop any trade, any provision, including with electricity to Crimea," as evidenced by the video, viewed under the Certificate of examination of Internet resource dated February 12, 2016.

This video is posted on YOUTUBE at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=86PJ6wDcoO> on February 5, 2016.

The Mejlis participated in the period from November to December 2015

in the organization of the blockade of repair by representatives of SE Ukrenergo to restore the overhead transmission line supports located in Chaplinka, the Kherson region, Ukraine, destroyed in November 2015 by the explosion of supports the explosion of the overhead transmission line supports located in Chaplinka, the Kherson region, Ukraine, causing the disconnection of power supply to all vital infrastructure in the Republic of Crimea and the city of Federal significance of Sevastopol, in the period from November to December 2015.

So, on November 21, 2015, the staff of trunk lines of the South Energy System was blocked by the protesters at a distance of 500 meters from the scene; the protesters promise to notify on further actions after the meeting of the Mejlis, as evidenced by the information contained on the website of Ukrenergo <http://ukrenergo.energy.gov.ua/Pages/ua>, viewed under the Certificate of examination of Internet resource dated February 12, 2016.

On December 7, 2015, following the negotiations of the heads of the Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine and representative of law enforcement agencies with the leadership of the Mejlis of Crimean Tatar People, an agreement was reached on the final phase of work to prepare the power supply line, which was implemented after the lifting of the blockade, which is confirmed by the information available on the site of Ukrenergo <http://ukrenergo.energy.gov.ua/Pages/ua>, viewed under the Certificate of examination of Internet resource dated February 12, 2016.

The evidence is considered by the court as conforming to the requirements of relevance and acceptability stipulated by articles 59-61 of the Administrative Court Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

In addition, from the video, viewed with the participation of a specialist in the field of information technology, under the Certificate of examination dated February 10, 2016, it is clear that on November 21, 2015, L. Islyamov says in his interview from the blockade site in the 32-34th minutes: "I am the Vice President of the Congress of Crimean Tatars. Here we have the Chairman of the Mejlis of one district, two members of the Milli Mejlis, Gulnara Bekirova, Ahmet Suleymanov. We are here and we are attacked by the new Ukrainian police because we do not give the opportunity to repair the supports that supply power to Crimea".

This video is posted on YOUTUBE at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B6YsIMszdaY> under the name "Assault on the civil blockade of Crimea".

On November 22, 2015, L. Islyamov says: "We are blocking, staying where we are, strengthening our positions here. We accept new patriots

who come here. Now, a whole bunch of people are coming here on buses, so we now place them, they arrive, we install more tents here and wait for further decision of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People".

The video is posted on the Internet on YOUTUBE video hosting at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wac9WEUWVyc&feature> and was examined with the participation of a specialist in the field of information technology, under the Certificate of examination of Internet resource dated February 11, 2016.

The Court also found that on January 9, 2016, L. Islyamov presented, as members of staff of the Civilian blockade of Crimea Mejlis members L. Lyumanov, V. Sarybilyalov, A. Osmayev, I. Bibyalov; in the second minute of the videos L. Islyamov says: "the blockade of Crimea is supported by the Mejlis."

The video is posted on YOUTUBE video hosting at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dS8HZKCMfRg&nohtml5=False> on January 10, 2016 and was viewed under the Certificate of examination dated February 12, 2016.

From the video, viewed with the participation of a specialist in the field of information technology, under the Certificate of examination dated February 10, 2016, it is clear that in the interview dated December 7, 2015, L. Islyamov says in the first and second minutes that "We have passed repairmen according to the decision of the leaders of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People. We, as activists, as the Mejlis, created a humanitarian catastrophe in Crimea."

The video is posted on YOUTUBE video hosting at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FlpayN2IcaeE> on January 21, 2016.

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights urged to investigate allegations of human rights violations committed during the blockade of Crimea, which is contained in the 13th UN report on the situation of human rights and freedoms in Ukraine published in Geneva.

Taking into account the evidence submitted to the court in its entirety, the court finds that Mejlis directly participated in the period from November to December 2015 in the organization of the blockade of repair by representatives of SE Ukrenergo to restore the overhead transmission line supports located in Chaplinka, the Kherson region, Ukraine, destroyed in November 2015 by the explosion of supports the explosion of the overhead transmission line supports located in Chaplinka, the Kherson region, Ukraine, in connection with which there was a violation of rights, freedoms and lawful interests of a person and citizen, depending on its

social, racial, national, religious affiliation.

According to the third part of Article 15 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ "On counteracting extremist activities", if the head of a public association makes a public statement calling for extremist activity, without specifying that this is his personal opinion, a public association shall, within five days from the day when the statement was made declare publicly their disagreement with the statements or actions of such person. If a public association does not make such public statement, this can be considered as a fact testifying to the presence of the extremist activities of the association.

The court did not receive information that the Mejlis took actions provided for in Article 15 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ "On counteracting extremist activities" in respect of the above statements and actions.

Examining the evidence in entirety, the court finds that the hearing confirmed the arguments of the Prosecutor that the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People carried out extremist acts aimed at violent change of the foundations of the constitutional order and violating the integrity of the Russian Federation; public justification of terrorism and other terrorist activity; violation of rights, freedoms and lawful interests of a person and citizen, depending on its social, racial, national, religious or linguistic affiliation or attitude to religion; obstruction of the lawful activity of state bodies, local self-government bodies, coupled with violence or threat thereof.

On the basis of the above, the court defined the circumstances that, by virtue of the provisions of Article 9 of Federal law dated July 25, 2002 No. 114-FZ "On counteracting extremist activities" is the basis for the recognition of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as an extremist organization and therefore banning its activities.

By virtue of Article 10 of Federal law dated July 25, 2002 No. 114-FZ "On counteracting extremist activities", in the case of suspension of a public or religious association, the rights of the public or religious association, its regional and structural units are suspended.

The administrative defendant provided the court with no evidence proving the registration, establishment and operation in accordance with its Regulations of structural units of the Mejlis in foreign states.

This case was considered in compliance with the rules of jurisdiction in view of the fact that the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People is not an international public organization according to Art. 47 of the Federal law "On public associations".

Other arguments do not have legal significance for resolving the case and cannot be accepted by the court.

The legal analysis of the above-mentioned laws means that the nature of violations made by the public organization, as well as their effects are so significant that the restoration of the rule of law is only possible by banning its activities. The balance of the rights to freedom of assembly and association and the coercive measures aimed at safeguarding interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of other persons is respected

The organization, whose leaders incite violence or carry out policy of not respecting democracy, denying the rights and freedoms recognized in democracy, cannot require the protection provided by the existing laws.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation prohibits the establishment and activities of public associations whose objectives or actions are aimed at violently changing the foundations of the constitutional order and violating the integrity of the Russian Federation, undermining the security of the State, creation of armed militias, inciting social, racial, national and religious hatred (Art. 13 Part 5).

The ability to ban activities of a public association is envisaged by the Federal law "On counteracting extremist activities" in order to achieve the aforementioned ban.

In accordance with the evidence available in the case file, the information provided by the State Committee on Interethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea, as a state authority whose jurisdiction includes the implementation of the state policy and functions in the sphere of interethnic relations, as well as the rehabilitation of the repressed peoples of the Republic of Crimea, currently in the territory of the Republic of Crimea there are over 30 public associations advocating for the rights and interests of the Crimean Tatar people, having more than 20,000 people, whose activities are aimed at strengthening the solution of political, legal, socio-economic, cultural and ethnic problems of the Crimean Tatar people, improving the well-being of all inhabitants of Crimea, regardless of nationality and religion, association of citizens and public associations being legal persons in order to promote the comprehensive development of the Crimean Tatar people, protect their legitimate interests and rights, protect social, creative/economic, scientific, national and cultural, sports and other interests of the Crimean Tatar people, involve the Crimean Tatar youth to the implementation of

educational, scientific, cultural and educational activities. In addition, on February 21, 2016, the Crimean Tatar Association of Entrepreneurs was established, to integrate the Crimean Tatar businessmen for promoting their entrepreneurial activity, protecting their legitimate interests and rights in the framework of the current law of the Russian Federation, as well as popularizing the Crimean Tatar business and supporting its entry to international level. The Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Crimean Federal District has the Advisory Council on the implementation of the program within the framework of the implementation of Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated April 21, 2014 No. 268 “On measures for the rehabilitation of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and public support for their revival and development”, whose main objective is to facilitate and monitor the implementation of the abovementioned Decree of the President of the Russian Federation. Currently, in the territory of the Republic of Crimea, the Mejlis does not protect the rights of the Crimean Tatar people in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the society, is not the only public unifying structure in the territory of the Republic of Crimea, which represents the interests of the Crimean Tatar people.

Taking into account the above, it can be concluded that the prohibition of activities of the public institution, having a reference to the Crimean Tatar people in its title, would not entail violation of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to the political, economic, social and cultural development, would not stand in the way of fundamental rights of the people to self-determination.

In consideration of Articles 175-180, 264 of the code of the Administrative Court Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, the Court

decided:

Administrative claim of the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea in the interests of the Russian Federation and an indeterminate number of persons shall be satisfied.

Recognize the association called the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People an extremist organization and prohibit its activities.

The decision may be appealed to the Administrative Judicial Board of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation within one month from the date of its adoption in final form.

Judges of the Supreme Court of
the Republic Of Crimea

signature

N. A. Terentieva

signature

L.A.-V. Yusupova

signature

E.G. Pavlovsky

True copy:

Judge

/signature/

N.A. Terentieva

Assistant Judge

/signature/

O.M. Tarasova

The decision has not come into force

/Seal: The Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea/

Judge

/signature/

N. A. Terentieva

Assistant Judge

/signature/

O.M. Tarasova

/Seal: The Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea/

The original copy of the decision was filed in administrative case No. 2a-3/2016 and is examined by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea.

Judge

/signature/

N.A. Terentieva

Assistant Judge

/signature/

O.M. Tarasova

/Seal: The Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea/

РЕШЕНИЕ
Именем Российской Федерации

26 апреля 2016 года

г.Симферополь

Верховный Суд Республики Крым в составе председательствующего Терентьевой Н.А., судей Юсуповой Л.А-В., Павловского Е.Г., при секретаре Кузьменко О.В., при ведении аудиопротоколирования

рассмотрев в открытом судебном заседании административное дело по административному исковому заявлению Прокурора Республики Крым в интересах Российской Федерации и неопределенного круга лиц к Общественному объединению «Меджлис крымскотатарского народа» о запрете деятельности общественного объединения в порядке и по основаниям, предусмотренным ст. 9 Федерального закона от 25.07.2002 года № 1145 –ФЗ «О противодействии экстремистской деятельности»

установил:

Прокурор Республики Крым обратился в Верховный суд Республики Крым с административным исковым заявлением о признании «Меджлис крымскотатарского народа» экстремистской организацией и о запрете его деятельности в порядке, предусмотренном статьей 9 Федерального закона от 25 июля 2002 года N 114-ФЗ «О противодействии экстремистской деятельности».

В обоснование административного иска прокурор указал, что согласно информации Главного управления Министерства юстиции России по Республике Крым и Севастополю от 10.02.2016 года № 93-867/16 «Меджлис крымскотатарского народа» государственной регистрации не имеет и с соответствующим заявлением не обращался, председателем «Меджлис крымскотатарского народа» является Чубаров Р.А., сменивший в 2013 году Джемилева М.А.

Как следует из заявления прокурора, в феврале 2004 года «Меджлис» организовал акцию по уничтожению имущества православного Свято-Успенского монастыря в г. Бахчисарае. С 2008 года проведен ряд мероприятий по блокированию деятельности районных и городских советов, РОВД и прокуратуры, организованных «Меджлисом». 26.02.2014 года лидерами «Меджлиса» был организован несанкционированный митинг, в ходе которого пострадали 70 человек, из них 2 от полученных травм скончались. В ходе беспорядков повреждено и уничтожено имущество в

здании Верховной Рады Автономной Республики Крым. 03.05.2014 года при проведении несанкционированного мероприятия «Меджлисом» на территории г. Армянска Республики Крым, с применением насилия, митингующие вытеснили сотрудников пограничной службы Российской Федерации и полиции с пограничного пропускного пункта, захватили его и удерживали около 5 часов вплоть до прибытия дополнительных сил правоохранительных органов. Публичные призывы Чубарова Р.А., прибывших с ним граждан привели к массовым беспорядкам на территории г. Армянска, а также перекрытию автодорог в Белогорском, Бахчисарайском, Красногвардейском, Ленинском, Советском районах, г. Судаке и других населенных пунктах Республики.

Как следует из административного иска, по указанным фактам нарушения законодательства, Прокуратурой Республики Крым объявлено 17 предостережений о недопустимости экстремистской деятельности членам Меджлиса. 01.04.2015 года Чубаров Р.А., находясь в Киеве (Украина), и давая интервью ведущим телеканала «5 канал» украинского телевидения, заявил «.. для нас война закончится только тогда, когда Крым будет в составе украинского государства..». Видеозапись интервью опубликована в сети интернет. По данному факту возбуждено уголовное дело, которое в настоящее время расследуется. 08.09.2015 года лидеры Меджлиса заявили о так называемой «народной (гражданской) блокаде Крыма» путем перекрытия дорог для грузоперевозок и последующим отключением подачи электричества. На заседании Верховной Рады Украины 14.09.2015 года Чубаров Р.А. призвал присоединиться к акции, а 18.09.2015 года в Геническе Херсонской области им проведено заседание совета по организации «блокады Крыма», определены места проведения акций. Начиная с 20.09.2015 года, вблизи Государственной границы Российской Федерации (в места граничащих с Республикой Крым) представители Меджлиса и украинской организации «Правый сектор» проводят протестные мероприятия с блокированием транспортных коммуникаций и перекрытием всех 3 пунктов выезда с территории Украины в Республику Крым: «Каланчак», «Чаплинка», «Чонгар». 20.09.2015 года Чубаров Р.А., находясь на территории Генического района Херсонской области в Украине, в ходе публичного выступления перед широким кругом лиц, высказывал призыв к осуществлению действий, направленных на нарушение территориальной целостности Российской Федерации, а именно: «.. Наша цель – деокупация Крыма и восстановление территориальной целостности Украины.., освобождение всех граждан Украины, которые вынуждены жить на оккупированной территории, и возвращение Крыма в состав Украины..». По данному факту возбуждено и расследуется уголовное дело. 24.11.2015 года следственным отделом УФСБ России по Республике Крым и г. Севастополю возбуждено уголовное дело по признакам преступления, предусмотренного п. «а» и «б» ч.2 ст. 281 УК РФ по факту взрывов опор воздушных линий электропередачи, направленных на разрушение объектов

жизнеобеспечения населения Крыма. С участием членов «Меджлиса», под руководством его председателя были созданы препятствия в ремонте опор воздушных линий электропередачи. Эти действия повлекли отключение от электроснабжения и средств связи всех объектов жизнеобеспечения Республики Крым и города федерального значения Севастополя. Размер ущерба составил 1 123 971 317 рублей. Вследствие указанных действий пострадало все население полуострова.

В судебном заседании представители прокуратуры Республики Крым поддержали заявленные в административном исковом заявлении требования в полном объеме и просили их удовлетворить, ссылаясь на представленные суду доказательства экстремисткой деятельности административного ответчика.

Ответчик иск не признал, ссылаясь на то, что «Меджлис крымскотатарского народа» не является общественной организацией, а представляет собой высший полномочный представительный орган крымскотатарского народа, формируется путем выборов. Доводы ответчика заключаются в том, что региональные и местные меджлисы, хотя и составляют вместе с Курултаем и «Меджлисом крымскотатарского народа» единую систему органов национального самоуправления крымскотатарского народа, не являются структурными подразделениями «Меджлиса крымскотатарского народа». В связи с указанным не является надлежащим ответчиком по делу. Доводы прокуратуры о проведении Меджлисом несанкционированных массовых публичных мероприятий не являются основанием для квалификации деятельности «Меджлиса» как экстремистской в соответствии с п. ч. 1 ст. 1 ФЗ «О противодействии экстремистской деятельности». Мирная акция «по встрече легендарного правозащитника, лидера крымскотатарского народа Мустафы Джемилева на въезде в Крым у контрольного пункта «Армянск», о проведении которой было принято решение «Меджлиса крымскотатарского народа» 02.05.2014 года, не может квалифицироваться как публичное мероприятие. Не могут квалифицироваться как экстремистская деятельность публичные призывы Чубарова Р.А. к бойкотированию выборов в Госсовет Республики Крым в ходе празднования в городе Симферополе «Дня крымскотатарского флага» 26.06.2014 года. Кроме того, согласно пояснениям представителя ответчика высказывания Чубарова Р.А. без решения коллегиального органа «Меджлиса крымскотатарского народа» считают его личными высказываниями, не относящимися к «Меджлису крымскотатарского народа» как к организации.

Представитель заинтересованного лица Государственного комитета по делам межнациональных отношений и депортированных граждан Республики Крым просил иск прокурора удовлетворить, указывая на то, что в период с 2014 года по настоящее время в крымскотатарском обществе наблюдается значительная активизация деятельности общественных объединений крымскотатарского народа, зарегистрированных в

соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации, определяющих основной целью защиту прав крымскотатарского народа на основе конструктивной позиции в сотрудничестве с органами государственной власти. В их числе межрегиональное крымскотатарское общественное движение «Къырым бирлиги», региональная общественная организация «Старейшины крымскотатарского народа «Намус», региональная общественная организация «Комитет крымскотатарской молодежи», местные национально-культурные автономии крымских татар г. Симферополь и г. Судак, крымская межрегиональная общественная организация восстановления национальной целостности, равноправия, прав и состояний крымскотатарского народа «Национальное движение крымских татар», республиканская общественная организация крымских татар-ветеранов и инвалидов войны, труда и военной службы, Ассоциация крымскотатарских предпринимателей. Государственным комитетом по делам межнациональных отношений и депортированных граждан Республики Крым в 2015 году оказано содействие в проведении крымскотатарскими неправительственными общественными объединениями конференций, выездов в регионы Республики Крым для встреч с общественностью.

В Республике Крым действуют более 30 общественных объединений, выступающих в защиту прав и интересов крымскотатарского народа, организационная численность которых составляет более 20 000 человек.

В частности:

- Межрегиональная общественная организация «Межрегиональное общественное движение крымскотатарского народа «Къырым» (далее - Движение) является объединением граждан Российской Федерации на добровольной основе, деятельность которой направлена на активизацию решения комплекса политико-правовых, социально-экономических и культурно-этнических проблем крымскотатарского народа и его интеграцию в российское общество, улучшения благосостояния всех жителей Крыма, независимо от национальности и вероисповедания.

- Региональная общественная организация по оказанию содействия возрождению крымскотатарского народа «Къырым бирлиги» (далее - Организация). Цель Организации - объединение граждан и общественных объединений - юридических лиц для содействия всестороннему развитию крымскотатарского народа, защиты его законных интересов и прав.

- Региональная общественная организация «Общество крымских татар «Инкишаф», основными целями которого являются защита законных прав, а также социальных, творческих, экономических, научных, национальнокультурных, спортивных и других интересов крымскотатарского народа. Привлечение крымскотатарской молодежи к осуществлению образовательной, научной, национально-культурной и просветительской деятельности в целях содействия становлению

крымскотатарского демократического общества.

21 февраля 2016 года создана Ассоциация крымско-татарских предпринимателей, с целью объединения крымских татар-бизнесменов для содействия развитию их предпринимательской деятельности, защиты их законных интересов и прав в рамках действующего законодательства РФ, а также, популяризация крымско-татарского бизнеса и способствование его выходу на международный уровень.

В Симферополе 5 марта 2016 года накануне Международного женского дня 8 марта состоялся форум крымскотатарских женщин "Берегите сердце матери". Его участницы призвали ООН осудить и пресечь деструктивную деятельность Мустафы Джемилева, Рефата Чубарова, а также организатора энергоблокады и так называемого крымскотатарского батальона Ленура Ислямова.

При полномочном представителе Президента Российской Федерации в Крымском федеральном округе действует консультативный совет по реализации программы в рамках реализации Указа Президента Российской Федерации от 21 апреля 2014 года №268 «О мерах по реабилитации армянского, болгарского, греческого, крымско-татарского и немецкого народов и государственной поддержке их возрождения и развития» (далее - консультативный совет), основной задачей которого является оказание содействия и контроль за ходом реализации вышеуказанного Указа Президента Российской Федерации.

Постановлением Государственного Совета Республики Крым от 24.12.2014 №379-1/14 (с изменениями) образована Комиссия Республики Крым по восстановлению прав реабилитированных жертв политических репрессий в целях оказания содействия в восстановлении прав реабилитированных жертв политических репрессий и лиц, признанных пострадавшими от политических репрессий (далее - реабилитированные), и увековечиванию их памяти.

Кроме того, представление интересов и защита прав депортированных граждан на территории Республики Крым осуществляется действующими общественными объединениями армян, болгар, греков, немцев, крымских татар, итальянцев: Общественный союз «Ассоциация крымских репатриантов» армян, болгар, греков и немцев».

В силу всего вышеизложенного, а также с учетом фактов и обстоятельств, указанных в иске Прокурором РК, Госкомнац Крыма считает, что «Меджлис» не осуществляет защиту прав крымскотатарского народа в политической, экономической и культурной жизни общества.

Представитель заинтересованного лица Главного Управления Министерства юстиции РФ по Республике Крым и г. Севастополю Демецкая И.М. в судебном заседании просила удовлетворить исковые требования Прокурора Республики Крым, ссылаясь на то, что согласно статье 8 Закона «Об общественных объединениях» общественное объединение в Российской Федерации считается созданным независимо от

способа его создания, как с получением статуса юридического лица, так и без статуса юридического лица с момента принятия решения о создании, утверждения устава, а в данном случае и Положения, избрания органов. «Меджлис крымскотатарского народа» подходит под признаки общественного объединения. Кроме того, Закон говорит о том, что общественные объединения с момента принятия решения о создании, утверждении Положения либо иного акта действуют в правовом поле Российской Федерации на законных основаниях, пользуются всеми правами и обязанностями общественного объединения кроме прав и обязанностей юридического лица.

Выслушав стороны, исследовав материалы дела, суд приходит к следующему.

Решение о создании «Меджлиса крымскотатарского народа» (далее – «Меджлис») принято 19.06.2013 года на VI Курултае (съезде) из числа делегатов, избран председателем «Меджлиса» Чубаров Р.А.

Согласно сообщению Главного управления Министерства юстиции Российской Федерации по Республике Крым и Севастополю от 10 февраля 2016 года решение о государственной регистрации некоммерческой организации с наименованием «Меджлис крымскотатарского народа» органами Министерства юстиции Российской Федерации не принималось, данное формирование действует без официальной регистрации в органах Министерства юстиции Российской Федерации, без образования юридического лица.

В соответствии со статьей 5 Федерального закона № 82-ФЗ «Об общественных объединениях» под общественным объединением понимается добровольное, самоуправляемое, некоммерческое формирование, созданное по инициативе граждан, объединившихся на основе общности интересов для реализации общих целей, указанных в уставе общественного объединения (далее - уставные цели).

«Меджлис» обладает признаками общественного объединения, определенными Федеральным законом № 82-ФЗ «Об общественных объединениях», а именно: учрежден на съезде, участниками являются физические лица, выразившие поддержку целям данного объединения и (или) его конкретным акциям, принимающие участие в его деятельности без обязательного оформления условий своего участия, участники объединения на съезде имеют право избирать и быть избранными в руководящие и контрольно-ревизионный органы данного объединения, а также контролировать деятельность отделений, действует на основании Положения «О Меджлисе крымскотатарского народа», Положения «О местных органах национального самоуправления крымскотатарского народа».

В соответствии с пунктом 4.5 Положения «О Меджлисе крымскотатарского народа» для реализации решений Курултая и Меджлиса

избираются органы национального самоуправления - региональные и местные меджлисы.

Согласно пунктам 2.2., 2.4., 2.5., 4.2., 4.5 Положения «О местных органах национального самоуправления крымскотатарского народа», решение о создании местного, регионального меджлиса, определение их территориальной основы, утверждение названия принимается «Меджлисом крымскотатарского народа»; к полномочиям местного, регионального меджлиса относится, в частности, организация выполнения решений Курултая крымскотатарского народа, «Меджлиса крымскотатарского народа», его Президиума, досрочное прекращение полномочий председателя местного, регионального меджлиса находится в исключительной компетенции «Меджлиса крымскотатарского народа».

С учетом изложенного, суд приходит к выводу о том, что «Меджлис» имеет в своей структуре региональные и местные меджлисы, согласно Положению «О местных органах национального самоуправления крымскотатарского народа», Положению «О Меджлисе крымскотатарского народа», региональные и местные меджлисы подотчетны «Меджлису», так как обязаны выполнять решения Меджлиса, создаются и действуют на основании решений Меджлиса.

Статьей 12 Конституции РФ установлено, что в Российской Федерации признается и гарантируется местное самоуправление. Местное самоуправление в пределах своих полномочий самостоятельно.

Федеральным Законом РФ «Об общих принципах организации местного самоуправления в Российской Федерации» № 131-ФЗ установлены общие правовые, территориальные, организационные и экономические принципы организации местного самоуправления в РФ, государственные гарантии его осуществления в соответствии с Конституцией РФ.

Формой осуществления народом своей власти, обеспечивающей в пределах, установленных Конституцией Российской Федерации, федеральными законами, а в случаях, установленных федеральными законами, - законами субъектов Российской Федерации, самостоятельное и под свою ответственность решение населением непосредственно и (или) через органы местного самоуправления вопросов местного значения исходя из интересов населения с учетом исторических и иных местных традиций в силу статьи 1 ФЗ «Об общих принципах организации местного самоуправления в Российской Федерации» № 131-ФЗ является местное самоуправление в Российской Федерации.

«Меджлис», имеющий в своей структуре региональные и местные меджлисы, не является органом местного самоуправления либо альтернативным органом власти местного самоуправления, не является представительным-исполнительным органом власти, избранным в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации.

Конституция Российской Федерации, признавая за каждым свободу мысли и свободу слова, право на объединение, право на свободное

использование своих способностей и имущества для предпринимательской и иной не запрещенной законом экономической деятельности, запрещает пропаганду или агитацию, возбуждающие социальную, расовую, национальную или религиозную ненависть и вражду, пропаганду социального, расового, национального, религиозного или языкового превосходства, а также создание и деятельность общественных объединений, цели или действия которых направлены на насильственное изменение основ конституционного строя и нарушение целостности Российской Федерации, подрыв безопасности государства, создание вооруженных формирований, разжигание социальной, расовой, национальной и религиозной розни (статьи 13, 29, 30, 34). Гарантируя права и свободы человека и гражданина, государство одновременно вправе устанавливать в федеральном законе ограничения прав и свобод в целях защиты основ конституционного строя, нравственности, здоровья, прав и законных интересов других лиц, обеспечения обороны страны и безопасности государства (статья 55 Конституции Российской Федерации). Это соответствует и международно-правовым стандартам, которые, провозглашая право каждого человека беспрепятственно придерживаться своих мнений и право на свободное выражение своего мнения, в то же время предусматривают, что всякое выступление в пользу национальной, расовой или религиозной ненависти, представляющее собой подстрекательство к дискриминации, вражде или насилию, должно быть запрещено законом (статьи 19 и 20 Международного пакта о гражданских и политических правах).

В силу пункта 2 статьи 11 Конвенции о защите прав человека и основных свобод от 4 ноября 1950 года осуществление прав на свободу собраний и объединений не подлежит никаким ограничениям, кроме тех, которые предусмотрены законом и необходимы в демократическом обществе в интересах национальной безопасности и общественного порядка, в целях предотвращения беспорядков и преступлений, для охраны здоровья и нравственности или защиты прав и свобод других лиц.

Согласно части 6 статьи 44 Федерального закона от 19 мая 1995 года № 82-ФЗ «Об общественных объединениях» общественное объединение может быть ликвидировано, а деятельность может быть запрещена в порядке и по основаниям, предусмотренным Федеральным законом «О противодействии экстремистской деятельности».

Под экстремистской деятельностью согласно понятию, содержащемуся в пункте 1 части 1 статьи 1 Федерального закона от 25 июля 2002 года № 114-ФЗ «О противодействии экстремистской деятельности» понимается деятельность, включающая в себя:

насильственное изменение основ конституционного строя и нарушение целостности Российской Федерации;
 публичное оправдание терроризма и иная террористическая деятельность;

возбуждение социальной, расовой, национальной или религиозной розни;

пропаганда исключительности, превосходства либо неполноценности человека по признаку его социальной, расовой, национальной, религиозной или языковой принадлежности или отношения к религии;

нарушение прав, свобод и законных интересов человека и гражданина в зависимости от его социальной, расовой, национальной, религиозной или языковой принадлежности или отношения к религии;

воспрепятствование осуществлению гражданами их избирательных прав и права на участие в референдуме или нарушение тайны голосования, соединенные с насилием либо угрозой его применения;

воспрепятствование законной деятельности государственных органов, органов местного самоуправления, избирательных комиссий, общественных и религиозных объединений или иных организаций, соединенное с насилием либо угрозой его применения;

совершение преступлений по мотивам, указанным в пункте "е" части первой статьи 63 Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации;

пропаганда и публичное демонстрирование нацистской атрибутики или символики либо атрибутики или символики, сходных с нацистской атрибутикой или символикой до степени смешения, либо публичное демонстрирование атрибутики или символики экстремистских организаций.

публичные призывы к осуществлению указанных деяний либо массовое распространение заведомо экстремистских материалов, а равно их изготовление или хранение в целях массового распространения;

публичное заведомо ложное обвинение лица, замещающего государственную должность Российской Федерации или государственную должность субъекта Российской Федерации, в совершении им в период исполнения своих должностных обязанностей деяний, указанных в настоящей статье и являющихся преступлением;

организация и подготовка указанных деяний, а также подстрекательство к их осуществлению;

финансирование указанных деяний либо иное содействие в их организации, подготовке и осуществлении, в том числе путем предоставления учебной, полиграфической и материально-технической базы, телефонной и иных видов связи или оказания информационных услуг.

Наиболее опасные виды экстремизма в соответствии со «Стратегией противодействия экстремизму в Российской Федерации до 2025 года», утвержденной Президентом РФ 28.11.2014 года», являются националистический, религиозный и политический, которые проявляются в возбуждении ненависти либо вражды по признакам пола, расовой, национальной, языковой, религиозной принадлежности или принадлежности к какой-либо социальной группе, в том числе путем распространения призывов к насильственным действиям, прежде всего через информационно-телекоммуникационные сети, включая сеть

"Интернет", в проведении несогласованных акций, организации массовых беспорядков и совершении террористических актов.

Противодействие экстремистской деятельности осуществляется путем выявления, предупреждения и пресечения экстремистской деятельности общественных и религиозных объединений, иных организаций, физических лиц (статья 3 Федерального закона от 25 июля 2002 года N 114-ФЗ "О противодействии экстремистской деятельности").

Статьей 9 Федерального закона от 25 июля 2002 года N 114-ФЗ "О противодействии экстремистской деятельности" установлено, что в Российской Федерации запрещаются создание и деятельность общественных и религиозных объединений, иных организаций, цели или действия которых направлены на осуществление экстремистской деятельности. В случае, предусмотренном частью четвертой статьи 7 настоящего Федерального закона, либо в случае осуществления общественным или религиозным объединением, либо иной организацией, либо их региональным или другим структурным подразделением экстремистской деятельности, повлекшей за собой нарушение прав и свобод человека и гражданина, причинение вреда личности, здоровью граждан, окружающей среде, общественному порядку, общественной безопасности, собственности, законным экономическим интересам физических и (или) юридических лиц, обществу и государству или создающей реальную угрозу причинения такого вреда, соответствующие общественное или религиозное объединение либо иная организация могут быть ликвидированы, а деятельность соответствующего общественного или религиозного объединения, не являющегося юридическим лицом, может быть запрещена по решению суда на основании заявления Генерального прокурора Российской Федерации или подчиненного ему соответствующего прокурора.

Статьей 7 Федерального закона от 25 июля 2002 года N 114-ФЗ «О противодействии экстремистской деятельности» установлено, что общественному или религиозному объединению либо иной организации в случае выявления фактов, свидетельствующих о наличии в их деятельности, в том числе в деятельности хотя бы одного из их региональных или других структурных подразделений, признаков экстремизма, выносится предупреждение в письменной форме о недопустимости такой деятельности с указанием конкретных оснований вынесения предупреждения, в том числе допущенных нарушений. В случае, если возможно принять меры по устранению допущенных нарушений, в предупреждении также устанавливается срок для устранения указанных нарушений, составляющий не менее двух месяцев со дня вынесения предупреждения.

Предупреждение общественному или религиозному объединению либо иной организации выносится Генеральным прокурором Российской Федерации или подчиненным ему соответствующим прокурором. Предупреждение общественному или религиозному объединению может

быть вынесено также федеральным органом исполнительной власти, осуществляющим функции в сфере государственной регистрации некоммерческих организаций, общественных объединений и религиозных организаций (далее - федеральный орган государственной регистрации), или его соответствующим территориальным органом.

В соответствии с частью четвертой статьи 7 данного закона в случае, если предупреждение о наличии в деятельности общественного объединения признаков экстремизма не было обжаловано в суд, в установленном порядке или не признано судом незаконным, а также если в установленном в предупреждении срок соответствующим общественным объединением не устранены допущенные нарушения, послужившие основанием для вынесения предупреждения, либо если в течение двенадцати месяцев со дня вынесения предупреждения выявлены новые факты, свидетельствующие о наличии признаков экстремизма в деятельности общественного объединения, оно подлежит ликвидации в порядке, установленном этим федеральным законом.

Доводы прокурора об экстремистском характере деятельности «Меджлиса» нашли свое объективное подтверждение в ходе судебного разбирательства по настоящему делу.

Так, 02 мая 2014 года «Меджлисом» принято решение о проведении 03 мая 2014 года акции по встрече Мустафы Джемилева на въезде в Крым у контрольного пункта «Армянск» (место сбора на автомобильной трассе Симферополь-Херсон при выезде из города «Армянск»). Указанное решение размещено на сайте «Меджлиса» на интернет-ресурсе <http://gtmm.org/> (акт осмотра от 05 октября 2015 г.)

На основании указанного решения «Меджлиса» 03 мая 2014 года «Меджлисом» подготовлено и организовано проведение несанкционированного массового публичного мероприятия на территории города Армянска Республики Крым, привлечены к участию в протестной несогласованной акции многочисленные группы населения, которая впоследствии была трансформирована в массовые беспорядки, сопряженные с насилием: митингующие вытеснили сотрудников пограничной службы Российской Федерации и полиции с пограничного пропускного пункта, милиционерам оперативного взвода батальона милиции особого назначения «Беркут» Крупскому А.В., Белогурову Д.В., Шалину А.Н. был причинен вред здоровью.

Обстоятельства применения насилия в ходе указанного массового публичного мероприятия и, как следствие, причинение вреда здоровью подтверждаются вступившими в законную силу приговорами Армянского городского суда от 7 декабря 2015 года по уголовному делу, Армянского городского суда от 28 мая 2015 года по уголовному делу, Армянского городского суда от 10 декабря 2015 года по уголовному делу.

В соответствии с указанными приговорами 03 мая 2014 года на участке автодороги сообщением г. Армянск – г. Херсон около пограничного

пункта пропуска физических лиц и автотранспортных средств «Армянск» («Турецкий Вал», расположенного на 115 километре автодороги «Херсон-Джанкой-Феодосия-Керчь» Республики Крым РФ), милиционерам оперативного взвода батальона милиции особого назначения «Беркут» экипированным в форменную одежду и находившимся при исполнении своих должностных обязанностей по охране общественного порядка и пресечению незаконного перехода границы Российской Федерации множеством гражданских лиц, был причинен вред здоровью.

Выводы вышеуказанных вступивших в законную силу приговоров суда о применении в указанных обстоятельствах насилия в отношении представителей власти в связи с исполнением ими должностных полномочий являются преюдициальными для настоящего дела.

Таким образом, 03 мая 2014 года в результате проведения несанкционированного массового публичного мероприятия имело место воспрепятствование законной деятельности государственных органов пограничной службы и полиции, соединенное с насилием и угрозой его применения, что следует определить как проявление экстремизма.

В пунктах 4,5 части 1 «Стратегии противодействия экстремизму в Российской Федерации до 2025 года», утвержденной Президентом РФ 28.11.2014 года, к понятию «проявление экстремизма» относятся общественно опасные и противоправные деяния, совершаемые по мотивам политической, идеологической, расовой, национальной, или религиозной ненависти или вражды, а также деяния, способствовавшие возникновению или обострению межнациональных, межконфессиональных и региональных конфликтов. Экстремизм во всех проявлениях ведет к нарушению гражданского мира и согласия, подрывает общественную безопасность и государственную целостность Российской Федерации, создает реальную угрозу сохранению основ конституционного строя, межнационального (межэтнического) и межконфессионального согласия.

Под национальной безопасностью, понимается состояние защищенности личности, общества и государства от внутренних и внешних угроз, которое позволяет обеспечить конституционные права, свободы, достойное качество и уровень жизни граждан, суверенитет, территориальную целостность и устойчивое развитие Российской Федерации, оборону и безопасность государства.

Угроза национальной безопасности - прямая или косвенная возможность нанесения ущерба конституционным правам, свободам, достойному качеству и уровню жизни граждан, суверенитету и территориальной целостности, устойчивому развитию Российской Федерации, обороне и безопасности государства. Таким образом, составляющими (объектами) национальной безопасности являются безопасность личности, общественная и государственная безопасность, основополагающей из которых является безопасность личности.

Прокуратурой Республики Крым 03 мая 2014 года председателю «Меджлиса» Чубарову Р.А. объявлено предупреждение о недопустимости осуществления экстремистской деятельности. Фактами, свидетельствующими о наличии в деятельности «Меджлиса» признаков экстремизма, указаны организация и осуществление действий 03 мая 2014 года в г. Армянске, в результате которых с применением физической силы митингующие вытеснили с пограничного поста «Турецкий вал» сотрудников полиции и пограничников Российской Федерации, фактически захватив пограничный пункт с 12 до 17 часов 03.05.2014 года.

В порядке, установленном действующим законодательством, статьей 7 ФЗ «О противодействии экстремистской деятельности» данное предупреждение обжаловано не было.

Через 2 месяца со дня вынесения предупреждения от 03 мая 2014 года были выявлены новые факты, свидетельствующие о наличии в деятельности «Меджлиса» признаков экстремизма, в связи с чем, 05 июля 2014 года Прокуратурой Республики Крым объявлено Председателю «Меджлиса крымскотатарского народа» Чубарову Р.А. предупреждение о недопустимости осуществления экстремистской деятельности.

Данное предупреждение также не обжаловалось.

Из видеозаписи, осмотренной по акту осмотра 11 февраля 2016 года, следует, что 1 апреля 2015 года на телеканале «5 канал» украинского телевидения председатель «Меджлиса» Чубаров Р. заявил: «.. для нас война закончится только тогда, когда Крым будет в составе украинского государства..», «Украине следует готовиться к полномасштабному военному конфликту с Россией. «Я один из тех, кто призывает готовиться к худшему – к открытой войне с Россией».

Данная видеозапись размещена на видеохостинге YOUTUBE по адресу: «<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VbEpx-pXXeM> 01.04.2015 г.

02 апреля 2015 года статья с фрагментами указанного интервью Чубарова Р.А. опубликована на ресурсе информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет «Информационный портал события Крыма» (<http://www.sobyiua.info>) под заголовком «Глава меджлиса: война с Россией закончится только после возвращения Крыма.

В отношении Чубарова Р.А. как председателя «Меджлиса» по факту высказываний 01.04.2015 года на телеканале «5 канал» украинского телевидения возбуждено уголовное дело по ч.2 ст. 280.1 УК РФ, что подтверждается постановлением о возбуждении уголовного дела и принятии его к своему производству от 29 мая 2015 года.

В ходе своего выступления 26 февраля 2016 года Чубаров Р. на третьей минуте записи говорит: «На заседании СНБО по Крыму в 2014 году я бы призвал всех объявить состояние войны с Россией», что подтверждается видеозаписью, осмотренной по Акту Осмотра от 08 апреля 2016 года. Данный видеоролик размещен на видеохостинге YOUTUBE по

адресу: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yQTQvO-CDC4> телеканалом «112 Украина» (канал) 26 февраля 2016 года.

17 марта 2016 года Чубаров Р. в своем интервью в студии Радио Свобода в Праге сказал: «Во время деокупации первыми будут входить военные, будут обеспечивать общественный порядок. Россия будет оставлять Крым, с ней вместе побегут те, которых мы называем коллаборационистами и т.д...», что подтверждается видеозаписью, осмотренной по Акту осмотра интернет-ресурса от 08 апреля 2016 года. Запись размещена на сайте по адресу: <http://ru.krymr.com/content/article/27622173.html> 17 марта 2016 года.

Оценивая указанные доказательства, суд приходит к выводу о том, что в соответствии со ст. 3 ФЗ от 06.03.2006 года № 35-ФЗ «О противодействии терроризму» высказывания председателя Меджлиса сопряжены с призывами к насильственным действиям, идеологией насилия и практикой воздействия на принятие решения органами государственной власти, органами местного самоуправления или международными организациями, связанные с устрашением населения и (или) иными формами противоправных насильственных действий.

Из материалов дела следует, что Прокуратурой Республики Крым в период с 23 апреля 2014 года по 16 февраля 2015 года в связи с противоправной деятельностью «Меджлиса», планированием и организацией провокационных несанкционированных акций объявлено 11 предостережений в целях недопущения экстремистских проявлений.

Допустимость насильственных методов для достижения декларируемых целей «Меджлисом» подтверждается и иными доказательствами противоправной деятельности его представителей.

08 сентября 2015 года в Киеве состоялась пресс-конференция «Гражданская блокада Крыма», где председателем «Меджлиса» Чубаровым Р. было объявлено о начале акции непосредственного блокирования административной границы с Крымом путем перекрытия дорог для грузоперевозок.

Данные обстоятельства подтверждаются видеозаписью, размещенной на видеохостинге YOUTUBE по адресу: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lini6tgPFWU> 09 сентября 2015 года и осмотренной оперуполномоченным ЦПЭ МВД по Республике Крым по Акту осмотра интернет – ресурса от 11 февраля 2016 года.

08 сентября 2015 года на пресс-конференции в Украинском Кризисном медицинском Центре на тему: «Гражданская блокада Крыма», при участии Р. Чубарова, М.Джемилева и Л.Ислямова, где участниками пресс-конференции было объявлено о полном блокировании поставки товаров в Крым и объявлении даты начала акции.

Данные обстоятельства подтверждаются видеозаписью, размещенной на видеохостинге YOUTUBE по адресу: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBS9FgXCBtg> и осмотренной

оперуполномоченным ЦПЭ МВД по Республике Крым по Акту осмотра интернет – ресурса от 11 февраля 2016 года.

20 сентября 2015 года Чубаров Р.А., находясь на территории Генического района Херсонской области в Украине, в ходе публичного выступления перед широким кругом лиц, высказывал призыв к осуществлению действий, направленных на нарушение территориальной целостности Российской Федерации, а именно: «..Гражданская блокада Крыма. Наша цель – деокупация Крыма и восстановление территориальной целостности Украинского государства. Наша цель – освобождение всех граждан Украины, которые вынуждены жить на оккупированной территории и возвращение Крыма в состав Украины. Мы понимаем, что эта цель будет достигнута нашими действиями, которые будут сформированы шаг за шагом. Исходим из того, что гражданская блокада, которая начинается сегодня, сегодня – это первый шаг и далее будут другие, поэтапно в сентябре, октябре. Дорогие друзья, сегодня мы начинаем эти первые наши шаги. Мы не пропускаем ни единой машины, грузовика с каким-либо грузом, которые хотят пересечь административную границу в Крым. Любую грузовую машину, чтобы избежать каких-то неудобств, связанных с пробками и заторами, мы не пропускаем, если есть, и пустые грузовики. На каждом пункте у нас будут старшие, которые будут координировать нашу деятельность. Это очень важно, это так как было на Майдане в Киеве и других городах Украины».

Видеозапись с выступлением Чубарова Р. в Чонгаре размещена в интернете на видеохостинге YOUTUBE по адресу: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tEUL10BkT8A> и подтверждается Актом исследования от 12 февраля 2016 года.

Из видеозаписи, осмотренной участием специалиста в области информационных технологий, по Акту проведения оперативно-розыскного мероприятия «Исследование предметов и документов» от 10 февраля 2016 года, следует, что блокада осуществлялась совместно «Меджлисом» с бойцами «Правого сектора».

Данная видеозапись размещена 20 сентября 2015 года на видеохостинге YOUTUBE по адресу: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OT-hF9YXsk&nohtml5=False> с телеканала «ТСН» с наименованием «Правый сектор» начал продовольственную блокаду».

Кроме того, 20 сентября 2015 года Чубаров Р. дал интервью телевизионному каналу «112» где сказал: «Наша акция, которая называется «Гражданская блокада Крыма» - это первые этапы по деокупации Крыма. За этим этапом должны быть второй, третий этапы. Мы имеем, что касается их в своем виденье, но все говорим, но обращаем внимание на то, что гражданская блокада – это начало многих этапов по освобождению Крыма, по деокупации Крыма и возвращению Крыма в состав Украины.»
Размещение указанной видеозаписи в интернете подтверждается Актом исследования от 10 февраля 2016 года.

Из видеозаписи, осмотренной с участием специалиста в области информационной технологии по Акту проведения оперативно-розыскного мероприятия «Исследование предметов и документов» от 10 февраля 2016 года, следует, что в интервью телеканалу «АТР» Р.Чубаров 04 ноября 2015 года на 20 минуте, 21 минуте говорит: «Когда мы планировали акцию гражданской блокады Крыма, мы ставили перед собой некоторые цели, часть из которых достигнута. Крым, до того, как мы закрыли административный кордон».

Данная видеозапись размещена на видеохостинге YOUTUBE по адресу: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZAP54ysHJ90&nohtml5=False> 04.11.2015 года.

В передаче «Свобода слова» 16.11.2015г., в своем выступлении председатель «Меджлиса» Р.Чубаров на третьей минуте видеозаписи говорит: «Я хотел бы обратить внимание, мы инициаторы, теперь и участники акции, не используем слово «продуктовая», так как это не является целью. Гражданская блокада Крыма и основная цель – это деокупация Крыма, но понятно же, что мы, которые вышли с этой инициативой, которые положили начало, а теперь сотни участников, которые прибывают, находятся там, происходит ротация. На восьмой минуте говорит: «Мы считаем, что Украина должна прекратить какую-либо торговлю, какое-либо снабжение, в том числе электроэнергию в Крым», что подтверждается видеозаписью, осмотренной по Акту осмотра интернет-ресурса от 12 февраля 2016 года

Данная видеозапись размещена на видеохостинге YOUTUBE по адресу: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=86PJ6wDco0> 05 февраля 2016 года.

С участием «Меджлиса» в период с ноября по декабрь 2015 года была организована блокада проведения представителями ГП «НЭК «Укрэнерго» ремонтных работ по восстановлению опор воздушной линии электропередачи, расположенных в районе пгт. Чаплынка Херсонской области Украины, разрушенных в ноябре 2015 года в результате взрыва опоры воздушной линии электропередачи, расположенных в районе пгт. Чаплынка Херсонской области Украины, что повлекло отключение электроснабжения всех объектов жизнеобеспечения Республики Крым и города Федерального значения Севастополя, в период с ноября 2015 года по декабрь 2015 года.

Так, 21 ноября 2015 года персонал магистральных линий Южной ЭС был заблокирован протестующими на расстоянии 500 метров от места событий; о дальнейших действиях протестующие обещают уведомить после заседания Меджлиса, что подтверждается информацией, содержащейся на сайте Укрэнерго <http://ukrenergo.energy.gov.ua/Pages/ua>, осмотренной по Акту осмотра интернет-ресурса от 12 февраля 2016 года.

7 декабря 2015 года по итогам переговоров руководства Министерства энергетики и угольной промышленности Украины и представителей силовых ведомств с руководством Меджлиса крымско-татарского народа

была достигнута договоренность о проведении заключительного этапа работ по подготовке линии подачи напряжения, которое было выполнено после снятия блокады, что подтверждается информацией размещенной на сайте Укрэнерго <http://ukrenergo.energy.gov.ua/Pages/ua>, осмотренной по Акту осмотра интернет-ресурса от 12 февраля 2016 года.

Указанные доказательства расцениваются судом как соответствующие требованиям относимости и допустимости, установленным статьями 59-61 КАС РФ.

Кроме того, из видеозаписи, осмотренной с участием специалиста в области информационной технологии по Акту исследования от 10 февраля 2016 года, следует, что 21 ноября 2015 года, в своем интервью с места блокады Ислямов Л. на 32-34 минуте говорит: «Я вице президент конгресса крымских татар. Здесь есть председатель Меджлиса одного района, два члена мили меджлиса Гульнара Бекирова, Ахмет Сулейманов. Мы здесь находимся и нас штурмует новая полиция Украины за то, что мы не даем возможность ремонтировать опоры, которые питают Крым».

Данная видеозапись размещена на видеохостинге YOUTUBE по адресу: «<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B6Ys1MszdaY> под наименованием «Штурм Гражданской блокады Крыма».

22 ноября 2015 Ислямов Л. говорит: «Мы блокируем, стоим там, где мы стоим, усиливаемся здесь. Принимаем новых патриотов, которые прибывают сюда. Сейчас, автобусами сюда выехали еще куча людей, поэтому мы сейчас размещаем, они прибывают, ставим еще здесь палатки и дальше еще ждем решения «Меджлиса крымскотатарского народа».

Видеозапись, размещена в интернете на видеохостинге YOUTUBE по адресу: «<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wac9WEUWVyc&feature> и осмотрена с участием специалиста в области информационной технологии, по Акту осмотра интернет – ресурса от 11 февраля 2016 года.

Судом также установлено, что 09 января 2016 года представлены Ислямовым Л. в качестве участников штаба Гражданской блокады Крыма как члены «Меджлиса» Л.Люманов, В.Сарыбиялов, А.Осмаев, И. Бибялов; на второй минуте видеозаписи Ислямов Л. говорит: «поддержку блокады Крыма оказывает Меджлис».

Данная видеозапись, размещена на видеохостинге YOUTUBE по адресу: «<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dS8HZKCMfRg&nohtml5=False> 10 января 2016 года и осмотрена по Акту Исследования от 12 февраля 2016 года.

Из видеозаписи, осмотренной с участием специалиста в области информационной технологии по Акту исследования от 10 февраля 2016 года, следует, что в интервью от 07 декабря 2015 года Ислямов Л. на первой и второй минуте говорит о том, что «Мы запустили ремонтников по решению лидеров меджлиса крымскотатарского народа. Мы как активисты, как Меджлис создали гуманитарную катастрофу в Крыму.»

Запись размещена видеохостинге YOUTUBE по адресу: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FlpayN21caeE> 21 января 2016 года.

Управление Верховного комиссара ООН по правам человека призвало расследовать заявления о нарушениях прав человека, совершенных во время блокады Крыма, что содержится в опубликованном в Женеве 13-м докладе ООН о положении в области прав и свобод на Украине.

С учетом представленных суду доказательств в их совокупности, суд приходит к выводу о том, что непосредственно с участием «Меджлиса» была организована блокада проведения представителями ГП «НЭК «Укрэнерго» ремонтных работ по восстановлению опор воздушной линии электропередачи, расположенных в районе пгт. Чаплынка Херсонской области Украины, разрушенных в ноябре 2015 года в результате взрыва опоры воздушной линии электропередачи, расположенных в районе пгт. Чаплынка Херсонской области Украины, в связи с чем имело место нарушение прав, свобод и законных интересов человека и гражданина в зависимости от его социальной, расовой, национальной, религиозной принадлежности.

Согласно части третьей статьи 15 Федерального закона N 114-ФЗ «О противодействии экстремистской деятельности» в случае, если руководитель общественного объединения делает публичное заявление, призывающее к осуществлению экстремистской деятельности, без указания на то, что это его личное мнение, общественное объединение обязано в течение пяти дней со дня, когда указанное заявление было сделано, публично заявить о своем несогласии с высказываниями или действиями такого лица. Если общественное объединение такого публичного заявления не сделает, это может рассматриваться как факт, свидетельствующий о наличии в деятельности объединения признаков экстремизма.

Данных о том, что в отношении вышеуказанных высказываний и действий «Меджлисом» предприняты действия, предусмотренные статьей 15 Федерального закона N 114-ФЗ «О противодействии экстремистской деятельности» суду не представлено.

Оценивая в совокупности доказательства, суд приходит к выводу о том, что в судебном заседании нашли свое подтверждение доводы прокурора о том, что «Меджлисом крымскотатарского народа» осуществлялись экстремистские действия, направленные на насильственное изменение основ конституционного строя и нарушение целостности Российской Федерации; публичное оправдание терроризма и иная террористическая деятельность; нарушение прав, свобод и законных интересов человека и гражданина в зависимости от его социальной, расовой, национальной, религиозной или языковой принадлежности или отношения к религии; воспрепятствование законной деятельности государственных органов, органов местного самоуправления, соединенное с насилием либо угрозой его применения.

Исходя из изложенного, установлены обстоятельства, наличие которых в силу положений статьи 9 Федерального закона от 25 июля 2002 года N 114-ФЗ «О противодействии экстремистской деятельности», является основанием для признания «Меджлиса крымскотатарского народа» экстремистской организацией и запрета в связи с этим его деятельности.

В силу статьи 10 Федерального закона от 25 июля 2002 года N 114-ФЗ «О противодействии экстремистской деятельности» в случае приостановления деятельности общественного или религиозного объединения приостанавливаются права общественного или религиозного объединения, его региональных и структурных подразделений.

Доказательств, подтверждающих регистрацию, создание и осуществление деятельности в соответствии с его Положением структурных подразделений «Меджлиса» в иностранных государствах административным ответчиком не представлено.

Данное дело рассмотрено с соблюдением правил подсудности ввиду того, что «Меджлис крымскотатарского народа» не является международной общественной организацией в понимании ст. 47 Федерального закона "Об общественных объединениях".

Иные доводы, не имеют правового значения для разрешения данного дела, ввиду чего не могут быть приняты судом.

Из правового анализа указанного выше законодательства следует, что характер допущенных общественной организацией нарушений, а также вызванные ими последствия являются настолько существенными, что восстановление законности возможно только путем запрета ее деятельности. При этом соблюдается необходимый баланс прав на свободу собраний и объединений и мер государственного принуждения, направленного на соблюдение интересов национальной безопасности и общественного порядка, в целях предотвращения беспорядков и преступлений, для охраны здоровья и нравственности или защиты прав и свобод других лиц.

Организация, руководители которой подстрекают к насилию или проводят политику, не уважающую демократию, отрицающую права и свободы, признанные в демократии, не может требовать защиту, предусмотренную действующим законодательством.

Конституция Российской Федерации запрещает создание и деятельность общественных объединений, цели или действия которых направлены на насильственное изменение основ конституционного строя и нарушение целостности Российской Федерации, подрыв безопасности государства, создание вооруженных формирований, разжигание социальной, расовой, национальной и религиозной розни (статья 13, часть 5).

Возможность запрета деятельности общественного объединения, предусмотрена Федеральным законом "О противодействии экстремистской деятельности" в целях обеспечения названного конституционного запрета.

В соответствии с имеющимися в материалах дела доказательствами, информацией, предоставленной Государственным комитетом по делам

межнациональных отношений и депортированных граждан Республики Крым как органом государственной власти, к компетенции которой относится проведение государственной политики и осуществление функций в сфере межнациональных и межконфессиональных отношений, а также реабилитации репрессированных народов Республики Крым, в настоящее время на территории Республики Крым действует более 30 общественных объединений, выступающих в защиту прав и интересов крымскотатарского народа, организационная численность которых составляет более 20 000 человек, деятельность которых направлена на активизацию решения комплекса политико-правовых, социально-экономических и культурно-этнических проблем крымскотатарского народа, улучшения благосостояния всех жителей Крыма, независимо от национальности и вероисповедания, объединение граждан и общественных объединений - юридических лиц для содействия всестороннему развитию крымскотатарского народа, защиты его законных интересов и прав, защита социальных, творческих, экономических, научных, национальнокультурных, спортивных и других интересов крымскотатарского народа, привлечение крымскотатарской молодежи к осуществлению образовательной, научной, национально-культурной и просветительской деятельности. Кроме того, 21 февраля 2016 года создана Ассоциация крымско-татарских предпринимателей с целью объединения крымских татар-бизнесменов для содействия развитию их предпринимательской деятельности, защиты их законных интересов и прав в рамках действующего законодательства РФ, а также популяризация крымско-татарского бизнеса и способствование его выходу на международный уровень. При полномочном представителе Президента Российской Федерации в Крымском федеральном округе действует консультативный совет по реализации программы в рамках реализации Указа Президента Российской Федерации от 21 апреля 2014 года №268 «О мерах по реабилитации армянского, болгарского, греческого, крымскотатарского и немецкого народов и государственной поддержке их возрождения и развития», основной задачей которого является оказание содействия и контроль за ходом реализации вышеуказанного Указа Президента Российской Федерации. «Меджлис» в настоящее время на территории Республики Крым не осуществляет защиту прав крымскотатарского народа в политической, экономической, социальной и культурной жизни общества, не является единственной общественной объединяющей структурой на территории Республики Крым, которая представляет интересы крымскотатарского народа.

С учетом вышеизложенного, можно прийти к выводу о том, что запрет деятельности общественного формирования, имеющего в названии указание на крымскотатарский народ, не повлечет нарушение права крымскотатарского народа на политическое, экономическое, социальное и культурное развитие, не будет препятствовать фундаментальному праву народа на самоопределение.

Руководствуясь статьями 175 - 180, 264 Кодекса административного судопроизводства Российской Федерации, суд

решил:

Административное исковое заявление Прокурора Республики Крым в интересах Российской Федерации и неопределенного круга лиц удовлетворить.

Признать объединение, именуемое «Меджлис крымскотатарского народа», экстремистской организацией и запретить его деятельность.

Решение может быть обжаловано в судебную коллегия по административным делам Верховного Суда Российской Федерации в течение месяца со дня его принятия в окончательной форме.

Судьи Верховного Суда
Республики Крым

подпись

Н.А.Терентьева

подпись

Юсупова Л.А.-В.

подпись

Павловский Е.Г.

Копия верна:

Судья

Н.А.Терентьева

Помощник судьи

О.М. Тарасова

Решение не вступило в законную силу

Судья

Н.А.Терентьева

Помощник судьи

О.М. Тарасова

Оригинал решения подшит в материалы административного дела №2а-3/2016 и находится в производстве Верховного Суда Республики Крым.

Судья

Н.А.Терентьева

Помощник судьи

О.М. Тарасова



Annex 914

Case No. 1-14/2016, Petition of 12 August 2016 filed on Behalf of A.Z. Chygoz to the Supreme Court of the Republic Crimea

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea
Judicial Board for Criminal Cases
295006, Simferopol, ul Pavlenko, d. 2

Attorney N.N. Polozov
Defense Counsel for the defendant A.Z. Chiigoz
105120, Moscow, Maly Polukroslavskiy per., d. 3/5, Bldg. 1
Tel: +7 (495) 997-15-20

Case No 1-14/2016

PETITION

In connection with ensuring the right to a defense and access to justice for defendant A.Z. Chiigoz, realization of the adversarial system, equality of the sides in the judicial proceedings, and also for the purpose of procedural efficiency, I believe it is necessary to bring defendant A.Z. Chiigoz to the courtroom.

In accordance with Article 247 of the RF Code of Criminal Procedure, a defendant's participation in the court proceedings is mandatory with the exception of parts 4-5 of this article.

Article 244 of the RF Code of Criminal Procedure establishes that in a court session, the prosecution and defense enjoy equal rights to filing objections, presenting evidence, participating in its examination, speaking in judicial pleadings, and consideration of other issues arising in the course of the judicial proceedings.

At the same time, the indirect participation of defendant A.Z. Chiigoz in the video conferencing mode imposes significant restrictions on his exercise of rights, including making written statements and motions, which actually are considered by the court as oral, without inclusion of written materials in the case file.

Also, in connection with the frequent technical troubles with the video conferencing, the judicial proceedings are unjustifiably affected, while bringing the defendant directly to the courtroom precludes such circumstances.

Considering the fact that the detention center where defendant A.Z. Chiigoz is being held in custody is in the immediate proximity of the building of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea, and no information has been submitted by the state prosecutor about exceptional circumstances making it possible to apply the standard of legislation on the defendant's participation in the court of the first instance by video conference under part 6.1, Article 241 of the RF Code of Criminal Procedure, guided by articles 119, 120, 241, 244 and 247 of the RF Code of Criminal Procedure.

I HEREBY REQUEST:

To ensure delivery of defendant A.Z. Chiigoz to the courtroom on August 12, 2016 for direct participation in the judicial proceedings.

08.12.2016

[signature]

Attorney N.N. Polozov

Annex 915

Case No. 127-APG16-4 Decision of 29 September 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation concerning the appeal of the ban of the Mejlis

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document



THE SUPREME COURT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

APPELLATE RULING

dated September 29, 2016 No. 127-APG16-4

The Administrative Judicial Board of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation consisting of Presiding Judge I.N. Zinchenko, Judges E.V. Gorchakova and L.V. Borisova and Secretary I. Timokhin

has considered in an open court session an administrative case on administrative statement of claim filed by the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea for the recognition as an extremist organization and for banning the activities of public association the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People on the appeal made by public association The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea dated April 26, 2016, which satisfied the requirements of the Prosecutor.

Having heard the report of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation E.V. Gorchakova, explanations of the representatives of public association the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People K.N. Koroteev and M.V. Agaltsova who supported the arguments of the appeal, explanations of the representatives of the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea - Senior Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea V.A. Chuprin and Prosecutor of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation T.V. Lazareva, explanations of representative of the State Committee for Interethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea A.I. Zadkova, who opposed the redress of the grievance and cancellation of the decision of the Court, which is a legitimate and justified, the Administrative Judicial Board of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

established that:

the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea in accordance with Article 9 of Federal law dated July 25, 2002 No. 114-FZ "On counteracting extremist activities" appealed to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea with an administrative claim for recognition of public association the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as an extremist organization and for banning its activities.

In support of the asserted claims, the Prosecutor indicated that public association the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People (hereinafter - the Mejlis, public association), founded in 1991 in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, whose incumbent Chairman is R.A. Chubarov, performs activities in the territory of the Republic of Crimea without establishing a legal entity and without registering in the bodies of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, which are contrary to the requirements of the laws in force and extremist in their nature.

According to the Prosecutor, the extremist activities of the Mejlis are supported by facts that took place both in the period from February 2004 to February 2014 (destruction of property belonging to an Orthodox monastery, blocking the activity of local self-government and law enforcement bodies, an unauthorized rally that led to the destruction of property and injury to individuals in February 2014), and subsequent events, namely:

On May 3, 2014 in Armyansk, the Republic of Crimea, the public association held an unsanctioned rally with violence against the staff of the Border Service of the Russian Federation, accompanied by the seizure and retention of a border crossing, which led to riots and blocking roads in some localities of the Republic;

On September 20, 2015, in the immediate vicinity of the State Border of Russia, representatives of the Mejlis, together with the Ukrainian organization Right Sector that was recognized an extremist organization by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on November 17, 2014, held protest activities accompanied by the blocking of transport communications and the exit from the territory of Ukraine to the Republic of Crimea through the checkpoints Kalanchak, Chaplinka, Chongar;

members of the Mejlis, after the blowing up on November 22, 2015 of overhead power line supports supplying the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol with electricity, interfered with their repair, resulting in disconnection from the power supply and communications of all vital infrastructure facilities in the abovementioned constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The Prosecutor also considers that the grounds to recognize the public association an extremist organization are the public statements made by the Mejlis leaders on September 8, 2015 about organizing the blockade of Crimea by blocking the roads for freight transportation and subsequent power outage, as well as appeals by R.A. Chubarov made on April 1, 2015 during the interview

to Ukrainian television channel hosts and on September 18, 2015 during a public appearance in the territory of the Genichesky district of the Kherson region, aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation.

By the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea dated April 26, 2016, the asserted claims were satisfied.

The appeal of the Mejlis seeks to abolish the court ruling, as made with violation of substantive and procedural law, and adopt a new decision on the case, not sustaining the claim of the Prosecutor.

Concerning the arguments set out in the appeal, the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Crimea and the representative of the State Committee for Interethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea presented objections on the legality of the ruling being appealed.

Having examined the materials of the case, discussed the appeal arguments and objections, the Administrative Judicial Board of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation considers the court decision lawful and justified.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation proclaims the man, his rights and freedoms as the highest value, and their recognition, observance and protection as the responsibility of the state (Art. 2) and establishes that the rights and freedoms of the man and citizen can be restricted by federal law only commensurate with the constitutionally significant objectives (Art. 55).

In the Russian Federation, the establishment and activities of public associations whose objectives or actions are aimed at violently changing the foundations of the constitutional order and violating the integrity of the Russian Federation, undermining the security of the State, creation of armed militias, inciting social, racial, national and religious hatred are prohibited (Art. 13 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation).

According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the State guarantees the equality of rights and freedom of the man regardless of sex, race, ethnicity, language, origin, property and official status, place of residence, attitude to religion, convictions, membership in public associations or other circumstances; it prohibits any form of restriction of the rights of citizens on the grounds of social, racial, national, linguistic or religious affiliation (Art. 19).

International legal standards in the field of human rights, while proclaiming the right of everyone to freedom of expression, however, stipulate that any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another color or ethnic origin, any discrimination based on religion or belief should be prohibited by law (Universal Declaration of Human Rights dated December 10, 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights dated December 16, 1966, the Declaration of the UN General Assembly dated November 25, 1981 on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms dated November 4, 1950).

Clause 2, Article 11 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms dated November 4, 1950, proclaiming the impermissibility of restricting the rights to freedom of assembly and association, at the same time states the possibility of establishing legal limits, if it is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others

The Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism signed on June 15, 2001, while considering that these phenomena not only constitute a threat to international peace and security, but also the enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms, territorial integrity, security and political, economic and social stability, relates to extremism any act aimed at the forcible seizure of power or forcible retention of power, as well as the violent change of the constitutional order of the state, as well as violent assault on public safety (preamble; Sub-Clause 3, Clause 1, Article 1).

The need for legislative restrictions on the freedoms of expression, assembly and association for the purpose of combating extremism is stated in Resolution 1344 (2003) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe "On the threat posed to democracy by extremist parties and movements in Europe", in Clause 3 of which extremism is defined as a form of political activity, overtly or subtly denying the principles of parliamentary democracy based on the ideology and practice of intolerance, exclusion, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and ultra-nationalism (Clause 3).

Federal law dated July 26, 2002 No.114-FZ "On counteracting extremist activities" (hereinafter referred to as the Federal law on counteracting extremism) adopted to develop the aforementioned constitutional provisions and norms of international law corresponding to them defines the legal and organizational basis for counteracting extremist activities and establishes responsibility for its implementation (preamble).

In accordance with the requirements of Part 2 Article 9 of the said law, in the case a public association or another organization, or their regional or other structural subdivision perform extremist activities, entailing violation of human and civil rights and freedoms, causing injury to the person, health, environment, public order, public safety, property, the legitimate economic interests of natural and/or legal persons, society and state, or create a real danger of causing such harm, the said organization may be terminated, and the activities of a public association which is not a legal entity could be banned by a court decision on the basis of the application of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation or the appropriate Prosecutor subordinate to him/her.

Thus, from a literal interpretation of the said rules, it should be evident that any organization (regardless of the form of organization of its activities) may be terminated if it is a legal entity or its activities may be terminated in the circumstances specified in this statute. Therefore, the argument of the administrative defendant that the Mejlis is not a public organization but the supreme plenipotentiary representative body of the Crimean Tatar people formed by election has no legal value.

However, the Court of the first instance correctly recognized this claim of Mejlis representatives untenable. The court position is based on a true interpretation of the laws regulating public relations arising in connection with the implementation of the citizens' right to association.

The content of the citizens' right of association, the key state guarantees of this right, the status of public associations, as well as the peculiarities of the legal status of public associations which are legal persons is determined by Federal law dated May 19, 1995 No. 82-FZ "On public associations" (Article 4 of the aforementioned law, hereinafter - Federal Law No. 82-FZ).

Under Part 1 Article 5 of the said federal law, a public association means a voluntary, self-governing, non-profit organization created at the initiative of citizens united on the basis of common interests for the implementation of the common objectives set out in the charter of the public association.

One of the legal forms of public associations, enshrined in Article 7 of Federal Law No. 82-FZ, is a public organization - a membership-based association based on joint activities for the protection of the general interest and the achievement of the constituent goals of the united citizens, whose supreme governing body is the congress (conference) or general meeting, the permanent management body is an elective collegiate body subordinated to the congress (conference) or general meeting (Parts 1 and 3 Article 8 of the aforementioned law).

The materials of the case and the documents regulating the activities of the administrative defendant say that the Mejlis has the necessary legal signs identifying it as a public association.

The grounds, on which the court of first instance came to the conclusion, are set forth in detail and with arguments in the court ruling, have references to the decision of the 6th Kurultai (National Congress) of the Crimean Tatar People dated June 19, 2013 on the establishment of the Mejlis, election of R.A. Chubarov as Chairman from among the delegates, to the Provision on Mejlis adopted in a new wording taking into account supplements and amendments at the third session of the 4th Kurultai of the Crimean Tatar People on September 12, 2004, according to which, the Mejlis is based on the ethnic principle and consists of 33 people, including the Chairman (Clause 4.3); the supreme governing body of the Mejlis is the Kurultai of the Crimean Tatar People (National Congress) (Clause 4.1).

The court of first instance, on the basis of Article 12 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, according to which local government is recognized and guaranteed in the Russian Federation, acting within

the limits of its powers independently, having examined the provisions of Federal law dated October 6, 2003 No. 131-FZ "On general principles of organization of local self-government in the Russian Federation", rightly noted that the Mejlis cannot be attributed to local self-government authorities or other bodies exercising power of the Crimean Tatar people in a certain area.

The court of first instance rightly held that the local self-government in the Russian Federation is a form of exercise by the people of its power, providing, within the limits of federal and regional laws, independent and responsible deciding by the people issues of local significance, either directly and/or through local self-government authorities, proceeding from the interests of the people, taking into account historical and other local traditions, which is carried out on the whole territory of the Russian Federation in urban areas, rural settlements, municipalities, municipal districts and intra-urban territories of cities with federal status (Part 2 Article 1, Part 1 Article 10 of the said law).

The decision of the court of first instance that there are legitimate grounds to recognize the Mejlis an extremist organization and ban its activities is correct and justified, since the court confirmed the arguments of the Prosecutor that this association carried out extremist actions representing a real threat to the foundations of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation, its territory integrity, security of the state and society, violation of the rights and freedoms of people and citizens, harming the personality and health of citizens.

Article 1 of the Federal law on countering extremism, as can be seen from Clause 1, does not explain such definitions as extremist activity and extremism, considering their identical concepts, but contains the list of actions, which should be qualified as extremist activity (extremism).

Therefore, extremist activity, along with the other activities mentioned in this piece of legislation action includes the forced change of the foundations of the constitutional order and violating the integrity of the Russian Federation; public justification of terrorism and terrorist activity; obstruction of the lawful activity of state bodies, local self-government authorities, election commissions, public and religious associations, or other organizations, coupled with violence or the threat thereof; committing crimes on the grounds specified in Clause e Part 1 Article 63 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (political, ideological, racial, national or religious hatred or hostility, or hatred or hostility to any social group; public calls for these activities; organization and preparation of such acts, as well as incitement to such acts; funding or other assistance in their organization, preparation and execution, including through the provision of training, printing and logistics, telephone and other communication or information services.

Basic principles of counteraction to extremism are also set by the Model Law "On counteracting extremist activities", adopted at the thirty-second plenary meeting of the Interparliamentary Assembly of the CIS Member States (Resolution No. 32-9 dated May 14, 2009).

Pursuant to the instructions in the said code, extremism is also the violation of rights, freedoms and lawful interests of a person and citizen, carried out as a result of the denial of the legal and/or other generally accepted norms and rules of social behavior (second paragraph of Article 1), and extremist activities also mean activities of a public or religious association, mass media or other organization, natural person for planning, organizing, preparing, or implementing actions, the list of which is set out in the paragraphs fourth-fourteenth of Article 1 of the aforementioned law, whose content is similar to that provided by the Federal law on countering extremism.

In order to specify the provisions of the Federal law on countering extremism, the strategy for combating extremism in the Russian Federation until 2025 was developed, which was approved by the President of the Russian Federation on November 28, 2014 No. Pr-2753 (hereinafter - the Strategy).

Clause 11 of the Strategy points out that the most dangerous types of extremism - nationalistic, religious and political extremism manifest in the conduct of uncoordinated actions, organizing mass disturbances and committing terrorist attacks.

The said document underlies that the dissemination of extremist ideas, in particular the views on acceptability of violent actions in order to achieve goals, threatens the public safety in the Russian Federation in view of the increasing aggressiveness of the extremism ideology and increase of its propaganda in society, including through the dissemination of calls to violent actions, especially through information and telecommunication networks, including the Internet, by carrying out uncoordinated actions, organizing mass disturbances and terrorist attacks (Clauses 11 and 15).

When resolving the alleged claims, the court of first instance rightly applied the provisions of the Strategy that dangerous and wrongful acts committed on the grounds of political, ideological, racial, national or religious hatred or hostility, as well as acts which contribute to the occurrence or aggravation of inter-ethnic, religious and regional conflicts are manifestation of extremism, which leads to violation of civil peace and accord, undermining the public security and state integrity of the Russian Federation, poses a real threat to the conservation of the constitutional order foundations, international (inter-ethnic) and inter-faith accord (Sub-Clause b Clause 4, Clause 5 of the Strategy).

The aforementioned legal provisions confirm that the events in Armyansk initiated by the Mejlis of May 3, 2014 were correctly identified by the court as extremism.

The Court found that on May 2, 2014, the Mejlis decided to hold an action to meet Mustafa Dzhemilev at the entrance to Crimea at the Armyansk checkpoint on May 3, 2014, which was posted on the website of the public association.

It is this decision that served as the basis of preparing and holding an unauthorized mass public event in the territory of Armyansk, the Republic of Crimea, during which the protesters violently forced out the members of the Border Service of the Russian Federation and the police from the border crossing, captured and held it until the arrival of additional law enforcement forces.

The sentences of the Armyansk City Court dated May 28, 7 and December 10, 2015, which entered into force, found that the health of uniformed policemen from the Berkut special operational platoon was harmed in course of performance of duties of keeping public order and combating illegal border crossings of the Russian Federation on May 3, 2014.

Thus, as a result of the Mejlis violent activities, the work of the border crossing was blocked, which is impairing the legitimate activities of public authorities (Border Service and police) and under Article 1 of the Federal Act on counteracting extremist activities was rightly recognized by the court extremist activities.

It is a legitimate conclusion of the court of first instance that the Mejlis since September 20, 2015 participated in the so-called economic blockade of the Republic of Crimea, including protest events with transportation lanes blocking and blocking all 3 border checkpoints from the territory of Ukraine to the Republic of Crimea: Kalanchak, Chaplinka, Chongar, leading to the infringement of legitimate economic interests of natural or legal persons, the society and state, which, due to the provisions of the Federal law on countering extremism, is also the basis for the recognition of a public association an extremist organization.

The court of first instance legitimately referred to the information posted on the Internet on holding on September 8, 2015 in Kiev of the press conference "The civilian blockade of the Crimea", at which Chairman of the Mejlis, R.A. Chubarov, announced the start of campaign to directly block the administrative boundary with Crimea by blocking the roads for freight transportation, to the press conference on the same topic in the Ukrainian Crisis Medical Center with the participation of members of the public association R. Chubarov, M Dzhemilev, L. Islyamov, to the videos of repeated public speeches of Chairman of Mejlis, R.A. Chubarov, during which he stated that the campaign organized by him called "the civilian blockade of Crimea" was the first step to unoccupy Crimea, to return Crimea to Ukraine, as well as to the video supporting the performance of the blockade by the members of the Mejlis with fighters of the Right Sector.

The court of first instance correctly considered extremist the activities of Mejlis members directly involved in organizing the blockade of repair work to restore the overhead transmission line supports situated near Chaplinka, the Kherson region, Ukraine, which were destroyed in November 2015 by an explosion, as it resulted in the violation of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens residing in the territory of Russia and was aimed at the violation of the territorial integrity of the states, as they intended to return the Republic of Crimea to Ukraine.

These actions caused the disconnection from the power supply and communications of all vital infrastructure in the Republic of Crimea and City of Federal significance of Sevastopol (876 settlements), stopping the normal work of enterprises, institutions and organizations, causing significant damage to the Russian Federation, as well as disconnection from uninterrupted power supply of facilities of the Russian Federation Defense Ministry, located in the territory of the Crimean Federal District.

According to the information of State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea Krymenergo, as of January 15, 2016, the amount of damage inflicted on the Republic of Crimea as a result of disconnecting vital infrastructure from power was RUB 1,123,971,317.

As the materials of the case state, on November 24, 2015, the investigation division of the Office of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol prosecuted for the offense under paragraphs a and b of Part 2 Article 281 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation for blowing up the overhead power line supports on November 22, 2015, aimed at the destruction of Crimean vital infrastructure and undermining the economic security of the Russian Federation.

The conclusions of the court on this episode are confirmed by materials posted on the Internet, categorized in accordance with the requirements of Article 84 of the Administrative Court Procedure Code of the Russian Federation:

- video of R.A. Chubarov's speech in the Freedom of Speech program on November 16, 2015, in which he stated that the Mejlis was the initiator and participant of the civilian blockade of Crimea, the main goal of which was to unoccupy Crimea;

- a video of L. Islyamov's interview dated November 21 and 22, 2015 from the site of the blockade, in which he said about the members of the Mejlis, participating in the campaign to counter repair of the power transmission lines, a video dated December 7, 2015, where L. Islyamov declares that the Mejlis activists provoked a humanitarian catastrophe in Crimea, a video dated January 9, 2016, where L. Islyamov presented, as participants of the staff of the Civilian blockade of Crimea, members of the Mejlis and expressed support of the blockade of Crimea by the said association.

The aforementioned evidence is relevant, valid, so as comply with the requirements of Articles 59-61 of the Administrative Court Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

The Judicial Board considers that the court of first instance correctly applied the provisions of Part 3 Article 15 of the Federal law on countering extremism, in accordance with which the signs of extremism in activities of public associations are proven by the public association's inaction, which over the course of five days failed to publicly declare its non-acceptance of statements or actions of its leader or a member of the governing body, who made a public statement calling for extremist activity, not indicating that this was his personal

opinion.

Thus, the court of first instance, having examined the videotapes of speeches by head of the Mejlis, R.A. Chubarov dated April 1, 2015 on Channel 5 of the Ukrainian television, videos dated February 26, 2016 and March 17, 2016 during an interview in the Studio of Radio Liberty in Prague, statement that "for us, the war will end only when the Crimea is in the Ukrainian State", "I am one of those who urge to prepare for the worst - an open war with Russia", "at a meeting of the National Security and Defense Council on Crimea in 2014, I would have called everyone to declare a state of war with Russia" "during the unoccupation, the first to enter will be the military," rightly considered it as a call to violent actions, as an expression of the ideology of violence aimed at terrorizing the people, that by virtue of Clause 1 Article 3 of Federal law dated March 6, 2006 No. 35-FZ "On counteracting terrorism" are elements of terrorism and qualified by the Federal law on countering extremism and the Model Law "On counteracting extremist activities" as extremist activity.

Since the Mejlis did not declare its disagreement with the statements of R.A. Chubarov stated in the court ruling, the court of first instance legally recognized these statements as extremist activities of the public association.

The court in support of its opinion rightly referred to the decree dated May 29, 2015 opening a criminal investigation against R.A. for an offense under Part 2 Article 280.1 of the Russian Criminal Code (public incitement to actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation committed through the media, or electronic or information and telecommunication networks (including the Internet).

By applying to Mejlis exclusive responsibility in the form of the prohibition of its activities, the court of first instance properly took into account that during the period from May 2014 until applying to the court for recognition of the public association an extremist organization, the Prosecutor's Office warned the association in accordance with Article 7 of the Federal law on countering extremism on the inadmissibility of extremist activity, to its head R.A. Chubarov, as well as in accordance with Article 6 of the law - the warnings that have not been appealed in court.

According to the legal position of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, as set out in the Ruling dated July 18, 2003 No. 14-P, based on general legal principles of legal liability and criteria for restrictions of rights and freedoms established by Article 55 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the termination of a legal person, as a measure necessary to protect the rights and lawful interests of other persons is possible in the event of significant violations of the law.

Under this administrative case, the court of first instance established the repeated violations of the requirements of the Federal law on extremism, which is to regulate the protection of the rights and freedoms of people and citizens, the foundations of the constitutional system, ensure the integrity and security of the Russian Federation, which the Federal legislator declared an unconditional basis for the recognition of a public association an extremist organization, the termination or prohibition of whose activities in the absence of registration as a legal entity is a proportionate measure of responsibility that cannot be considered violation of the constitutional right to freedom of association.

The Judicial Board cannot but agree with the ruling of the court of first instance that prohibition of the activity of Mejlis as an extremist organization does not entail a violation of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people for the political, economic, social and cultural development, as well as the fundamental right of the people to self-determination.

Taking a decision on this case, the court rightly took into account that at the present time in the Republic of Crimea, there are more than 30 public associations advocating for the rights and interests of the Crimean Tatar people (interregional Crimean Tatar public movement Qirim Birligi, regional public organization The elders of the Crimean Tatar people Namus, regional public organization Committee of Crimean Tatar Youth, local national-cultural autonomous units of Crimean Tatars in Simferopol and Sudak, Crimean inter-regional public organization for reinstating the national integrity, equality, rights and status of the Crimean Tatar people, The national movement of Crimean Tatars, the Republican public organization of Crimean Tatar of was veterans and disabled persons, of labor and military service, the Association of Crimean Tatar Entrepreneurs and others).

The Judicial Board also considers that it is necessary, to confirm the correctness of the aforementioned conclusion of the court of first instance, to draw attention to the fact that, in accordance with the provisions of Federal law dated June 17, 1996 No. 74-FZ "On national and cultural autonomy" in the Republic of Crimea, legal conditions were created for interaction between the state and the society for the protection of the national interests of Russian citizens in the process of their selecting ways and forms of their national and cultural development.

Protection and development of the Crimean Tatar culture is supported by the Crimean Tatar Library named after Ismail Gasprinsky the world's only theater of Crimean Tatars-Crimean Tatar Academic Theater of Music and Drama, Crimean Tatar Museum of Arts, cultural and ethnographic centers of Crimean Tatars Kokkoz and Odun Bazar Kapusu established and operating in the territory of the Republic.

Article 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, adopted on April 11, 2014 by the State Council of the Republic of Crimea, states that the Crimean Tatar language is the state language of the Republic, together with the Russian and Ukrainian languages.

To ensure the interethnic consent, consolidation of the Crimean society, adequate socio-cultural development of ethnic groups living in the Republic of Crimea, as well as to propagate the culture, customs and traditions of the Crimean Tatar people, law of the Republic of Crimea dated December 29, 2014 No. 55-ZRK/2014 "On holidays and memorable dates in the Republic of Crimea" was adopted, which sets official holidays and observances in the Republic, regulates the establishment and organization of religious and national holidays.

The Judicial Board, having collectively assessed the circumstances established by the court of first instance, finds it correct that the conclusion that they are by virtue of the provisions of Article 9 of the Federal law on counteracting extremism are grounds for recognition of Mejlis an extremist organization and therefore banning its activities.

In connection with the above, the arguments of the appeal that the court of first instance wrongly defined the circumstances relevant to the authorization of the administrative case, as well as the lack of prove of the extremist nature of the Mejlis are invalid.

The claim in the appeal of hearing the case in the unlawful composition does not comply with the norms of substantive and procedural law due to the fact that the Mejlis is an international organization.

In accordance with Part 1 Article 47 of Federal Law No. 82-FZ, an association established in the Russian Federation is recognized international, if, in accordance with its Charter, it establishes and operates at least one of its subdivisions in foreign states - an organization, branch, division, or a representative office.

The administrative defendant provided the court with no evidence proving the registration, establishment and operation of structural units of the Mejlis in foreign states; there are no references to such evidence in the appeal.

Therefore, the case was considered by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in compliance with the rules of jurisdiction stipulated by Article 20 of the Administrative Court Procedure of the Russian Federation.

A reference in the appeal to the violation of the procedure for filing the administrative statement of claim cannot lead to the cancellation of the court decision, which, in the opinion of the administrative defendant, constitutes the lack of evidence of proper serving the public association with a warning on the inadmissibility of extremist activities.

Indeed, according to Part 4 Article 7 of the Federal law on countering extremism, activities of a public association which is not a legal entity shall be subject to the ban, if within the term in the warning it has not eliminated the violations giving rise to the warning, or if within twelve months from the date of warning new evidence of signs of extremism in its activities was revealed.

Meanwhile, the Prosecutor filed the claims in accordance with Article 9 of the said law, which contains no such requirement.

The Judicial Board finds untenable the argument of the appeal that the court ruling has violated the norms of international law on indigenous peoples and the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

According to Article 18 of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by resolution No. 61/295 of the UN General Assembly dated September 13, 2007 (hereinafter - the Declaration), indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.

Article 19 of the Declaration stipulates that states shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior

and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

States are obliged to consult with indigenous peoples to avert imposition on indigenous peoples of important decisions and allow them to flourish as having their particular communities on the land still connected to their culture. Typically, a state must take a decision within the framework of the democratic procedures in the proper representation of the people's interests. Using public notification procedures and receiving their comments often backs up representative democratic processes of the state's decisions (Clauses 41 and 42 of the Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples. A/HRC/12/34. Posted on July 15, 2009).

The need for making decisions by the state through democratic processes under proper representation of the interests of the people is highlighted in Clause 80 of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples. A/66/228. Posted on August 10, 2011

The system analysis of the said regulations allows you to come to the conclusion that they have no legal value. The ways of consultations with an indigenous people when determining their implementation through a variety of mechanisms, one of which is the system of representatives elected by indigenous peoples in accordance with their own procedures.

Therefore, contrary to the arguments of the complaint, the termination of activity of the Mejlis does not indicate a violation of Articles 18 and 19 of the Declaration, since consultations on matters affecting the interests of the Crimean Tatar people can be made through the use of other mechanisms stipulated by laws of the Russian Federation.

The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples in his recommendations stresses the importance that the state should make effort in good faith to reach agreement with the indigenous peoples, who should also conscientiously strive for consensus on the proposed measures and seek to avoid the heavy-handed approach in cases where the measures proposed take into account the legitimate interests of the population (Clause 67 of the Report. A/HRC/12/34. Posted on July 15, 2009).

Article 46 of the Declaration stipulates that its provisions may not be interpreted as implying any right of any state, people, group or person to engage in any activity or perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as those authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or violate, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent states, that all the provisions of the Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance and good faith.

In the meantime, engagement of the Mejlis in extremist activity, the facts of which were established by the court of first instance, constitutes a violation by the administrative defendant of these principles.

Because of the requirements of Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights dated December 16, 1966, in those states where ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, together with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language.

The said provisions apply to indigenous peoples too (Clause 22 of the Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples. A/HRC/9/9. Posted on August 11, 2008).

In accordance with Clause 3.2 of the General Comments of the Human Rights Committee No. 23 (50) on the interpretation of Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the right enshrined in this article should be realized without violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the participating states.

Under Article 17 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms dated November 4, 1950, nothing in the said Convention may be interpreted as implying that any state, group of persons or a person has the right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of the rights and freedoms recognized by the Convention, or as limiting them to a greater extent than it is provided for in the Convention.

Taking into account the foregoing, the termination of Mejlis activities in connection with their engagement in extremist activity cannot be considered a disproportionate measure.

Based on the universally recognized principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, statements on the need for a war with Russia, on maintaining the energy blockade of the Crimean peninsula, on the need to block the roads to the peninsula, and the performance of actions which violate the territorial integrity of Russia constitute incitement to hostility and violence, and such acts cannot and should not enjoy legal protection in any state, including the Russian Federation.

The organization, whose leaders incite violence or carry out policy of not respecting democracy, denying the rights and freedoms recognized in democracy, cannot require the protection provided by the existing laws.

With regard to the arguments of the appeal that the entry into force of the court verdict banning the activities of the Mejlis in connection with their engagement in extremist activity means the possibility of criminal prosecution of any person who continues to perform actions or make statements on behalf of the Mejlis, in accordance with Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, such arguments cannot be substantiated. By virtue of Article 90 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation in its constitutional and legal sense identified by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation in ruling dated December 21, 2011 No. 30-P, a court decision to terminate or prohibit the activities of a public association in connection with its engagement in extremist activity does not prejudice the issue of the guilt of the participants of the public association in committing crimes of extremist nature.

Moreover, the position of administrative defendant is based on an erroneous interpretation of the criminal law. Criminal responsibility for organizing activities of a public association or other organization, in respect of which the court made an effective decision to ban its activities in connection with the engagement in extremist activities for participating in the activities of an extremist organizations, is applied exclusively for the actions of an organizational nature aimed at the continuation or resumption of the illegal activities of the prohibited organization (Part 1 Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), as well as for committing deliberate actions aimed to reach the goals of the extremist organization: interviews to promote the activities of the prohibited organization, recruitment of new members, direct involvement in the events, etc. (Part 2 of Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) (Clause 20 of Decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation dated June 28, 2011 No. 11 "On judicial practice in criminal cases involving extremism").

The Federal legislator has provided for an exemption from criminal liability of the person committing the crime for the first time, provided for in that article, and who has voluntarily ceased to participate in the activities of the public association or other organization, in respect of which the court made an effective decision to terminate or prohibit the activities in connection with its engagement in extremist activities, if his/her actions contain no other *corpus delicti* (note to Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation).

Thus, the appeal does not contain arguments to refute the conclusions of the court of first instance, as well as evidence of the existence of grounds for cancellation or change of the court ruling on appeal under Article 310 of the Administrative Court Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, therefore, it cannot be satisfied.

In view of the above, the Administrative Judicial Board of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, in accordance with Articles 309 and 311 of the Administrative Court Procedure Code of the Russian Federation,

defined:

the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea dated April 26, 2016 shall remain unchanged; the appeal of public association the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People shall be rejected.



ВЕРХОВНЫЙ СУД РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

АПЕЛЛЯЦИОННОЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ от 29 сентября 2016 г. N 127-АПГ16-4

Судебная коллегия по административным делам Верховного Суда Российской Федерации в составе: председательствующего Зинченко И.Н., судей Горчаковой Е.В. и Борисовой Л.В. при секретаре Тимохине И.Е.

рассмотрела в открытом судебном заседании административное дело по административному исковому заявлению прокурора Республики Крым о признании экстремистской организацией и запрете деятельности общественного объединения "Меджлис крымскотатарского народа" по апелляционной жалобе общественного объединения "Меджлис крымскотатарского народа" на решение Верховного Суда Республики Крым от 26 апреля 2016 г., которым заявленные прокурором требования удовлетворены.

Заслушав доклад судьи Верховного Суда Российской Федерации Горчаковой Е.В., объяснения представителей общественного объединения "Меджлис крымскотатарского народа" Коротеева К.Н. и Агальцовой М.В., поддержавших доводы апелляционной жалобы, объяснения представителей прокурора Республики Крым старшего прокурора прокуратуры Республики Крым Чуприна В.А. и прокурора Генеральной прокуратуры Российской Федерации Лазаревой Т.В., объяснения представителя Государственного комитета по делам межнациональных отношений и депортированных граждан Республики Крым Задкова А.И., возражавших против удовлетворения жалобы и отмены решения суда, являющегося законным и обоснованным, Судебная коллегия по административным делам Верховного Суда Российской Федерации

установила:

прокурор Республики Крым в порядке статьи 9 Федерального закона от 25 июля 2002 г. N 114-ФЗ "О противодействии экстремистской деятельности" обратился в Верховный Суд Республики Крым с административным исковым заявлением о признании общественного объединения "Меджлис крымскотатарского народа" экстремистской организацией и о запрете его деятельности.

В обоснование заявленных требований прокурор указал, что общественное объединение "Меджлис крымскотатарского народа" (далее - Меджлис, общественное объединение), созданное в 1991 году в Автономной Республике Крым, председателем которого в настоящее время является Чубаров Р.А., осуществляет на территории Республики Крым без образования юридического лица и без регистрации в органах Министерства юстиции Российской Федерации деятельность, которая противоречит требованиям действующего законодательства и носит экстремистский характер.

По мнению прокурора, об экстремистской деятельности Меджлиса свидетельствуют факты, имевшие место как в период с февраля 2004 года по февраль 2014 года (уничтожение имущества православного монастыря, блокирование деятельности органов местного самоуправления и правоохранительных органов, несанкционированный митинг, повлекший уничтожение имущества и причинение вреда отдельным гражданам в феврале 2014 г.), так и последующие события, а именно:

3 мая 2014 г. в г. Армянске Республики Крым общественным объединением проведена несанкционированная акция с применением насилия в отношении сотрудников пограничной службы Российской Федерации, сопровождающаяся захватом и удержанием пограничного пункта, приведшая к массовым беспорядкам и перекрытию автодорог в отдельных населенных пунктах республики;

20 сентября 2015 г. в непосредственной близости от Государственной границы России представители Меджлиса вместе с украинской организацией "Правый сектор", признанной решением Верховного Суда Российской Федерации от 17 ноября 2014 г. экстремистской, провели протестные мероприятия, сопровождающиеся блокированием транспортных коммуникаций и перекрытием выезда с территории Украины в Республику Крым через пункты Каланчак, Чаплинка, Чонгар;

члены Меджлиса после взрыва 22 ноября 2015 г. опор воздушных линий электропередачи, снабжающих Республику Крым и город Севастополь электроэнергией, чинили препятствия в их ремонте, что повлекло отключение от электроснабжения и средств связи всех объектов жизнеобеспечения названных субъектов Российской Федерации.

Прокурор также считает, что основаниями для признания общественного объединения экстремистской организацией являются публичные высказывания 8 сентября 2015 г. руководства Меджлиса об организации блокады Крыма путем перекрытия дорог для грузоперевозок и последующего отключения подачи электроэнергии, а также призывы Чубарова Р.А. 1 апреля 2015 г. во время интервью

ведущим украинского телеканала и 18 сентября 2015 г. в ходе публичного выступления на территории Генического района Херсонской области к действиям, направленным на нарушение территориальной целостности Российской Федерации.

Решением Верховного Суда Республики Крым от 26 апреля 2016 г. заявленные требования удовлетворены.

В апелляционной жалобе Меджлиса ставится вопрос об отмене судебного акта, как постановленного с нарушением норм материального и процессуального права, и о принятии по делу нового решения об оставлении без удовлетворения административного искового заявления прокурора.

Относительно доводов, изложенных в апелляционной жалобе, прокурором Республики Крым и представителем Государственного комитета по делам межнациональных отношений и депортированных граждан Республики Крым представлены возражения о законности обжалуемого судебного постановления.

Проверив материалы дела, обсудив доводы апелляционной жалобы и возражений, Судебная коллегия по административным делам Верховного Суда Российской Федерации считает решение суда законным и обоснованным.

Конституция Российской Федерации провозглашает человека, его права и свободы высшей ценностью, а их признание, соблюдение и защиту - обязанностью государства (статья 2) и устанавливает, что права и свободы человека и гражданина могут быть ограничены федеральным законом только соразмерно конституционно значимым целям (статья 55).

В Российской Федерации запрещается создание и деятельность общественных объединений, цели или действия которых направлены на насильственное изменение основ конституционного строя и нарушение целостности Российской Федерации, подрыв безопасности государства, создание вооруженных формирований, разжигание социальной, расовой, национальной и религиозной розни (статья 13 Конституции Российской Федерации).

Согласно Конституции Российской Федерации государство гарантирует равенство прав и свобод человека и гражданина независимо от пола, расы, национальности, языка, происхождения, имущественного и должностного положения, места жительства, отношения к религии, убеждений, принадлежности к общественным объединениям, а также других обстоятельств; запрещаются любые формы ограничения прав граждан по признакам социальной, расовой, национальной, языковой или религиозной принадлежности (статья 19).

Международно-правовые стандарты в области прав человека, провозглашая право каждого человека на свободное выражение своего мнения, вместе с тем предусматривают, что всякое выступление в пользу национальной, расовой или религиозной ненависти, представляющее собой подстрекательство к дискриминации, вражде или насилию, любое распространение идей, основанных на расовом превосходстве или ненависти, а также все акты насилия или подстрекательство к таким актам, направленным против любой расы или группы лиц другого цвета кожи или этнического происхождения, всякая дискриминация на основе религии или убеждений должны быть запрещены законом (Всеобщая декларация прав человека от 10 декабря 1948 г., Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах от 16 декабря 1966 г., Декларация Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН от 25 ноября 1981 г. о ликвидации всех форм нетерпимости и дискриминации на основе религии или убеждений, Конвенция о защите прав человека и основных свобод от 4 ноября 1950 г.).

Пункт 2 статьи 11 Конвенции о защите прав человека и основных свобод от 4 ноября 1950 г., провозглашая недопустимость ограничения прав на свободу собраний и объединений, одновременно закрепляет возможность установления законом ограничений, если это необходимо в демократическом обществе в интересах национальной безопасности и общественного порядка, в целях предотвращения беспорядков и преступлений, для охраны здоровья и нравственности или защиты прав и свобод других лиц.

Шанхайская конвенция о борьбе с терроризмом, сепаратизмом и экстремизмом, заключенная 15 июня 2001 г., считая, что эти явления не только представляют угрозу международному миру и безопасности, но и осуществлению основных прав и свобод человека, территориальной целостности, безопасности и политической, экономической и социальной стабильности, относит к экстремизму любое деяние, направленное на насильственный захват власти или насильственное удержание власти, а также на насильственное изменение конституционного строя государства, а равно насильственное посягательство на общественную безопасность (преамбула; подпункт 3 пункта 1 статьи 1).

На необходимость законодательного ограничения свободы выражения мнений, собраний и объединений для целей борьбы с экстремизмом обращается внимание и в Резолюции Парламентской Ассамблеи Совета Европы 1344 (2003) "Об угрозе для демократии со стороны экстремистских партий и движений в Европе", в пункте 3 которой экстремизм определяется как форма политической деятельности, явно или исподволь отрицающая принципы парламентской демократии и основанная на идеологии и

практике нетерпимости, отчуждения, ксенофобии, антисемитизма и ультранационализма (пункт 3).

Принятый в развитие приведенных конституционных положений и корреспондирующих им международно-правовых норм Федеральный закон от 26 июля 2002 г. N 114-ФЗ "О противодействии экстремистской деятельности" (далее - Федеральный закон о противодействии экстремизму) определяет правовые и организационные основы противодействия экстремистской деятельности и устанавливает ответственность за ее осуществление (преамбула).

В соответствии с предписаниями части 2 статьи 9 поименованного закона в случае осуществления общественным объединением, либо иной организацией, либо их региональным или другим структурным подразделением экстремистской деятельности, повлекшей за собой нарушение прав и свобод человека и гражданина, причинение вреда личности, здоровью граждан, окружающей среде, общественному порядку, общественной безопасности, собственности, законным экономическим интересам физических и (или) юридических лиц, обществу и государству или создающей реальную угрозу причинения такого вреда, названные организации могут быть ликвидированы, а деятельность общественного объединения, не являющегося юридическим лицом, может быть запрещена по решению суда на основании заявления Генерального прокурора Российской Федерации или подчиненного ему соответствующего прокурора.

Таким образом, из буквального толкования приведенной нормы следует, что любая организация (независимо от форм организации ее деятельности) может быть ликвидирована, если является юридическим лицом, либо ее деятельность прекращена при наличии обстоятельств, указанных в этом законоположении. Следовательно, не имеет правового значения довод административного ответчика о том, что Меджлис не является общественной организацией, а представляет собой высший полномочный представительный орган крымскотатарского народа, формируемый путем выборов.

Вместе с тем суд первой инстанции правильно признал это утверждение представителей Меджлиса несостоятельным. Позиция суда основана на верном толковании законодательства, регулирующего общественные отношения, возникающие в связи с реализацией гражданами права на объединение.

Содержание права граждан на объединение, основные государственные гарантии этого права, статус общественных объединений, а также особенности правового положения общественных объединений, являющихся юридическими лицами, определяется Федеральным законом от 19 мая 1995 г. N 82-ФЗ "Об общественных объединениях" (статья 4 названного закона, далее - Федеральный закон N 82-ФЗ).

Согласно части 1 статьи 5 указанного федерального закона под общественным объединением понимается добровольное, самоуправляемое, некоммерческое формирование, созданное по инициативе граждан, объединившихся на основе общности интересов для реализации общих целей, указанных в уставе общественного объединения.

Одной из организационно-правовых форм общественных объединений, закрепленных в статье 7 Федерального закона N 82-ФЗ, является общественная организация - основанное на членстве общественное объединение, созданное на основе совместной деятельности для защиты общих интересов и достижения уставных целей объединившихся граждан, высшим руководящим органом которой является съезд (конференция) или общее собрание, постоянно действующим руководящим органом - выборный коллегиальный орган, подотчетный съезду (конференции) или общему собранию (части 1 и 3 статьи 8 названного закона).

Как следует из материалов дела и документов, регламентирующих деятельность административного ответчика, Меджлис имеет необходимые юридические признаки, позволяющие определить его как общественное объединение.

Мотивы, по которым суд первой инстанции пришел к такому заключению, подробно и аргументированно изложены в судебном акте, имеют ссылки на Решение VI Курултая (национальный съезд) крымскотатарского народа от 19 июня 2013 г. о создании Меджлиса, избрании из числа делегатов председателем Чубарова Р.А., на Положение о Меджлисе, принятое в новой редакции с учетом дополнений и изменений на третьей сессии IV Курултая крымскотатарского народа 12 сентября 2004 г., согласно которому Меджлис основан на членстве по этническому признаку и состоит из 33 человек, включая председателя (пункт 4.3), высшим руководящим органом по отношению к Меджлису является Курултай крымскотатарского народа (национальный съезд) (пункт 4.1).

Суд первой инстанции, исходя из положений статьи 12 Конституции Российской Федерации, согласно которой в Российской Федерации признается и гарантируется местное самоуправление, действующее в пределах своих полномочий самостоятельно, проанализировав предписания Федерального закона от 6 октября 2003 г. N 131-ФЗ "Об общих принципах организации местного самоуправления в Российской Федерации", правомерно констатировал, что Меджлис нельзя отнести к органам местного самоуправления или иным органам, осуществляющим на определенной территории власть крымскотатарского народа.

При этом суд первой инстанции правомерно исходил из того, что местное самоуправление в

Российской Федерации является формой осуществления народом своей власти, обеспечивающей в пределах, установленных федеральным и региональным законодательством, самостоятельное и под свою ответственность решение населением непосредственно и (или) через органы местного самоуправления вопросов местного значения исходя из интересов населения с учетом исторических и иных местных традиций, осуществляется на всей территории Российской Федерации в городских, сельских поселениях, муниципальных районах, городских округах и на внутригородских территориях городов федерального значения (часть 2 статьи 1, часть 1 статьи 10 поименованного закона).

Является правильным и обоснованным заключение суда первой инстанции о наличии законных оснований для признания Меджлиса экстремистской организацией и запрета ее деятельности, поскольку в суде нашли свое подтверждение доводы прокурора о том, что данным объединением осуществляются экстремистские действия, представляющие реальную угрозу основам конституционного строя Российской Федерации, целостности ее территории, безопасности государства и общества, нарушения прав и свобод человека и гражданина, причинения вреда личности, здоровью граждан.

Статья 1 Федерального закона о противодействии экстремизму, как следует из содержания пункта 1, не дает определения таких дефиниций как экстремистская деятельность и экстремизм, считая их тождественными понятиями, а содержит перечень действий, совершение которых следует квалифицировать как экстремистскую деятельность (экстремизм).

Так, к экстремистской деятельности наряду с другими названными в этой норме действиями относится насильственное изменение основ конституционного строя и нарушение целостности Российской Федерации; публичное оправдание терроризма и иная террористическая деятельность; воспрепятствование законной деятельности государственных органов, органов местного самоуправления, избирательных комиссий, общественных и религиозных объединений или иных организаций, соединенное с насилием либо угрозой его применения; совершение преступлений по мотивам, указанным в пункте "е" части 1 статьи 63 Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации (политической, идеологической, расовой, национальной или религиозной ненависти или вражды либо по мотивам ненависти или вражды в отношении какой-либо социальной группы; публичные призывы к осуществлению указанных деяний; организация и подготовка указанных деяний, а также подстрекательство к их осуществлению; финансирование указанных деяний либо иное содействие в их организации, подготовке и осуществлении, в том числе путем предоставления учебной, полиграфической и материально-технической базы, телефонной и иных видов связи или оказания информационных услуг.

Основные принципы противодействия экстремизму также установлены Модельным законом "О противодействии экстремизму", принятым на тридцать втором пленарном заседании Межпарламентской Ассамблеи государств-участников СНГ (постановление N 32-9 от 14 мая 2009 г.).

Как следует из содержащихся в названном кодексе предписаний, экстремизмом признается также нарушение прав, свобод и законных интересов человека и гражданина, осуществляемое вследствие отрицания правовых и (или) иных общепринятых норм и правил социального поведения (абзац второй статьи 1), а экстремистской деятельностью - деятельность общественного или религиозного объединения, средства массовой информации либо иной организации, физического лица по планированию, организации, подготовке или совершению действий, перечень которых установлен в абзацах четвертом - четырнадцатом статьи 1 названного закона, по содержанию аналогичный тому, что предусмотрен Федеральным законом о противодействии экстремизму.

В целях конкретизации положений Федерального закона о противодействии экстремизму разработана Стратегия противодействия экстремизму в Российской Федерации до 2025 года, утвержденная Президентом Российской Федерации 28 ноября 2014 г. N Пр-2753 (далее - Стратегия).

В пункте 11 Стратегии указано, что наиболее опасные виды экстремизма - националистический, религиозный и политический проявляются в проведении несогласованных акций, организации массовых беспорядков и совершении террористических актов.

В названном документе обращено внимание, что распространение экстремистских идей, в частности мнения о приемлемости насильственных действий для достижения поставленных целей, угрожает общественной безопасности в Российской Федерации ввиду усиления агрессивности идеологии экстремизма и увеличения масштабов ее пропаганды в обществе, в том числе путем распространения призывов к насильственным действиям, прежде всего через информационно-телекоммуникационные сети, включая сеть "Интернет", в проведении несогласованных акций, организации массовых беспорядков и совершении террористических актов (пункты 11 и 15).

При разрешении заявленных требований суд первой инстанции обоснованно применил положения Стратегии о том, что общественно опасные и противоправные деяния, совершаемые по мотивам политической, идеологической, расовой, национальной или религиозной ненависти или вражды, а также деяния, способствующие возникновению или обострению межнациональных, межконфессиональных и региональных конфликтов, являются проявлением экстремизма, который ведет к нарушению гражданского

мира и согласия, подрывает общественную безопасность и государственную целостность Российской Федерации, создает реальную угрозу сохранению основ конституционного строя, межнационального (межэтнического) и межконфессионального согласия (подпункт "б" пункта 4, пункт 5 Стратегии).

Приведенные правовые предписания подтверждают, что события, произошедшие в г. Армянске 3 мая 2014 г. по инициативе Меджлиса, правильно квалифицированы судом как экстремизм.

Судом установлено, что 2 мая 2014 г. Меджлисом принято решение о проведении 3 мая 2014 г. акции по встрече Мустафы Джемилева на въезде в Крым у контрольного пункта "Армянск", которое было размещено на сайте общественного объединения.

Именно на основании этого решения подготовлено и организовано проведение несанкционированного массового публичного мероприятия на территории г. Армянска Республики Крым, в ходе которого с применением физической силы митингующие вытеснили сотрудников Пограничной службы Российской Федерации и полиции с пограничного пропускного пункта, захватили его и удерживали вплоть до прибытия дополнительных сил правоохранительных органов.

Вступившими в законную силу приговорами Армянского городского суда от 28 мая, 7 и 10 декабря 2015 г. установлено причинение вреда здоровью милиционерам оперативного взвода батальона милиции особого назначения "Беркут", экипированным в форменную одежду, находившимся при исполнении должностных обязанностей по охране общественного порядка и пресечению 3 мая 2014 г. незаконного перехода границы Российской Федерации.

Таким образом, в результате деятельности Меджлиса с применением насилия была заблокирована работа пограничного пропускного пункта, что является воспрепятствованием законной деятельности государственных органов (пограничной службы и полиции) и согласно статье 1 Федерального закона о противодействии экстремизму обоснованно признано судом экстремистской деятельностью.

Является правомерным заключение суда первой инстанции об участии начиная с 20 сентября 2015 г. Меджлиса в так называемой экономической блокаде Республики Крым, включающей протестные мероприятия с блокированием транспортных коммуникаций и перекрытием всех 3 пунктов выезда с территории Украины в Республику Крым: "Каланчак", "Чаплинка", "Чонгар", повлекшие нарушение законных экономических интересов физических и юридических лиц, общества и государства, что в силу предписаний Федерального закона о противодействии экстремизму также является основанием для признания общественного объединения экстремистской организацией.

При этом суд первой инстанции на законных основаниях в качестве доказательств сослался на информацию, размещенную в сети "Интернет", о проведении 8 сентября 2015 г. в Киеве пресс-конференции "Гражданская блокада Крыма", на которой председатель Меджлиса Чубаров Р.А. объявил о начале акции непосредственного блокирования административной границы с Крымом путем перекрытия дорог для грузоперевозок, о пресс-конференции на эту же тему в Украинском кризисном медицинском центре с участием членов общественного объединения Чубарова Р., Джемилева М., Ислямова Л., на видеозаписи неоднократных публичных выступлений председателя Меджлиса Чубарова Р.А., в ходе которых он заявлял, что организованная ими акция, называемая "Гражданская блокада Крыма", является первым этапом по деокупации Крыма, по возвращению Крыма в Украину, а также видеозапись, подтверждающую осуществление блокады членами Меджлиса с бойцами "Правого сектора".

Правильно суд первой инстанции расценил как экстремизм деятельность членов Меджлиса, непосредственно участвующих в организации блокады проведения ремонтных работ по восстановлению расположенных в районе пгт. Чаплинка Херсонской области Украины опор воздушной линии электропередачи, разрушенных в ноябре 2015 года в результате взрыва, так как это повлекло нарушение прав, свобод и законных интересов граждан, проживающих на территории России, и было направлено на нарушение территориальной целостности государства, так как преследовало цель вернуть Республику Крым в Украину.

Эти действия повлекли отключение от электроснабжения и средств связи всех объектов жизнеобеспечения Республики Крым и города федерального значения Севастополя (876 населенных пунктов), прекращение нормальной работы предприятий, учреждений и организаций, причинение значительного ущерба Российской Федерации, а также отключение от бесперебойного электроснабжения объектов Министерства обороны Российской Федерации, расположенных на территории Крымского федерального округа.

Согласно информации Государственного унитарного предприятия Республики Крым "Крымэнерго" по состоянию на 15 января 2016 г. размер ущерба, причиненного Республике Крым вследствие отключения объектов жизнеобеспечения от электроснабжения, составляет 1 123 971 317 руб.

Как следует из материалов дела, следственным отделом Управления федеральной службы безопасности Российской Федерации по Республике Крым и г. Севастополю 24 ноября 2015 г. возбуждено уголовное дело по признакам преступления, предусмотренного пунктами "а" и "б" части 2 статьи 281 Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации, по факту взрывов 22 ноября 2015 г. опор воздушных линий

электропередачи, направленных на разрушение объектов жизнеобеспечения населения Крыма и подрыв экономической безопасности Российской Федерации.

Выводы суда по данному эпизоду подтверждаются оцененными в соответствии с требованиями статьи 84 Кодекса административного судопроизводства Российской Федерации материалами, размещенными в сети интернет:

- видеозаписью выступления Чубарова Р.А. в передаче "Свобода слова" 16 ноября 2015 г., в котором он заявил, что Меджлис является инициатором и участником гражданской блокады Крыма, основная цель которой деокупация Крыма;

- видеозаписью интервью Ислямова Л. 21 и 22 ноября 2015 г. с места блокады, в котором он говорит о членах Меджлиса, участвующих в акции по противодействию ремонту опор ЛЭП, от 7 декабря 2015 г., где Ислямов Л. заявляет о создании активистами Меджлиса гуманитарной катастрофы в Крыму, от 9 января 2016 г., где Ислямовым Л. представлены в качестве участников штаба Гражданской блокады Крыма члены Меджлиса и заявлено о поддержке блокады Крыма названным объединением.

Приведенные доказательства являются относимыми, допустимыми, так как соответствуют требованиям статей 59 - 61 Кодекса административного судопроизводства Российской Федерации.

Судебная коллегия считает, что суд первой инстанции правильно применил предписания части 3 статьи 15 Федерального закона о противодействии экстремизму, в соответствии с которыми о наличии в деятельности общественных объединений признаков экстремизма свидетельствует бездействие общественного объединения, которое в течение пяти дней публично не заявил о своем несогласии с высказываниями или действиями своего руководителя или члена руководящего органа, сделавшего публичное заявление, призывающее к осуществлению экстремистской деятельности, без указания на то, что это его личное мнение.

Так, суд первой инстанции, исследовав видеозаписи выступлений руководителя Меджлиса Чубарова Р.А. 1 апреля 2015 г. на телеканале "5 канал" украинского телевидения, 26 февраля 2016 г. и 17 марта 2016 г. во время интервью в студии "Радио Свобода" в Праге, высказывания о том, что "для нас война закончится только тогда, когда Крым будет в составе украинского государства", "Я один из тех, кто призывает готовиться к худшему - к открытой войне с Россией", "на заседании СНБО по Крыму в 2014 году я бы призвал всех объявить состояние войны с Россией", "во время деокупации первыми будут входить военные", правомерно расценил как призыв к насильственным действиям, как проявление идеологии насилия, направленные на устрашение населения, что в силу пункта 1 статьи 3 Федерального закона от 6 марта 2006 г. N 35-ФЗ "О противодействии терроризму" являются элементами терроризма и квалифицируются Федеральным законом о противодействии экстремизму и Модельным законом "О противодействии экстремизму" как экстремистская деятельность.

Поскольку Меджлис не заявил о своем несогласии с высказываниями Чубарова Р.А., приведенными в судебном акте, суд первой инстанции на законных основаниях признал эти высказывания экстремистской деятельностью общественного объединения.

При этом суд в обоснование своего заключения правомерно сослался на постановление от 29 мая 2015 г. о возбуждении в отношении Чубарова Р.А. уголовного дела за совершение преступления, предусмотренного частью 2 статьи 280.1 Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации (публичные призывы к осуществлению действий, направленных на нарушение территориальной целостности Российской Федерации, совершенные с использованием средств массовой информации либо электронных или информационно-телекоммуникационных сетей (включая сеть "Интернет").

Применяя к Меджлису исключительную меру ответственности в виде запрета осуществления деятельности, суд первой инстанции правильно принял во внимание, что за период с мая 2014 года до обращения в суд с требованием о признании общественного объединения экстремистской организацией, прокуратурой выносились предупреждения в порядке статьи 7 Федерального закона о противодействии экстремизму о недопустимости осуществления экстремистской деятельности в адрес руководителя Чубарова Р.А., а также в порядке статьи 6 названного закона - предостережения, которые не были обжалованы в судебном порядке.

Согласно правовой позиции Конституционного Суда Российской Федерации, изложенной в постановлении от 18 июля 2003 г. N 14-П, исходя из общеправовых принципов юридической ответственности и установленных статьей 55 Конституции Российской Федерации критериев ограничения прав и свобод, ликвидация юридического лица, как мера, необходимая для защиты прав и законных интересов других лиц, возможна в случае существенных нарушений закона.

По настоящему административному делу судом первой инстанции установлены неоднократные нарушения требований Федерального закона об экстремизме, целью регулирования которого является защита прав и свобод человека и гражданина, основ конституционного строя, обеспечения целостности и безопасности Российской Федерации, которые федеральным законодателем признаны безусловным основанием для признания общественного объединения экстремистской организацией, ликвидация

которого или запрет деятельности в случае отсутствия регистрации в качестве юридического лица является соразмерной мерой ответственности, которая не может рассматриваться как нарушение конституционного права на объединение.

Судебная коллегия не может не согласиться с заключением суда первой инстанции о том, что запрет деятельности Меджлиса как экстремистской организации не влечет нарушение прав крымскотатарского народа на политическое, экономическое, социальное и культурное развитие, а также фундаментального права народа на самоопределение.

Принимая решение по настоящему делу, суд обоснованно учел, что в настоящее время в Республике Крым действуют более 30 общественных объединений, выступающих в защиту прав и интересов крымскотатарского народа (межрегиональное крымскотатарское общественное движение "Къырым бирлиги", региональная общественная организация "Старейшины крымскотатарского народа "Намус", региональная общественная организация "Комитет крымскотатарской молодежи", местные национально-культурные автономии крымских татар г. Симферополь и г. Судак, крымская межрегиональная общественная организация восстановления национальной целостности, равноправия, прав и состояний крымскотатарского народа "Национальное движение крымских татар", республиканская общественная организация крымских татар - ветеранов и инвалидов войны, труда и военной службы, Ассоциация крымскотатарских предпринимателей и другие).

Судебная коллегия также считает необходимым в подтверждение правильности приведенного выше вывода суда первой инстанции обратить внимание на то обстоятельство, что в соответствии с нормами Федерального закона от 17 июня 1996 г. N 74-ФЗ "О национально-культурной автономии" в Республике Крым созданы правовые условия взаимодействия государства и общества для защиты национальных интересов граждан России в процессе выбора ими путей и форм своего национально-культурного развития.

Защита и развитие крымско-татарской культуры поддерживается созданными и действующими на территории республики Крымско-татарской библиотекой имени Исмаила Гаспринского, единственным в мире театром крымских татар - Крымско-татарским академическим музыкально-драматическим театром, Крымско-татарским музеем искусств, Культурно-этнографическими центрами крымских татар "Коккоз" и "Одун-базар къапусы".

Статьей 10 Конституции Республики Крым, принятой 11 апреля 2014 г. Государственным Советом Республики Крым, установлено, что крымскотатарский язык является государственным языком республики наряду с русским и украинским языками.

С целью обеспечения в Республике Крым межнационального согласия, консолидации крымского общества, обеспечения полноценного социально-культурного развития этнических групп, проживающих в Республике Крым, а также популяризации культуры, обычаев и традиций крымскотатарского народа принят Закон Республики Крым от 29 декабря 2014 г. N 55-ЗРК/2014 "О праздниках и памятных датах в Республике Крым", который устанавливает официальные праздники и памятные даты в республике, регулирует вопросы объявления и организации проведения религиозных и национальных праздников.

Судебная коллегия, оценив в совокупности установленные судом первой инстанции обстоятельства, считает правильным вывод о том, что они в силу предписаний статьи 9 Федерального закона о противодействии экстремизму являются основаниями для признания Меджлиса экстремистской организацией и запрета в связи с этим его деятельности.

В связи с изложенным являются несостоятельными доводы апелляционной жалобы о неправильном определении судом первой инстанции обстоятельств, имеющих значение для разрешения административного дела, а также о недоказанности экстремистского характера деятельности Меджлиса.

Не соответствует нормам материального и процессуального права утверждение в апелляционной жалобе о рассмотрении дела в незаконном составе ввиду того, что Меджлис является международной организацией.

В соответствии с частью 1 статьи 47 Федерального закона N 82-ФЗ объединение, образованное в Российской Федерации, признается международным, если в соответствии с его уставом в иностранных государствах создается и осуществляет свою деятельность хотя бы одно его структурное подразделение - организация, отделение или филиал и представительство.

Доказательств, подтверждающих регистрацию, создание и осуществление деятельности структурных подразделений "Меджлиса" в иностранных государствах административным ответчиком суду не представлено, ссылок на такие доказательства не содержится и в апелляционной жалобе.

Следовательно, данное дело рассмотрено Верховным Судом Республики Крым с соблюдением правил подсудности, установленных статьей 20 Кодекса административного судопроизводства Российской Федерации.

Не может повлечь отмену решения суда ссылка в апелляционной жалобе на нарушение процедуры предъявления административного искового заявления, которая, по мнению административного ответчика,

заключается в отсутствии доказательств надлежащего вручения общественному объединению предупреждений о недопустимости осуществления экстремистской деятельности.

Действительно, согласно части 4 статьи 7 Федерального закона о противодействии экстремизму деятельность общественного объединения, не являющегося юридическим лицом, подлежит запрету, если в установленный в предупреждении срок оно не устранило допущенные нарушения, послужившие основанием для вынесения предупреждения, либо если в течение двенадцати месяцев со дня вынесения предупреждения выявлены новые факты, свидетельствующие о наличии признаков экстремизма в его деятельности.

Между тем прокурором требования были заявлены в порядке статьи 9 поименованного закона, которая такого требования не содержит.

Судебная коллегия находит несостоятельным довод апелляционной жалобы о нарушении обжалуемым судебным актом норм международного права о коренных народах и норм Конвенции о защите прав человека и основных свобод.

Согласно статье 18 Декларации Объединенных Наций о правах коренных народов, принятой резолюцией N 61/295 Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН от 13 сентября 2007 г. (далее - Декларация), коренные народы имеют право на участие в принятии решений по вопросам, которые затрагивали бы их права, через представителей, избираемых ими самими по своим собственным процедурам, а также на сохранение и развитие своих собственных директивных учреждений.

В статье 19 Декларации предусматривается, что государства добросовестно консультируются и сотрудничают с соответствующими коренными народами через их представительные институты с целью заручиться их свободным, предварительным и осознанным согласием, прежде чем принимать и осуществлять законодательные или административные меры, которые могут их затрагивать.

Государства обязаны консультироваться с коренными народами для того, чтобы не допустить навязывания коренным народам важных решений и дать им возможность процветать в качестве имеющих свои особенности общин на землях, с которыми по-прежнему связана их культура. Как правило, государство должно принимать решения в рамках демократических процедур при должной представленности интересов населения. Использование процедур уведомления широких кругов населения и получения их замечаний зачастую подкрепляет репрезентативные демократические процессы принятия государством решений (пункты 41 и 42 Доклада Специального докладчика по вопросу о положении в области прав человека и основных свобод коренных народов. A/HRC/12/34. Размещен 15 июля 2009 г.).

О необходимости принятия государством решений в рамках демократических процессов при должной представленности интересов населения обращено внимание и в пункте 80 Доклада Специального докладчика по вопросу о положении в области прав человека и основных свобод коренных народов. A/66/228. Размещен 10 августа 2011 г.

Системный анализ приведенных положений позволяет прийти к выводу, что не имеют правового значения способы осуществления консультаций государства с коренным народом при установлении факта их осуществления посредством различных механизмов, одним из которых является система представителей, избираемых коренными народами по своим собственным процедурам.

Следовательно, вопреки доводам жалобы, прекращение деятельности Меджлиса не свидетельствует о нарушении положений статей 18 и 19 Декларации, поскольку консультации по вопросам, затрагивающим интересы крымскотатарского народа, могут быть реализованы посредством использования иных механизмов, предусмотренных законодательством Российской Федерации.

Специальный докладчик по вопросу о положении в области прав человека и основных свобод коренных народов в своих рекомендациях подчеркивает важность того, чтобы государство предприняло добросовестные усилия для достижения договоренности с коренными народами, которым также следует добросовестно стремиться к консенсусу в отношении предлагаемых мер и стремиться избегать негибкого подхода в случаях, когда предлагаемые меры учитывают законные интересы населения (пункт 67 Доклада. A/HRC/12/34. Размещен 15 июля 2009 г.).

В статье 46 Декларации закреплено, что содержащиеся в ней положения не могут толковаться как подразумевающие какое-либо право любого государства, народа, группы лиц или отдельного лица заниматься любой деятельностью или совершать любые действия в нарушение Устава Организации Объединенных Наций или рассматриваться как санкционирующие или поощряющие любые действия, которые вели бы к расчленению или к частичному или полному нарушению территориальной целостности и политического единства суверенных и независимых государств, что все положения Декларации толкуются в соответствии с принципами справедливости, демократии, уважения прав человека, равенства, недискриминации, благого управления и добросовестности.

Между тем осуществление Меджлисом экстремистской деятельности, факты которой были установлены судом первой инстанции, свидетельствует о нарушении административным ответчиком

указанных принципов.

В силу требований статьи 27 Международного пакта о гражданских и политических правах от 16 декабря 1966 г. в тех странах, где существуют этнические, религиозные и языковые меньшинства, лицам, принадлежащим к таким меньшинствам, не может быть отказано в праве совместно с другими членами той же группы пользоваться своей культурой, исповедовать свою религию и исполнять ее обряды, а также пользоваться родным языком.

Приведенные положения распространяются и на представителей коренных народов (пункт 22 Доклада Специального докладчика по вопросу о положении в области прав человека и основных свобод коренных народов. A/HRC/9/9. Размещен 11 августа 2008 г.).

В соответствии с пунктом 3.2 Замечаний общего порядка Комитета по правам человека N 23 (50), посвященного вопросам толкования статьи 27 Международного пакта о гражданских и политических правах, закрепленное в этой статье право должно реализовываться без ущерба суверенитета и территориальной целостности государств-участников.

Согласно статье 17 Конвенции о защите прав человека и основных свобод от 4 ноября 1950 г. ничто в названной Конвенции не может толковаться как означающее, что какое-либо государство, какая-либо группа лиц или какое-либо лицо имеет право заниматься какой бы то ни было деятельностью или совершать какие бы то ни было действия, направленные на упразднение прав и свобод, признанных Конвенцией, или на их ограничение в большей мере, чем это предусматривается в Конвенции.

С учетом изложенного прекращение деятельности Меджлиса в связи с осуществлением им экстремистской деятельности не может считаться непропорциональной мерой.

Исходя из общепризнанных принципов и норм международного права, международных договоров Российской Федерации высказывания о необходимости подготовки войны с Россией, о поддержании энергетической блокады Крымского полуострова, о необходимости перекрытия дорог с полуостровом и осуществления действий, влекущих нарушение территориальной целостности России, представляют собой призывы к вражде и насилию, и такие действия не могут и не должны пользоваться правовой защитой в любом государстве, включая Российскую Федерацию.

Организация, руководители которой подстрекают к насилию или проводят политику, не уважающую демократию, отрицающую права и свободы, признанные в демократии, не может требовать защиты, предусмотренную действующим законодательством.

Что касается доводов апелляционной жалобы о том, что вступление в законную силу решения суда о запрете деятельности Меджлиса в связи с осуществлением экстремистской деятельности означает возможность уголовного преследования любого лица, продолжающего вести деятельность либо совершать высказывания от имени Меджлиса, в соответствии со статьей 282.2 Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации, то они также не могут быть признаны обоснованными. В силу статьи 90 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации в ее конституционно-правовом смысле, выявленном Конституционным Судом Российской Федерации в постановлении от 21 декабря 2011 г. N 30-П, принятие судом решения о ликвидации или запрете деятельности общественного объединения в связи с осуществлением экстремистской деятельности не предвещает вопрос о виновности участников общественного объединения в совершении преступлений экстремистского характера.

Более того, позиция административного ответчика основана на ошибочном толковании норм уголовного права. Уголовная ответственность за организацию деятельности общественного объединения либо иной организации, в отношении которых судом принято вступившее в законную силу решение о запрете деятельности в связи с осуществлением экстремистской деятельности за участие в деятельности экстремистской организации наступает исключительно за действия организационного характера, направленные на продолжение или возобновление противоправной деятельности запрещенной организации (часть 1 статьи 282.2 Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации), а также за совершение умышленных действий, направленных на осуществление целей экстремистской организации: проведение бесед в целях пропаганды деятельности запрещенной организации, вербовка новых участников, непосредственное участие в проводимых мероприятиях и т.п. (часть 2 статьи 282.2 Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации) (пункт 20 постановления Пленума Верховного Суда Российской Федерации от 28 июня 2011 г. N 11 "О судебной практике по уголовным делам о преступлениях экстремистской направленности").

Федеральный законодатель предусмотрел также освобождение от уголовной ответственности лица, впервые совершившего преступление, предусмотренное названной статьей, и добровольно прекратившего участие в деятельности общественного объединения либо иной организации, в отношении которых судом принято вступившее в законную силу решение о ликвидации или запрете деятельности в связи с осуществлением экстремистской деятельности, если в его действиях не содержится иного состава преступления (примечание к статье 282.2 Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации).

Таким образом, апелляционная жалоба не содержит доводов, опровергающих выводы суда первой

инстанции, а также свидетельствующих о наличии оснований для отмены или изменения судебного акта в апелляционном порядке, предусмотренных статьей 310 Кодекса административного судопроизводства Российской Федерации, следовательно, она не подлежит удовлетворению.

Ввиду изложенного Судебная коллегия по административным делам Верховного Суда Российской Федерации, руководствуясь статьями 309 и 311 Кодекса административного судопроизводства Российской Федерации,

определила:

решение Верховного Суда Республики Крым от 26 апреля 2016 г. оставить без изменения, апелляционную жалобу общественного объединения "Меджлис крымскотатарского народа" - без удовлетворения.

Annex 916

Ruling in Case No. 5-1591/2016 (4 October 2016)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

Ruling**in an administrative offense case****October 4, 2016****Bakhchisaray**

O.R. Morozko, Judge at the Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea at 1 Kooperativnaya Street, Bakhchisaray, Bakhchisaray District, Republic of Crimea, having reviewed the files of the administrative offense case against citizen Shevket Enverovich Kaybullaev, d.o.b. September 27, 1954, born in the village of Kalinina, Kalinin District, Tashkent Region, Uzbek SSR, with his registered address of residence at 38 Sumsкая Street, village of Rodnikovoe, Simferopol District, Republic of Crimea, a retiree, who stands accused of having committed an administrative offense under Part 1, Article 20.28 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation,

HAS ASCERTAINED THE FOLLOWING:

Between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. on September 22, 2016, Shevket Enverovich Kaybullaev, d.o.b. September 27, 1954, being a member of the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, participated in activities of this public association at 67 Lazurnaya Street, Bakhchisaray, Republic of Crimea, and in doing so violated the requirements of Article 43 of Federal Law No. 82-FZ of May 19, 1995 *On Public Associations*.

Appearing before the court, Mr. Kaybullaev did not plead guilty. He confirmed that he was a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and refused to offer other testimony, citing Article 51 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation states that organizing the activities of a public or religious association in respect of which a legally binding decision suspending its activities is in effect as well as participation in said activities (except in the cases specified in Part 2 of this article) carries an administrative fine against organizers in the amount of 1,000 to, 2,000 roubles; against participants in the amount of 500 to 1,000 roubles.

The fact that Mr. Kaybullaev is guilty of having committed the administrative offense under Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation is corroborated by the following evidence:

- record of administrative offense No. 139452 (Series RK) dated September 30, 2016 (case sheet 2);
- communication from the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea dated September 26, 2016, No.Isorg-23 7-7866-2016/-220dsp (case sheet 3);
- reports of Police Major D.S. Bocharov, operative with the Office of Internal Affairs at the Anti-Extremism Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Republic of Crimea, dated September 26, 2016, with attachments (case sheets 5-7);
- copy of the February 15, 2016 statement calling for a ban on the activities of the public association under the procedure and on the grounds provided by Article 9 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002 *On Countering of Extremist Activity* (case sheets 8-12);
- April 12, 2016 decision of the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea suspending the activities of the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People (case sheet 13);
- explanatory statements by I.R. Umerov and Sh.E. Kaybullaev dated September 27, 2016 (case sheets 14-15, 20).

The record of administrative offense was prepared by an authorized official in keeping with the requirements of Article 28.2 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation. No complaints about the contents of the record have been received. The reports of the police officer were prepared within the scope of his official duties and in keeping with legislative requirements. The reason for preparing them was detection of a committed administrative offense. They constitute admissible evidence. The court finds that the evidence contained in the file of the administrative offense case is relevant, admissible, credible, and sufficient to examine the case on its merits. The circumstances described in the reports by the police officer are consistent with other available case evidence.

Mr. Kaybullaev explains that he spent several hours in the house of I.R. Umerov on September 22, 2016, but says that he stayed there as a guest. Meanwhile, I.R. Umerov explains that a meeting of Mejlis members took place on September 22, 2016 at his address of residence at 67 Lazurnaya Street, Bakhchisaray, Republic of Crimea, in which Mr. Kaybullaev participated, among others. The fact that a meeting of members of the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People was held on September 22, 2016 is also confirmed by reports of Police Major D.S. Bocharov, operative with the Office of Internal Affairs at the Anti-Extremism Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Republic of Crimea, dated September 26, 2016, to which he enclosed the relevant online publications.

Meanwhile, the court has chosen to disregard as evidence of Mr. Kaybullaev's guilt the explanations offered by D.Z. Akiev on September 26, 2016 (case sheets 17-18), S.U. Tabakh on September 26, 2016 (case sheets 22-23), M.T. Maushev on September 26, 2016 (case sheets 24-37), B.A. Mamutov on September 26, 2016 (case sheet 26), E.R. Avamileva on September 30, 2016 (case sheet 28), and A.U. Khamzin on September 27, 2016 (case sheet 30), because these citizens offered explanations identical to those of Mr. Kaybullaev to the effect that they did not participate in the meeting but stayed at the above-mentioned address as guests of I.R. Umerov.

The copy of the prosecutor's February 15, 2016 statement calling for a ban on the activities of the public association contains a notation of its receipt by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea on February 16, 2016 and, accordingly, proves the fact that the prosecutor filed a statement with the court seeking to ban the activities of the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

Specifically, Articles 9-10 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002 *On Countering of Extremist Activity* prohibit the establishment and activities in the Russian Federation of public and religious associations or other organizations, whose goals and actions are aimed at engaging in extremist activity. In the case specified in Part 4 of Article 7 of this Federal Law, or when a public or religious association or any other organization or their regional or other organizational unit engages in extremist activity that has resulted in violations of human or citizen rights and freedoms or personal injury or has harmed the health of citizens, the natural environment, public order, public safety, property, legitimate economic interests of individuals and/or legal entities, society or state, or poses an actual threat of such harm, the relevant public or religious association or other organization may be liquidated, and the activities of the relevant public or religious association that is not a legal entity may be banned by court order following a statement filed by the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation or the relevant prosecutor subordinated to the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation.

If a public or religious association has engaged in extremist activity that has resulted in violations of human or citizen rights and freedoms or personal injury or has harmed the health of citizens, the natural environment, public order, public safety, property, legitimate economic interests of individuals and/or legal entities, society or state, or poses an actual threat of such harm, the relevant official or agency may issue a decision suspending the activity of this public or religious association from the time when this official or agency filed a statement with the court on the grounds provided by Article 9 of this Federal Law seeking liquidation of this public or religious association or a ban on its activities until such time when the court examines the relevant statement. The decision suspending the activity of a public or religious association until the court examines the statement calling for its liquidation or ban on its activities may be appealed before a court in the prescribed manner.

Suspension of the activity of a public or religious association results in the suspension of the rights of this public or religious association, its regional or other organizational units as founders of mass media outlets; they are prohibited from using public and municipal mass media outlets, arranging and conducting assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, processions, small protests or other mass-attendance events or public events, participating in elections or referendums, using bank deposits other than to make payments associated with their commercial operations, pay compensation of losses (damages) caused by their activities, pay of taxes, duties and fines, and make payments under employment contracts. If the court disallows the statement calling for liquidation of the public or religious association or a ban on its activities, this association will resume its activities after the court decision becomes legally binding.

In light of the foregoing and considering the absence of evidence that the decision of the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea to suspend the activity of the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People has been overturned in court, the activity of this public association has been suspended by a legally binding decision.

Under Article 43 of Federal Law No. 82-FZ of May 19, 1995 *On Public Associations*, suspension of the activity of a public association results in the suspension of the rights of this public association as a founder of mass media outlets; it is prohibited from arranging and conducting assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, processions, small protests or other mass-attendance events or public events, participating in elections, using bank deposits other than to make payments associated with their commercial operations and under employment contracts, pay compensation of losses (damages) caused by their activities, pay taxes, duties and fines.

The foregoing prompts the conclusion that the above-mentioned meeting held on September 22, 2016 and Mr. Kaybullaev's participation in this meeting constitutes a gross violation of Article 43 of Federal Law No. 82-FZ of May 19, 1995 *On Public Associations*.

After hearing out the explanations of the person who stands accused of the administrative offense, the judge has considered the personality of Mr. Kaybullaev and the nature of the offense committed by him, and has concluded that the actions of Mr. Kaybullaev show elements of an administrative offense falling under Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses, and has therefore found him guilty of having committed the administrative offense.

Bearing in mind the fact that Mr. Kaybullaev has not admitted his guilt, and the fact that the administrative offense was committed knowingly, since the offender was aware that he was participating in a meeting of a public association whose activity has been suspended, was able to anticipate the consequences and knowingly permitted them to occur, and also bearing in mind the fact that he is a first-time offender, the court has found that Mr. Kaybullaev should face punishment in the form of an administrative fine in the amount of five hundred roubles.

Guided by Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses and Articles 29.9, 29.10 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses, the judge

HAS RULED:

To find Shevket Enverovich Kaybullaev, d.o.b. September 27, 1954, born in the village of Kalinina, Kalinin District, Tashkent Region, Uzbek SSR, with his registered address of residence at 38 Sumskaya Street, village of Rodnikovoe, Simferopol District, Republic of Crimea, guilty of the administrative offense under Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses and impose on Shevket Enverovich Kaybullaev an administrative penalty in the form of an administrative fine in the amount of five hundred roubles (RUB 500).

Pursuant to Part 1 of Article 32.2 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses, an administrative fine must be paid by the person brought to administrative account no later than sixty days from the date when the ruling imposing the administrative fine becomes legally binding, using the following details:

Name: Bakhchisaray District Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia.

Beneficiary: Directorate of the Federal Treasury (Bakhchisaray District Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia).

Beneficiary's bank: Republic of Crimea Office of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation.

Client account: **04751A92380**. Operating account: **40101810335100010001**. Bank identification code (BIC): **043510001**. Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): **9104000072**. Code of Reason for Registration (KPP): **910401001**, Code per National Classification of Municipal Territories [OKTMO]: **35604101**. Budgetary classification code: **188 1 16 07000 01 6000 140**.

This ruling may be appealed with the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea through the Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea within ten days of service or receipt of a copy of this ruling.

Judge: [Signature] **O.R. Morozko**

The ruling is not legally binding yet.

Judge: [Signature] **O.R. Morozko**

Secretary: [Signature] **Z.Sh. Ganiev**

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[Seal: O.R. Morozko]

Annex 917

Ruling in Case No. 5-1588/2016 (23 November 2016)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

RULING

November 23, 2016

Bakhchisaray, Republic of Crimea

Marina Igorevna Nikishchenko, Judge at the Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea at 1 Kooperativnaya Street, Bakhchisaray, Bakhchisaray District, 298400, Republic of Crimea, having reviewed the administrative offense case under Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation against Mustafa Tairovich Maushev, d.o.b. September 5, 1962, born in the city of Samarkand, Uzbekistan, with his registered address of residence at 25 A. Dagzhi Street, village of Stroganovka, Simferopol District, Republic of Crimea, officially unemployed,

HAS ASCERTAINED THE FOLLOWING:

Between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. on September 22, 2016, M.T. Maushev, being a member of the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, participated in activities of this public association (whose activities have been suspended via an official decision) at 67 Lazurnaya Street, Bakhchisaray, Republic of Crimea, and in doing so violated Article 43 of Federal Law No. 82-FZ of May 19, 1995 *On Public Associations*, which constitutes an administrative offense punishable under Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses.

Appearing before the court, M.T. Maushev did not plead guilty and did not confirm the information contained in the record of the administrative offense. Mr. Maushev went on to explain that he did not participate in the meeting of the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and was instead visiting his friend I.R. Umerov on September 22, 2016.

E.R. Avamileva, the defense attorney for Mr. Maushev, called for the discontinuance of case proceedings on account of the absence of elements of an administrative offense and explained that on September 22, 2016 Mr. I.R. Umerov was not hosting any public event falling under Article 43 of the Federal Law *On Public Association* and no participation in Mejlis activities took place; instead, it was a meeting of friends who came to visit Mr. I.R. Umerov. This meeting does not qualify as a public event, activity or participation in the activity of the Mejlis, which is why Article 43 of the Federal Law *On Public Associations* (which addresses public events) was not violated. This meeting did not discuss any significant issue and it was not public in nature. In addition, the Mejlis Chairman issued an order delegating the powers of the Mejlis to its chairman and the special assembly based in Kyiv; in light of this, the defense attorney called for the explanations of I.R. Umerov to be disregarded by the court.

Police Major G.V. Levykh, senior inspector with the Administrative Law Enforcement Group at the Office of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Bakhchisaray District, was questioned as a witness and testified before the court that he prepared the record of an administrative offense against M.T. Maushev under Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses; the rights and obligations of M.T. Maushev were explained to him in the course of preparation of the record; materials of the case, specifically explanations, had been previously gathered by officers of the Anti-Extremism Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Republic of Crimea; he does not remember the date when the offense occurred or the date when the record of the administrative offense was prepared; he determined the nature of the offense after examining and evaluating the case materials.

Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation states that organizing the activities of a public or religious association in respect of which a legally binding decision suspending its activities is in effect as well as participation in said activities (except in the cases specified in Part 2 of this article) carries an administrative fine against organizers in the amount of 1,000 to, 2,000 roubles; against participants in the amount of 500 to 1,000 roubles.

The fact that M.T. Maushev is guilty of having committed the offense under Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses is proven by the case files:

- record of an administrative offense No. 00139451 (Series RK) of September 30, 2016 prepared by G.V. Levykh, senior inspector with the Administrative Law Enforcement Group at the Office of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Bakhchisaray District;

- communication from the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea dated September 26, 2016, No.Isorg-27-7866-2016/-220dsp; instruction of April 26, 2016 issued by R. Chubarov, Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People;

- report of Police Major D.S. Bocharov, operative with the Office of Internal Affairs at the Anti-Extremism Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Republic of Crimea, dated September 26, 2016;

- statement No. 27-14-2016/Id234-2016 of February 15, 2016 filed by the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea with the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea calling for a ban on the activity of the public association under the procedure and on the grounds provided by Article 9 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002 *On Countering of Extremist Activity*, and for the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to be declared an extremist organization and have its activities banned in the territory of the Russian Federation; April 12, 2016 decision of 3rd Class State Councilor of Justice N.V. Poklonskaya, Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea, to suspend the activities of the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People until such time when the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea examines the statement calling for a ban on the activities of said association;

- explanations offered by I.R. Umerov on September 26, 2016, according to which Mejlis Chairman R.A. Chubarov initiated a meeting of Mejlis members, including Z.F. Yakubov, which took place on September 22, 2016 at the address of residence of I.R. Umerov at 67 Lazurnaya Street, Bakhchisaray, Republic of Crimea. The meeting agenda included one order of business: suspension of the membership of three Mejlis members. Before the meeting, Mejlis members staying in the territory of Ukraine were contacted via Skype. Therefore, 20 Mejlis members assembled, which constitutes a quorum necessary for passing decisions. The meeting decided to terminate membership and suspend the powers of Mejlis members. The entire meeting lasted for about 2 hours, after which all participants left;

- explanations offered by D.Z. Akiev, Sh.E. Kaybullaev, Z.F. Yakubov, B.A. Mamutov, and A.U. Khamzin, who are Mejlis members, were in the house of I.R. Umerov on September 22, 2016.

The record of administrative offense was prepared by an authorized official in keeping with the requirements of Article 28.2 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation. The rights and obligations under Article 51 of the Russian Constitution, Articles 24.2, 24.4, 25.1–25.7, 28.2 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses were explained to, and understood by, M.T. Maushev as the record was being prepared, as evidenced by the signature affixed by M.T. Maushev in the relevant column of the record of the administrative offense. M.T. Maushev did not make any comments regarding the contents of the record, including any complaints about having been explained his rights and obligations later than required.

The reports of the police officer were prepared within the scope of his official duties and in keeping with legislative requirements. The reason for preparing them was detection of a committed administrative offense. They constitute admissible evidence. The court finds that the evidence contained in the file of the administrative offense case is relevant, admissible, credible, and sufficient to examine the case on its merits. The circumstances described in the reports by the police officer are consistent with other available case evidence.

The fact that a meeting of members of the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People was held on September 22, 2016 is confirmed by reports of Police Major D.S. Bocharov, operative with the Office of Internal Affairs at the Anti-Extremism Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Republic of Crimea, dated September 26, 2016, to which he enclosed the relevant online publications.

Meanwhile, the court has chosen to disregard as evidence of Mr. Maushev's guilt the explanations offered by D.Z. Akiev on September 26, 2016, Sh.E. Kaybullaev on September 26, 2016, S.U. Tabakh on September 26, 2016, B.A. Mamutov on September 26, 2016, E.R. Avamileva on September 30, 2016, and A.U. Khamzin on September 27, 2016, because these citizens offered explanations identical to those of Mr. Maushev to the effect that they did not participate in the meeting but stayed at the above-mentioned address as guests of I.R. Umerov.

The copy of the prosecutor's February 15, 2016 statement calling for a ban on the activities of the public association contains a notation of its receipt by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea on February 16, 2016 and, accordingly, proves the fact that the prosecutor filed a statement with the court seeking to ban the activities of the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

Specifically, Articles 9–10 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ of July 25, 2002 *On Countering of Extremist Activity* prohibit the establishment and activities in the Russian Federation of public and religious associations or other organizations, whose goals and actions are aimed at engaging in extremist activity.

In the case specified in Part 4 of Article 7 of this Federal Law, or when a public or religious association or any other organization or their regional or other organizational unit engages in extremist activity that has resulted in violations of human or citizen rights and freedoms or personal injury or has harmed the health of citizens, the natural environment, public order, public safety, property, legitimate economic interests of individuals and/or legal entities, society or state, or poses an actual threat of such harm, the relevant public or religious association or other organization may be liquidated, and the activities of the relevant public or religious association that is not a legal entity may be banned by court order following a statement filed by the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation or the relevant prosecutor subordinated to the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation.

If a public or religious association has engaged in extremist activity that has resulted in violations of human or citizen rights and freedoms or personal injury or has harmed the health of citizens, the natural environment, public order, public safety, property, legitimate economic interests of individuals and/or legal entities, society or state, or poses an actual threat of such harm, the relevant official or agency may issue a decision suspending the activity of this public or religious association from the time when this official or agency filed a statement with the court on the grounds provided by Article 9 of this Federal Law seeking liquidation of this public or religious association or a ban on its activities until such time when the court examines the relevant statement. The decision suspending the activity of a public or religious association until the court examines the statement calling for its liquidation or ban on its activities may be appealed before a court in the prescribed manner. Suspension of the activity of a public or religious association results in the suspension of the rights of this public or religious association, its regional or other organizational units as founders of mass media outlets; they are prohibited from using public and municipal mass media outlets, arranging and conducting assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, processions, small protests or other mass-attendance events or public events, participating in elections or referendums, using bank deposits other than to make payments associated with their commercial operations, pay compensation of losses (damages) caused by their activities, pay of taxes, duties and fines, and make payments under employment contracts. If the court disallows the statement calling for liquidation of the public or religious association or a ban on its activities, this association will resume its activities after the court decision becomes legally binding.

In light of the foregoing and considering the absence of evidence that the decision of the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea to suspend the activity of the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People has been overturned in court, the activity of this public association has been suspended by a legally binding decision.

Under Article 43 of Federal Law No. 82-FZ of May 19, 1995 *On Public Associations*, suspension of the activity of a public association results in the suspension of the rights of this public association as a founder of mass media outlets; it is prohibited from arranging and conducting assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, processions, small protests or other mass-attendance events or public events, participating in elections, using bank deposits other than to make payments associated with their commercial operations and under employment contracts, pay compensation of losses (damages) caused by their activities, pay taxes, duties and fines.

Under Article 43 of Federal Law No. 82-FZ of May 19, 1995 *On Public Associations*, suspension of the activity of a public association results in the suspension of the rights of this public association as a founder of mass media outlets; it is prohibited from arranging and conducting assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, processions, small protests or other mass-attendance events or public events, participating in elections, using bank deposits other than to make payments associated with their commercial operations and under employment contracts, pay compensation of losses (damages) caused by their activities, pay taxes, duties and fines.

The court rejects the arguments of M.T. Maushev's defense attorney to the effect that the meeting held on September 22, 2016 was not public in nature, which is why his actions lack the elements of the administrative offense with which he is accused, because the activities of a public or religious association

or any other organization facing a legally binding decision to suspend its activities should be understood to include not just any public events but also activities of an organizational nature aimed at continuing or resuming the activities of this organization, which includes any meetings convened, whereas participation in such activities should be understood to also include direct participation in activities conducted by this organization, which occurred in this particular case through participation in the meeting to discuss and pass decisions that terminated membership and suspended the powers of members of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People. In addition, arguments of M.T. Maushev are refuted by explanations of I.R. Umerov and other case evidence.

The foregoing prompts the conclusion that the above-mentioned meeting held on September 22, 2016 and Mr. Maushev's participation in this meeting constitutes a gross violation of Article 43 of Federal Law No. 82-FZ of May 19, 1995 *On Public Associations*.

Therefore, the actions of M.T. Maushev show elements of an administrative offense falling under Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses, and he should therefore be found guilty of having committed this administrative offense.

Bearing in mind the financial status and personality of M.T. Maushev, who is a first-time offender, and the nature of the offense committed by him and the absence of any mitigating or aggravating circumstances, M.T. Maushev should face punishment in the form of an administrative fine in the amount of 750.00 roubles.

Guided by Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses and Articles 29.9, 29.10 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses, the judge

HAS RULED:

To find Mustafa Tairovich Maushev, d.o.b. September 5, 1962, born in the city of Samarkand, Uzbekistan, with his registered address of residence at 25 A. Dagzhi Street, village of Stroganovka, Simferopol District, Republic of Crimea, guilty of the administrative offense under Part 1 of Article 20.28 of the RF Code of Administrative Offenses and impose on him an administrative penalty in the form of an administrative fine in the amount of 750.00 roubles.

The fine must be paid using the following details: Name: Bakhchisaray District Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. Beneficiary: Directorate of the Federal Treasury (Bakhchisaray District Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia). Beneficiary's bank: Republic of Crimea Office of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation. Client's account: 04751A92380. Operating account: 40101810335100010001. Bank identification code (BIC): 043510001. Taxpayer Identification Number (INN): 9104000072. Code of Reason for Registration (KPP): 910401001. Code per National Classification of Municipal Territories [OKTMO]: 35604101. Budgetary classification code: 188 1 16 07000 01 6000 140.

The ruling in the administrative offense case can be appealed with the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea within ten days from the date of service or receipt of a copy of the ruling.

Judge

of the Bakhchisaray District Court

of the Republic of Crimea

[Signature]

M.I. Nikishchenko

[Seal: Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea]

[Stamp: A true copy. Judge: M.I. Nikishchenko

(Job title) [Signature] (Signature) (Full name)

The ruling is not yet legally binding yet.

True: Judge [Signature]

(Job title) (Signature) (Full name)

November 23, 2016]

[Seal: Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea]

[Stamp: Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea.

The original of the ruling is kept on file in Administrative Case No. 5-1588/2106.

A copy was issued on November 23, 2016

Judge: [Signature]

Secretary: [Signature]

[Seal: Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea]

[Stamp: 3 pages bound and numbered. Judge of the Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea, M.I. Nikishchenko]

[Signature]

Annex 918

Case No. 5-238/2017, Decision of 8 June 2017 of the Bakhchysarai District Court concerning Abdurefiyeva, IL

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

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Administrative Offense Cases

CASE No. 5-238/2017

Case

Case progress

Parties

Judicial act #1 (Judgment)

Case No. 5-238/2017

JUDGMENT

city of Bakhchisaray, June 8, 2017

Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea with the composition of:

presiding judge V.I. Koshelev,

with secretary of the court hearing O.G. Kosilova,

with the participation of I.L. Abdurefiyev, the person against whom the administrative offense case was opened,

representative E.R. Avamileva,

having considered the case file of the administrative offense under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the Russian Federation Administrative Offenses Code (hereinafter the RF Administrative Offenses Code) against I.L. Abdurefiyev, date of birth MM/DD/YYYY, a native of <address>, a citizen of <data deleted>, registered and residing at the address: <address>,

HAS FOUND:

On May 18, 2017 at 2:00 pm I.L. Abdurefiyev, traveling in the automobile <data deleted> with the state license plate number at <address> in violation of Article 7 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004, took part in an unauthorized public event, a demonstration with the use of means of transport, which consisted in an organized column of automobiles moving slowly with hazard lights flashing and displaying flags with the Crimean Tartar symbol from <address> to <address> to <address>, and thereby committed an administrative offense under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code.

At the court hearing I.L. Abdurefiyev pleaded not guilty and asked that the case against him be terminated because his actions did not contain elements of an administrative offense, and, at the same time, he explained that he did not take part in the public

event, on 05/18/2017 he went in his automobile to the railway station with his friend, from which he set off in the direction of the old city. He does not deny that two small flags were installed on his car on that day.

I.L. Abdurefiyev's representative E.R. Avamileva asked that proceedings in the case against I.L. Abdurefiyev be terminated as there were no elements of an administrative offense in his actions.

Having examined the administrative offense case file, the judge believes that I.L. Abdurefiyev's actions can be seen to have violated the requirements of part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code as violation by a participant in a public event of the established procedure for holding the assembly, meeting, demonstration, march or picket, with the exception of the cases contemplated by part 6 of this article, which provides for administrative liability for the same actions that caused harm to the health of a person or property, if they are not a criminal act, entails the imposition of administrative fine of between 10,000 and 20,000 rubles or up to 40 hours of compulsory labor.

Pursuant to part 1 of Article 3 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004, the public event shall be held based on the following principles: legality, which implies the observance of the provisions of the Russian Federation Constitution, this Federal Law and other legislative acts of the Russian Federation; voluntary participation in the public event.

Pursuant to part 1 of Article 2 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004, a public event implies an open, peaceful action accessible to everyone that is implemented as an assembly, meeting, demonstration, march or picketing, or by using various combinations of those forms that is undertaken at the initiative of citizens of the Russian Federation, political parties, other public or religious associations, including by means of transport. The objective of the public event is to exercise the free expression and shaping of opinions and to put forward demands concerning various issues of political, economic, social and cultural life of the country and also issues of foreign policy.

Clause 4 of Article 2 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004 provides that a demonstration implies an organized expression of public sentiments by a group of citizens carrying, as they go, including on means of transport, placards, banners and other aids of visual campaigning.

Part 1 of Article 6 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004 states that citizens, members of political parties, members and participants in other public and religious associations voluntarily participating therein shall be recognized as participants in a public event.

The procedure for giving notice of a public event is set forth in the provisions of Article 7 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004, according to which a notice of holding the public event (except for an assembly and picketing held by a single participant without using a collapsible construction that can be quickly erected) shall be sent by its organizer in writing directly to the local government authority of the municipality within the period not earlier than 15 and not later than 10 days prior to holding of the public event.

On August 8, 2014 the State Council of Crimea adopted Republic of Crimea Law No. 56-ZRK "On Ensuring Conditions for Russian Federation Citizens to Exercise the Right to Hold Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations and Pickets in the Republic of Crimea" dated August 21, 2014 which, on the basis of the RF Constitution and Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004 is intended to ensure conditions within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Crimea for Russian Federation citizens to exercise the right to hold assemblies, meetings, demonstrations, marches and pickets in the Republic of Crimea.

According to the case file, I.L. Abdurefiyev took part in an unauthorized public event, a demonstration using a <data deleted> make motor vehicle with state license plate No., moving in an organized column of automobiles slowly with hazard lights turned on, and flags with the Crimean Tartar symbol were installed on the automobile, from <address> to <address> to <address>.

The *actus reus* of the administrative offense under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code consists in violation by the organizer or participant in a public event of the established procedure for organizing or holding the public event.

The fact that I.L. Abdurefiyev committed an administrative offense under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code as a participant in a public event that was not coordinated with the local government authorities of the municipality and that violated the established procedure for holding it is supported by the written materials of the case file which are admissible, were evaluated by the court together and are admitted as evidence of his guilt, namely: the administrative offense report No. Dated May 18, 2017 and ruling of May 24, 2017 of the head of the Interior Ministry Department of Russia at <address> on changing the charges of the administrative offense under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code which set out the event of the offense (case file pages 2, 23); the report of the duty officer of the Interior Ministry Department of Russia at <address> dated May 18, 2017 in which it is reported that on May 18, 2017 at 2:20 pm a telephone message was received at the Interior Ministry Department of the Russian Federation at <address> from employees of the Interior Ministry Department of Russia at <address> that at <address> at 2 pm a column of nine automobiles with hazard lights turned on had set out from <address> in the direction of Miniatures Park (case file page 3); information in which the administration <address> of the Republic of Crimea advises that the administration <address> of the Republic of Crimea had not received applications to hold a public event on May 18, 2017 dedicated to the Day of Deportation of Peoples from Crimea and a permit had not been issued to hold that public event (case file page 11); the video recording submitted to the case file from which it follows that on May 18, 2017 around 1:32 pm I.L. Abdurefiyev moved in the <data deleted> car with state license plate No. to which two small flags were affixed from the square near the railway station at <address> to <address> as part of a column with hazard lights turned on whose movement was accompanied by honking and flags with the Crimean Tatar symbol could be seen installed on some automobiles or displayed through the open side door windows (case file page 16); report of the local district police chief of the Interior Ministry Department of Russia at <address> senior police lieutenant A.N. Dubrovny, in which it is reported that on 05/18/2017 it was discovered that I.L. Abdurefiyev took part in an unauthorized meeting in violation of Federal Law No. 61-FZ dated 03/09/2016, which amended Article 2(4) of Federal Law No. 54 of 06/19/2004, namely, in his automobile <data deleted> state license plate No., gray color, he took part in the unauthorized movement of a column of automobiles that moved at <address> in the direction of the Khan's Palace (case file page 17), at the court hearing witness A.N. Dubrovny confirmed the facts stated in the report; report of the Highway Patrol Service Inspector at <address> police lieutenant Yu.Yu. Basylyan, in which it is reported that on MM/DD/YYYY together with Highway Patrol Service Inspector Police Lieutenant A.V. Pokoiltilo he witnessed how vehicles in a column moved at <address> from the railway station to Miniatures Park, they moved slowly, blue colored flags were affixed to the automobiles, hazard lights on all of the automobiles were turned on. The automobiles moved in a column, thereby obstructing traffic of other vehicles (case file page 8), witness Yu.Yu. Basylyan confirmed the facts stated in the report; the testimony of witnesses A.Yu. Pivovarchuk and Ye.A. Yurichev, who confirmed at the court hearing that on May 18, 2017 at the railway station square at <address> they observed a moving column of automobiles consisting of nine vehicles that had their signals on and hazard lights were turned on on some of the automobiles and Crimean Tatar flags were installed on the vehicles, which included the car <data deleted> with state license plate No.

The judge found that I.A. Abdurefiyev's actions violate the requirements of part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code as a violation by a participant in a public event of the established procedure for holding the assembly, meeting, demonstration, march or picket, except for the cases provided for by part 6 of this article, as it was found that on May 18, 2017, when the Day of Deportation of Peoples from Crimea is commemorated, I.L. Abdurefiyev, driving an automobile <data deleted> with state license plate No., to which flags with [sic] symbol were affixed, took part in a public event, a demonstration with the use of means of transport for the holding of which at <address> a permit was not issued, moved slowly in a column of vehicles through the city of Bakhchisaray; the column was formed of a group of automobiles and set out from the railway station square (<address>), blue flags with the Crimean Tartar symbol were also installed or placed on some of the cars, whose movement was also accompanied by honking and hazard lights turned on on the automobiles.

Due to this, the actions of I.A. Abdurefiyev as a participant in a public event that was not coordinated with the public authorities fall under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code.

Based on this, the arguments of I.L. Abdurefiyev and his representative that there is no administrative offense in I.L. Abdurefiyev's actions are without merit and cannot be considered by the court.

Considering the nature of the administrative offense committed by I.L. Abdurefiyev, the identity of the offender, the absence of circumstances mitigating or aggravating the administrative liability, and the offender's financial situation, I consider it possible to impose a penalty within the sanction provided for by part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code in the form of an administrative fine.

Guided by part 5 of Article 20.2 and Articles 29.9, 29.10 and 29.11 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code,
HAS RULED:

to declare I.L. Abdurefiyev, date of birth MM/DD/YYYY, guilty of committing an administrative offense under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code and to charge him an administrative fine of <data deleted> rubles.

The fine shall be paid to: Name: Interior Ministry Department of Russia at <address>, payee: Department of the Federal Treasury at <address> (Interior Ministry Department of Russia at <address>), payee bank: <address> Branch of the bank of the Russian Federation <address>, account: 04751A92380, settlement account 40 No., CBC 188 1 16 90050 05 6000 140, BIC 043510001, INN [taxpayer identification number] 9104000072, KPP [tax registration code] 910401001, OKTMO 35604000.

To submit the receipt for payment of the fine to the office of the Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea within 60 days of when this judgment enters into legal force.

If there is no document evidencing payment of the administrative fine at the end of the period specified in part 1 of Article 32.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code, the judge, authority or official that rendered the judgment shall send the appropriate materials to the court bailiff to recover the amount of the administrative fine according to the procedure contemplated by federal law.

In addition, an official of the federal executive authority, structural subdivision or local authority, and also another state authority competent to handle proceedings in administrative offense cases shall draw up a protocol of the administrative offense under part 1 of Article 20.25 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code with respect to the person who failed to pay the administrative fine.

A copy of the judgment shall be sent to the official who drew up the protocol of the administrative offense for information in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 2 of Article 29.11 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code.

This judgment may be appealed to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea through Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea within 10 days of delivery or receipt of a copy of the judgment.

Judge:

Annex 919

Case No. 5-239/2017, Decision of 8 June 2017 of the Bakhchysarai District Court concerning Umerova, SD

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

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Administrative Offense Cases

CASE No. 5-239/2017

Case
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Judicial act #1 (Judgment)

Case No. 5-239/2017

JUDGMENT

city of Bakhchisaray, June 8, 2017

Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea with the composition of:

presiding judge V.I. Koshelev,

with secretary of the court hearing O.G. Kosilova,

with the participation of S.D. Umerov, the person against whom the administrative offense case was opened,

representative E.R. Avamileva,

having considered the case file of the administrative offense under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the Russian Federation Administrative Offenses Code (hereinafter the RF Administrative Offenses Code) against S.D. Umerov, date of birth MM/DD/YYYY, a native of <address>, <data deleted>, registered and residing at the address: <address>,

HAS FOUND:

On May 18, 2017 at 2:00 pm S.D. Umerov, traveling in the automobile <data deleted> with the state license plate number at <address> to <address> in violation of Article 7 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004, took part in an unauthorized public event, a demonstration with the use of means of transport, which consisted in an organized column of automobiles moving slowly with hazard lights flashing from <address> to <address> to <address>, and thereby committed an offense under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code.

At the court hearing S.D. Umerov pleaded not guilty and stated that he did not take part in the public event and asked that the administrative offense case against him be terminated because his actions did not contain elements of an administrative offense.

At the same time, he explained that he had left home in his automobile for the railway station, where there is a memorial to the victims of deportation, laid flowers and got into the car, picked up a friend and went to the mosque. When he left the railway station the hazard lights were turned on on his car because his car had been standing on the square with the hazard lights turned on. Later he moved from the old city to <address>, having gone through the intersection he turned around near the stadium and went in the opposite direction. He arrived at Miniatures Park and stopped in the parking lot where there were a lot of cars, he decided to find out what had happened. Officers of the Highway Patrol Service walked up to him, checked his documents and drew up an administrative report because his insurance was out of date, then they went to the district police precinct.

S.D. Umerov's representative E.R. Avamileva asked that proceedings in the case against S.D. Umerov be terminated as there were no elements of an administrative offense in his actions.

Having examined the administrative offense case file, the judge believes that S.D. Umerov's actions can be seen to have violated the requirements of part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code as violation by a participant in a public event of the established procedure for holding the assembly, meeting, demonstration, march or picket, with the exception of the cases contemplated by part 6 of this article, which provides for administrative liability for the same actions that caused harm to the health of a person or property, if they are not a criminal act, entails the imposition of administrative fine of between 10,000 and 20,000 rubles or up to 40 hours of compulsory labor.

Pursuant to part 1 of Article 3 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004, the public event shall be held based on the following principles: legality, which implies the observance of the provisions of the Russian Federation Constitution, this Federal Law and other legislative acts of the Russian Federation; voluntary participation in the public event.

Pursuant to part 1 of Article 2 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004, a public event implies an open, peaceful action accessible to everyone that is implemented as an assembly, meeting, demonstration, march or picketing, or by using various combinations of those forms that is undertaken at the initiative of citizens of the Russian Federation, political parties, other public or religious associations, including with the use of means of transport. The objective of the public event is to exercise the free expression and shaping of opinions and to put forward demands concerning various issues of political, economic, social and cultural life of the country and also issues of foreign policy.

Clause 4 of Article 2 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004 provides that a demonstration implies an organized expression of public sentiments by a group of citizens carrying, as they go, including on means of transport, placards, banners and other aids of visual campaigning.

Part 1 of Article 6 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004 states that citizens, members of political parties, members and participants in other public and religious associations voluntarily participating therein shall be recognized as participants in a public event.

The procedure for giving notice of a public event is set forth in the provisions of Article 7 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004, according to which a notice of holding the public event (except for an assembly and picketing held by a single participant without using a collapsible construction that can be quickly erected) shall be sent by its organizer in writing directly to the local government authority of the municipality within the period not earlier than 15 and not later than 10 days prior to holding of the public event.

On August 8, 2014 the State Council of Crimea adopted Republic of Crimea Law No. 56-ZRK "On Ensuring Conditions for Russian Federation Citizens to Exercise the Right to Hold Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations and Pickets in the Republic of Crimea" dated August 21, 2014 which, on the basis of the RF Constitution and Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004 is intended to ensure conditions within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Crimea for

Russian Federation citizens to exercise the right to hold assemblies, meetings, demonstrations, marches and pickets in the Republic of Crimea.

For their part, the provisions of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004, point to the need for the local government authority to take certain actions after receiving a notice of holding a public event sent for approval of that event.

The fact that S.D. Umerov committed an administrative offense under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code of a participant in a public event that was not coordinated with the local government authorities of the municipality and that violated the established procedure for holding it is supported by the written materials of the case file which are admissible, were evaluated by the court together and are admitted as evidence of his guilt, namely: the administrative offense report No. Dated May 18, 2017 and ruling of May 24, 2017 of the head of the Interior Ministry Department of Russia at <address> on changing the charges of the administrative offense under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code which set out the event of the offense (case file pages 2, 20); the report of local district police chief of the Interior Ministry Department of Russia at <address> police lieutenant E.A. Mamutov in which he reports that on MM/DD/YYYY he discovered the fact of participation in an unauthorized meeting in violation of Federal Law No. 61-FZ dated 03/09/2016, which amended Article 2(4) of Federal Law No. 54 dated 06/19/2004, namely, S.D. Umerov, in his automobile <data deleted> state license plate No., gray color, took part in the unauthorized movement of a column of automobiles that moved along <address> in the direction of the Khan's Palace (case file page 12). At the court hearing the witness E.A. Mamutov confirmed the facts stated in the report; the testimony of witnesses Y.A. Yurichev and A.Yu. Pivovarchuk, who explained that on May 18, 2017 at around 2:00 pm at the railway station square at <address> they observed a moving column of automobiles consisting of nine to ten vehicles that had their signals on and hazard lights were turned on on some of the automobiles and Crimean Tatar flags were installed on the vehicles, which included the car <data deleted> with state license plate No., which is also confirmed by the video recording from which it follows that on May 18, 2017 at around 1:32 pm S.D. Umerov moved in the <data deleted> car with state license plate No. from the square near the railway station at <address> to <address> as part of a column with hazard lights turned on whose movement was accompanied by honking and flags with the Crimean Tatar symbol could be seen installed on some automobiles or displayed through the open side door windows (case file page 15); at the court hearing S.D. Umerov did not dispute that in his automobile <data deleted> with state license plate No. he did leave the square near the train station at <address> to <address> and confirmed that his automobile had been recorded in the video recording; information in which the administration <address> of the Republic of Crimea advises that the administration <address> of the Republic of Crimea had not received applications to hold a public event on May 18, 2017 for the Day of Deportation of Peoples from Crimea and had not issued a permit to hold the abovementioned public event (case file page 7); the report (case file page 10) and testimony of witness V.A. Akhrarov who explained that on May 18, 2017 he was on duty and was moving in his official car from the Khan's Palace to <address>. A message was received from the duty officer about the movement of a col [sic] of automobiles. When he got to the intersection he saw near Miniatures Park a column of automobiles that was moving slowly, the automobiles in the column were honking and moving with hazard lights turned on. Two drivers who were moving in that column of automobiles were charged an administrative fine on the spot after they were stopped: one for driving without an insurance policy, and the other for driving without a driver's license, and confirmed that driver S.D. Umerov was in that column of automobiles while driving the automobile. These facts are confirmed by the judgment of May 18, 2017 to impose administrative liability on S.D. Umerov under part 2 of Article 12.37 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code (case file page 53); the testimony of witness A.I. Memetov, who explained that he is an inspector of the State Highway Patrol of the Department of the State Traffic Inspectorate of the Interior Ministry Department of Russia at <address>, on May 18, 2017 he was on duty and was moving in his official automobile from the old part <address> where along the way he saw a number of cars that were moving in a column consisting of approximately six to seven cars on some of which flags were installed. That column was stopped using a loudspeaker and by turning on flashing lights on the official car.

Having examined this evidence together, I believe that the actions of S.D. Umerov as a participant of a public event not coordinated with the public authorities were correctly classified under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code.

The judge found that S.D. Umerov's actions violate the requirements of part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code as a violation by a participant in a public event of the established procedure for holding the assembly, meeting, demonstration, march or picket, except for the cases provided for by part 6 of this article, as it was found that on May 18, 2017, when the Day of Deportation of Peoples from Crimea is commemorated, S.D. Umerov, driving the automobile <data deleted> with state license plate No. took part in a public event, a demonstration with the use of means of transport for the holding of which at <address> a permit was not issued, moved slowly in a column of vehicles through the city of Bakhchisaray; the column was formed of a group of automobiles and set out from the railway station square (<address>), blue flags with the Crimean Tartar symbol were also installed on some of the cars, whose movement was also accompanied by honking and hazard lights turned on on the automobiles.

Based on this, the arguments of S.D. Umerov and his representative that there is no administrative offense under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code in S.D. Umerov's actions are without merit and cannot be considered by the court.

Considering the identity of the offender, the nature of the offense, the absence of circumstances mitigating or aggravating the administrative liability, and the offender's financial situation, I consider it possible to impose a penalty on S.D. Umerov within the sanction provided for by part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code in the form of an administrative fine.

On the basis of the above and guided by Article 20.2 part 5, Articles 29.9, 29.10 and 29.11 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code,

HAS RULED:

to declare S.D. Umerov, date of birth MM/DD/YYYY, guilty of committing an administrative offense under part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code and to charge him an administrative fine of <data deleted> rubles.

The fine shall be paid to: Name: Interior Ministry Department of Russia at <address>, payee: Department of the Federal Treasury at <address> (Interior Ministry Department of the Russian Federation at <address>), payee bank: <address> Branch of the bank of the Russian Federation <address>, account: 04751A92380, settlement account 40 No., CBC 188 1 16 90050 05 6000 140, BIC 043510001, INN [taxpayer identification number] 9104000072, KPP [tax registration code] 910401001, OKTMO 35604000.

To submit the receipt for payment of the fine to the office of the Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea within 60 days of when this judgment enters into legal force.

If there is no document evidencing payment of the administrative fine at the end of the period specified in part 1 of Article 32.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code, the judge, authority or official that rendered the judgment shall send the appropriate materials to the court bailiff to recover the amount of the administrative fine according to the procedure contemplated by federal law.

In addition, an official of the federal executive authority, structural subdivision or local authority, and also another state authority competent to handle proceedings in administrative offense cases shall draw up a protocol of the administrative offense under part 1 of Article 20.25 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code with respect to the person who failed to pay the administrative fine.

A copy of the judgment shall be sent to the official who drew up the protocol of the administrative offense for information in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 2 of Article 29.11 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code.

This judgment may be appealed to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea through Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea within 10 days of delivery or receipt of a copy of the judgment.

Judge:

Annex 920

Case Nos. 5-237/2017 & 5-236/2017, Decision of 8 June 2017 of the Bakhchysarai District Court concerning Mamutov, NN.

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

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Administrative Offense Cases

CASE No. 5-236/2017

Case
Case progress
Parties
Judicial act #1 (Judgment)

Case No. 5-236/2017

JUDGMENT

June 8, 2017 Bakhchisaray

Judge of Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea, located at the address: <address>, G.S. Atamanyuk, having considered the case file of the administrative offense against U.R. Mamutov, date of birth MM/DD/YYYY, a native of <address>, a citizen of <data deleted>, residing at the address: <address>,

for having committed an administrative offense under Article 20.2 part 5 of the Russian Federation Administrative Offenses Code,

HAS FOUND:

On May 18, 2017 at around 2:00 pm at <address> U.R. Mamutov in the automobile <data deleted> with the state license plate No. took part in an unauthorized public event, a demonstration with the use of means of transport, which consisted in an organized column of automobiles moving slowly with hazard lights flashing from <address> to <address> to <address>, and thereby violated the requirements of Articles 2 and 7 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004, in other words, committed an administrative offense under Article 20.2 part 5 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code.

U.R. Mamutov and his representative did not appear at the court hearing. Although they had been duly and timely notified of the place and time of consideration of the case they did not communicate valid reasons for not appearing to the court, nor were any applications to adjourn the case received from them, and U.R. Mamutov did not file any motions or objections with the court.

Having examined the administrative offense case file, the court finds that U.R. Mamutov's actions contain signs of an administrative offense under Article 20.2 part 5 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code.

Part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code provides for administrative liability for violation by a participant in a public event of the established procedure for holding the assembly, meeting, demonstration, march or picket, with the exception of the cases contemplated by part 6 of this article.

Pursuant to Article 2 of Federal Law No. 54-FZ "On Assemblies, Meetings, Demonstrations, Marches and Pickets" dated June 19, 2004, a public event implies an open, peaceful action accessible to everyone that is implemented as an assembly, meeting, demonstration, march or picketing or by using various combinations of those forms that is undertaken at the initiative of citizens of the Russian Federation, public parties, other public or religious associations, including with the use of means of transport. A demonstration implies an organized public manifestation of public sentiments by a group of citizens carrying, as they go, including on means of transport, placards, banners and other aids of visual campaigning. In accordance with Article 7 of that Federal Law, permits must be obtained to hold public events.

According to U.R. Mamutov's written explanation, he did not admit his guilt in committing this administrative offense, having explained that on May 18, 2017, he moved in his automobile <data deleted> with state license plate No. from the railway station in the direction of Miniatures Park, where he stopped at the parking area, after which police officers approached him and drew up an administrative offense report (case file page 3).

However, that U.R. Mamutov is guilty of this administrative offense is supported by the written evidence in the case, namely:

- the administrative offense report No. dated May 18, 2017 according to which on May 18, 2017 at around 2:00 pm U.R. Mamutov took part in the automobile <data deleted> with state license plate No. in an unauthorized public event (case file page 2_);

- in the explanations of witnesses Ye.A. Yurichev and A.Yu. Pivovarchuk testified that on May 18, 2017 at around 2:00 pm they, being on the square near the railway station at <address> to <address> saw a column of automobiles consisting of 9-10 vehicles of various makes, including the automobile <data deleted>. Blue flags with the Crimean Tartar symbol were installed on some of the cars, the hazard lights were turned on, and the column moved in an organized fashion. Having turned around at the square near the station, this column moved in the direction of the square near the railway station in a circle (case file pages 4, 5);

- report of the local district police chief of the Interior Ministry Department of Russia at <address> A.P. Moskvichev, from which it can be seen that on May 18, 2017, he discovered an organized column of automobiles that moved in the direction <address> to <address>. Blue flags with the Crimean Tartar symbol were installed on some of the cars, the cars moved slowly, with hazard lights turned on, thereby obstructing traffic in the city. This column of automobiles was stopped near house No. at <address>. U.R. Mamutov was one of the participants of the movement in the automobile <data deleted> No. (case file pages 6, 7);

- the statement from the head of the administration <address> that the city administration had not received applications to hold public events on May 18, 2017 and had not issued a permit to hold public events (case file page 13);

- the video recording examined at the court hearing: the recording recorded the fact that automobile <data deleted> No. moved in a column of automobiles with flags with the Crimean Tatar symbol and with hazard lights turned on from <address> to <address> (case file page 14).

An administrative offense protocol was drawn up by the competent official and in accordance with the requirements of Article 28.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code the police officers' reports were drawn up as part of performing their official duties, in accordance with the requirements of law, the reason for drawing them up was the identification of an administrative offense, so they are admissible evidence. The court considers the evidence in the administrative offense case file to be relevant, admissible, reliable and sufficient to consider the case on the merits.

When imposing the administrative penalty the court takes into account the nature of the administrative offense committed by U.R. Mamutov, the offender's identity and the absence of circumstances mitigating or aggravating the penalty.

On the basis of the above, the court considers it necessary to impose an administrative penalty on U.R. Mamutov in the form of an administrative fine provided for by part 5 of Article 20.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code.

Guided by Articles 20.3, 29.9, 29.10 and 29.11 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code,

HAS RULED:

to declare U.R. Mamutov guilty of committing an administrative offense under Article 20.2 part 5 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code and to impose an administrative penalty on him in the form of an administrative fine of <data deleted> rubles.

The fine shall be paid to:

Payee: Department of the Federal Treasury (Interior Ministry Department of the Russian Federation at <address>), payee bank: <address> Branch of the bank of the Russian Federation, account: 04751A92380, settlement account 40 No., CBC 188 1 16 90050 05 6000 140, BIC 043510001, INN [taxpayer identification number] 9104000072, KPP [tax registration code] 910401001, OKTMO 35604101. The income code number is Article 20.2 part 6.1 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code fine <data deleted> rubles.

To submit the receipt for payment of the fine to the office of the Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea within 60 days of when this judgment enters into legal force.

If there is no document evidencing payment of the administrative fine at the end of the period specified in part 1 of Article 32.2 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code, the judge, authority or official that rendered the judgment shall send the appropriate materials to the court bailiff to recover the amount of the administrative fine according to the procedure contemplated by federal law.

In addition, an official of the federal executive authority, structural subdivision or local authority, and also another state authority competent to handle proceedings in administrative offense cases shall draw up a protocol of the administrative offense under part 1 of Article 20.25 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code with respect to the person who failed to pay the administrative fine.

A copy of the judgment shall be sent to the official who drew up the protocol of the administrative offense for information in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 2 of Article 29.11 of the RF Administrative Offenses Code.

This judgment may be appealed to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea through Bakhchisaray District Court of the Republic of Crimea within 10 days of delivery or receipt of a copy of the judgment.

Judge G.S. Atamyuk

Annex 921

Case No. 2A-3/2016, Appeal of 12 July 2017 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea concerning the ban of the Mejlis and the Provisional Measures Order

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

To a public authority of the Russian Federation – the
Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea.
2, Pavlenko Street, Simferopol, Crimea.
Fax: 3652-27-23-55. Email: vs.krm@sudrf.ru. Petitioner:
**Eskender Enverovich Bariev, 2 Bolsunovskogo Street,
apartment 124, Kyiv, 01014, Ukraine. D.o.b. July 23,
1974, citizen of Ukraine. Phone: +380503607853. Email:
ebariiev@gmail.com.** Concerned agency (party to the
case): Public authority of the Russian Federation –
Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea. 21
Sevastopolskaya Street, Simferopol, Crimea

Petition
**for reconsideration of the legally binding judicial act (Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court
of the Republic of Crimea) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in connection with newly discovered
circumstances**

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea initiated a criminal case following an administrative claim from the prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea calling for the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to be declared an extremist organization and for a ban to be imposed on the activities of the Mejlis as "the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People".

With its Ruling of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea granted the claim of the prosecutor calling for the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to be declared an extremist organization and for a ban to be imposed on the activities of the Mejlis as "the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People".

On September 29, 2016, the judicial panel for administrative cases at the RF Supreme Court issued an Appellate Ruling in the appeal lodged by the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People against the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea.

In its Appellate Ruling, the RF Supreme Court decided to uphold the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea without alterations and disallow the appeal of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

The reasoning offered for this was that the appeal did not contain arguments that would refute the findings of the Court of First Instance or prove the existence of grounds for reversing or altering the judicial act through the appellate procedure.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea and the RF Supreme Court found that the argument of the defense of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to the effect that the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People is not a public organization and instead is the duly empowered supreme representative body of the Crimean Tatar People formed through elections was without merit.

The RF Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea took a shared stance to the effect that the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People had the appropriate legal attributes qualifying it as a public association.

In its Appellate Ruling, the RF Supreme Court also stated that "the judicial panel cannot help but agree with the conclusion of the Court of First Instance to the effect that the ban imposed on the activities of the Mejlis as an extremist organization does not entail a violation of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to political, economic, social, and cultural development, or of the people's fundamental right to self-identity."

In issuing its decision, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea ignored the arguments of the defense of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to the effect the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People is in violation of international law on indigenous peoples and international law on human rights; meanwhile, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation found these arguments to be without merit in its Appellate Ruling.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea took this stance without a reference to international law, while the RF Supreme Court substantiated it with its analysis of individual provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, specifically its Articles 18, 19, and 46, Article 27 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Section 3.2 of CCPR General Comment No. 23 (50) devoted to the issues of interpretation of Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 17 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950.

Meanwhile, aspects of protection against racial discriminations were also repeatedly mentioned during these proceedings by the defense of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, neither the Mejlis defense, nor the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea, nor the RF Supreme Court analyzed the provisions of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination during these proceedings.

This international treaty was ratified by USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree No. 3534-VII of January 22, 1969, with a reservation about Article 22 about non-recognition of the mandatory jurisdiction of the UN International Court of Justice over disputes involving the interpretation or application of this Convention. This reservation was removed by Supreme Council Presidium Decree No. 10125-XI of February 10, 1989.

After the collapse of the USSR, the Russian Foreign Ministry issued a Note of January 13, 1992, proclaiming that the Russian Federation would continue to exercise rights and perform obligations arising out of international treaties concluded by the USSR; in this Note, the Russian Foreign Ministry asked that the Russian Federation be treated as a Party to all standing international treaties in place of the USSR.

This Note was accepted as duly executed by, *inter alia*, the UN as the depositary of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Under such circumstances and pursuant to Part 3 of Article 1, Part 1 of Article 5 of the Federal Law *on International Treaties of the Russian Federation* of July 15, 1995, the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is an international treaty of the Russian Federation and, under the Russian Constitution, is an integral part of the Russian legal system.

Under Article 22 of the 1965 International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention, shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement.

The UN International Court of Justice operates under the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which forms an integral part of the UN Charter. The UN Charter was ratified in its entirety by a Decree of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium on August 20, 1945.

With the foregoing in mind, pursuant to Part 3 of Article 1, Part 1 of Article 5 of the Federal Law *on International Treaties of the Russian Federation* of July 15, 1995, the 1945 Statute of the UN International Court of Justice is an international treaty of the Russian Federation and, under the Russian Constitution, is an integral part of the Russian legal system.

According to information available on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice at <http://www.icj-cij.org/en>, in a number of official statements by the Russian Foreign Ministry, and the UN International Court of Justice document at our disposal, titled *Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 19 April 2017, Order* (hereinafter “the Order”), on January 16, 2017 the State of Ukraine filed an application with the administrative office of the UN International Court of Justice against the Russian Federation under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination along with a motion for provisional measures under this Application, of which the UN International Court of Justice immediately notified the Russian Government.

The awareness of the Russian Federation and its official consent to participate in these proceedings are proven, *inter alia*, by the fact that on January 20, 2017, the Russian Federation appointed a judge *ad hoc*

basis for this case, as well as the fact that the Russian delegation took an active part from March 6 to March 9, 2017 in public hearings where the UN International Court of Justice considered Ukraine's motion for provisional measures to be instituted by the UN International Court of Justice in connection with this Application against the Russian Federation.

After examining this matter, the UN International Court of Justice published the above-mentioned Order of April 19, 2017, which is available on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice at <http://www.icj-cij.org/en/case/166> in English and French; in particular, the English-language version is available at <http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/166/19394.pdf>.

According to Section 1 of Article 41 of the Statute of the UN International Court of Justice, the Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

In Article 102 and Clause (a) of Part 1 of Article 106 of the Order, the UN International Court of Justice instituted provisional measures in connection of this Application of Ukraine against the Russian Federation. According to this provisional measure, with regard to the situation in Crimea, the Russian Federation must, in accordance with its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, refrain from maintaining or imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions, including the Mejlis.

The fact that Clause (a) of Part 1 of Article 106 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice mentions specifically the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as the institution banned by the Russian Federation through the administrative judicial process via the above-mentioned decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea of April 26, 2016 and the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016 is corroborated by the following circumstances:

- the fact that Article 3 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice quotes fragments from Ukraine's Application in this case (specifically its Clause (c) of Article 137 and Clause (b) of Article 138), which mention Russia's ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and the need to restore the rights of Crimean Tatars;

- the fact that Articles 7, 14, and 85 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice quote fragments from Ukraine's motion for provisional measures in this case, particularly Clause (c) of Paragraph 24 of Ukraine's petition about the need to reverse the act of the Russian Federation banning the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as well as the same petition made by Ukraine during the oral hearing at the UN International Court of Justice;

- the fact that Article 36 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice mentions the position of the Russian Federation in this case, specifically that [the Mejlis] has been wrongly characterized by Ukraine as "the central self-governing institution of Crimean Tatar life" and that it is not the only representative body of the Crimean Tatars, and also that, in any event, the decision to ban the Mejlis was taken on security grounds and for public order reasons;

- the fact that Article 91 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice mentions Ukraine's quote of UN General Assembly Resolution 71/205 of December 19, 2016, which expresses serious concern over the ban of the Mejlis;

- a separate opinion on the Order expressed by Leonid Skotnikov, a judge appointed on *ad hoc* basis by the Russian Federation, which is available on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice at <http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/166/19408.pdf>. The separate opinion states, with regard to the Order articles on the Mejlis, that the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are not relevant to organizations which claim to represent a certain ethnic group as a self-government body with quasi-executive functions, and also mentions that the Mejlis was banned by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea and the RF Supreme Court for "extremist activities".

It obviously follows from the above-mentioned articles of the Order that the Mejlis mentioned in Article 102 and in Clause (a) of Part 1 of Article 106 is specifically the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People that has been banned in the Russian Federation under the administrative judicial procedure by the above-mentioned decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea of April 26, 2016 and the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016.

The Order articles pertaining to the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People refute a number of statements made in the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and, accordingly, in the Appellate Ruling of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of September 29, 2016.

In particular, in Article 97 of the Order, the UN International Court of Justice takes note of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) report on the human rights situation in Ukraine from May 16 to August 15, 2016, which states that the ban on the Mejlis, which is a self-government body with quasi-executive functions, appears to deny the Crimean Tatars, as indigenous people of Crimea, the right to choose their representative institutions.

Also, in Article 97 of the Order, the UN International Court of Justice takes note of the OHCHR report on the human rights situation from May 16 to August 15, 2016, according to which none of the Crimean Tatar NGOs currently registered in Crimea can be considered to have the same degree of representativeness and legitimacy as the Mejlis, elected by the Crimean Tatars' assembly, namely the Kurultai.

Therefore, in its Order, the UN International Court of Justice determined the role of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People in the system of the exercise of the rights of Crimean Tatars as an indigenous people of Crimea to elect its own representative institutions as well as the fact that it is different from public associations of Crimean Tatars.

It should be noted that in its Decision of April 26, 2016 the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea cited other provisions of previously published human rights situation reports of the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) as evidence relevant to this case.

Also, according to Article 98 of the Order, the UN International Court of Justice considers that there is an imminent risk that the acts, such as the ban on the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, could lead to irreparable prejudice to the rights guaranteed by the 1965 International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Therefore, the articles of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice expressly refute the arguments presented both in the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea and in the Appellate Ruling of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016, regarding the following:

- allegedly, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People has the appropriate legal attributes qualifying it as a public association;

- allegedly, the ban imposed on the activities of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as an "extremist organization" does not entail a violation of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to political, economic, social, and cultural development, or of the people's fundamental right to self-identity;

- allegedly, the argument to the effect that the contested judicial act is in violation of international law on indigenous peoples is without merit.

Therefore, the Order of the UN International Court of Justice, issued as part of a special Court hearing on April 19, 2017, established circumstances of relevance to this administrative case regarding the applicability of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

These circumstances regarding the applicability of the provisions of the International Convention to the activity of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People undoubtedly existed as of February-September 2016, but had been unknown to me as the petitioner and I could not have been reasonably aware of them because it was only in January-April 2017 that the UN International Court of Justice evaluated the applicability of provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, which existed in 2016 and prior to that.

Members or representatives of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People did not initiate the hearing of the case by the UN International Court of Justice in which the Court decided it was necessary to evaluate such applicability. The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People or its members or representatives were not involved in the preparation of materials for this case in any capacity.

According to Paragraph 1 of Part 2 of Article 350 of the RF Administrative Procedure Code, the above-mentioned circumstances are grounds for reconsideration of judicial acts in connection with newly discovered circumstances, particularly for reconsideration of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea that banned the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as an extremist organization.

According to Part 1 of Article 345 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure, a legally binding judicial act may be reconsidered in connection with newly discovered circumstances by the Court that issued it.

According to Part 2 of Article 345 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure, judicial acts of an Appellate Court may be reconsidered in connection with newly discovered circumstances by the Appellate Court only if this Appellate Court modified the judicial act being contested or issued a new judicial act.

In its Appellate Ruling of September 29, 2017, the RF Supreme Court decided to uphold the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea without alterations and disallow the appeal of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, and did not issue new judicial acts.

For this reason, reconsideration of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in connection with newly discovered circumstances falls under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea.

At the time when the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People was banned, I was a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, i.e. I am individual who was not personally involved in this administrative case but whose rights and duties as a member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People were the subject of the issue decided by the Court in this case. For this reason, I am authorized to file this petition pursuant to Part 1 of Article 346 of the RF Administrative Procedure Code.

I believe that the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 has to be reconsidered in connection with newly discovered (newly arisen) circumstances on the following grounds: The Order of the UN International Court of Justice, issued as part of a special Court hearing on April 19, 2017 established circumstances of relevance to this administrative case regarding the applicability of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

These circumstances regarding the applicability of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People refute the position taken by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in its Decision of April 26, 2016, which was upheld by the RF Supreme Court in its entirety, specifically:

- the Court mistakenly determined the status of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as a “public organization”;
- the Court mistakenly equated such social values as the fight against extremism with the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to political, economic, social, and cultural development, or of the people’s fundamental right to self-identity;

- the Court's mistaken decision not to denounce the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as a gross and blatant, disproportionate violation of international standards and rights of indigenous peoples and international standards recognized by the Russian Federation.

In light of the foregoing and guided by the provisions of the RF Administrative Procedure Code, particularly its Articles 345 to 351, I hereby request that you:

- grant this petition calling for reconsideration of the legally binding judicial act (Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in connection with newly discovered circumstances;

- reverse the legally binding judicial act (Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in connection with newly discovered circumstances.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF Administrative Procedure Code, I motion for the Court to request the following evidence from the Russian Foreign Ministry: the official translation of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice, as part of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation), and the separate opinion on the Order issued by judge Leonid Skotnikov, appointed on *ad hoc* basis by the Russian Federation.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF Administrative Procedure Code, I hereby motion to have the Court request a certified copy of the text of the Appellate Ruling of September 29, 2016 of the judicial panel for administrative cases at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in the case involving the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, if this certified copy is required for purposes of examining this petition.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF Administrative Procedure Code, I hereby motion for the Court to present a certified copy of the text of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 involving the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, if this certified copy is required for purposes of examining this petition.

Attachment:

1. Copy of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 – 1 page.

2. Copy of the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of September 29, 2016, No. 127-APG16-4 – 17 pages.

3. Copy of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice, as part of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) – 108 pages.

4. Copies of the passport of Eskender Enverovich Bariev – 2 pages.

5. Copy of this petition and the above-mentioned attachments to it for the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea as a party to the case proceedings.

July 12, 2017

[signature] Eskender Enverovich Bariev

Annex 922

Case No. 2A-3/2016, Decision of 21 July 2017 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea concerning the appeal of the ban of the Mejlis

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

A10 registered mail with proof of service

**SUPREME COURT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA**

2 Pavlenko Street, Simferopol,

Republic of Crimea, 295000

Phone: (3652) 27-49-40

Fax: (3265) 27-23-55, 27-49-40,

27-26-68

Email: vs.krm@sudrf.ru

No. 2a-3/2016 July 24, 2017

Re: No. _____ of _____

Mr. Eskender Enverovich Bariev

2 Bolsunovskoho Street, apartment 124,

Kyiv, 01014, Ukraine

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea is hereby sending you a copy of the ruling in Case No. 2a-3/2016 of July 21, 2017.

Attachment: a copy of the ruling on 3 pages (single copy), a statement with attachments on 311 pages (single copy).

Judge of the Supreme Court
of the Republic of Crimea

[Signature:]

N.A. Terentyeva

[Typed by] E.Yu. Nechipurenko
(3652) 27-61-17

DECISION

July 21, 2017

Simferopol

N.A. Terentyeva, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea, having reviewed the petition filed by Eskender Enverovich Bariev calling for reconsideration of the April 26, 2016 ruling of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in connection with newly discovered circumstances,

has ascertained the following:

E.E. Bariev filed the above-mentioned petition with the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea calling for reconsideration of the April 26, 2016 ruling of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in connection with newly discovered circumstances and for the reversal of the April 26, 2016 ruling of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in connection with newly discovered circumstances, citing the fact that on April 19, 2017 the UN International Court of Justice issued an order on provisional measures in connection with the lawsuit of Ukraine that accuses the Russian Federation of having violated its obligations under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and pointing out that the Russian Federation has been ordered to refrain from maintaining existing or imposing new limitations on the rights of Crimean Tatars to have their own representative institutions, including the Mejlis.

According to Part 4 of Article 348 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure, if the petition calling for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances does not meet the requirements of Article 347 of this Code, the court must return the petition to the petitioner.

By virtue of Part 3 of Article 347 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure, the following documents must be enclosed with the petition calling for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances:

- 1) a copy of the judicial act reconsideration of which is requested by the petitioner;
- 2) copies of documents proving the newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances;
- 3) a document proving that the other parties to the case have been sent copies of the petition and documents that are not in their possession, and where such copies have not been sent to the other parties to the case the petitioner must enclose copies of the petition and documents in the number corresponding to the number of the other parties to the case.

Therefore, the RF Administrative Procedure Code obligates the party filing a petition for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly discovered circumstances to present copies of the statement and documents in the number corresponding to the number of the other parties to the case, so the latter could be mailed to them.

After reviewing the petition filed, I have concluded that the petitioner has violated Part 3 of Article 347 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure in failing to enclose with the petition a copy of the judicial act reconsideration of which he is requesting; copies of documents proving the newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances.

The photocopies of the April 26, 2016 ruling of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea and the appellate ruling of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation do not meet the requirements of Part 2 of Article 70 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure applicable to written evidence because they are not originals or duly certified copies and do not make it possible to verify the authenticity of said documents. The copy of the document based on which the petition for reconsideration of the ruling in connection with newly discovered circumstances has been filed is not duly certified. The notarized Ukrainian translation of the UN International Court of Justice Order of April 19, 2017 does not constitute certification of the authenticity of the document presented.

There are no grounds for granting the motion of E.E. Bariev for discovery of documents pursuant to Article 45 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure because E.E. Bariev failed to state in his petition that he is unable to obtain these documents on his own and enclose them with the petition; neither has he enclosed with the petition any proof that the release of such documents to the petitioner has been denied. Such documents were not enclosed with the petition.

Given such circumstances, the petition filed by Eskender Enverovich Bariev calling for reconsideration of the April 26, 2016 ruling of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in connection with newly discovered circumstances must be returned because the petition does not meet the requirements of Article 347 of this Code.

It should be noted that the return of the petition does not preclude the petitioner from resubmitting the petition with the court after eliminating the circumstances that caused it to be returned.

Guided by Article 348 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure, the judge

has decided:

To return to the petitioner the petition filed by Eskender Enverovich calling for reconsideration of the April 26, 2016 ruling of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in connection with newly discovered circumstances.

The ruling may be appealed.

Judge of the Supreme Court
of the Republic of Crimea [Signature:] N.A. Terentyeva

True copy:

Judge [Signature:] N.A. Terentyeva

Clerk of the Judge [Signature:] E.Yu. Nechipurenko
[Seal:] Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea. Primary State
Registration Number (OGRN): 1149102095388

The ruling is not yet legally binding.

Judge [Signature:] N.A. Terentyeva

Clerk of the Judge [Signature:] E.Yu. Nechipurenko
[Seal:] Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea. Primary State Registration Number
(OGRN): 1149102095388

The original of the ruling has been added to the file of Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 and is part of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea.

Judge [Signature:] N.A. Terentyeva

Clerk of the Judge [Signature:] E.Yu. Nechipurenko
[Seal:] Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea. Primary State Registration Number
(OGRN): 1149102095388

Annex 923

Case No. 2A-3/2016, Appeal of August 2017 of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation concerning the ban of the Mejlis and the Provisional Measures Order

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

Supreme Court of the Russian Federation
15 Povarskaya Street, Moscow, 121260
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Submitted through a public authority of the Russian Federation – the Supreme Court of the Republic of
Crimea

2 Pavlenko Street, Simferopol, Crimea
Fax: 3652-27-23-55, email: vs.krm@sudrf.ru

Complainant:

Eskender Enverovich Bariev
2 Bolsunovskogo Street, apartment 124, Kyiv, 01014, Ukraine
D.o.b. July 23, 1974, citizen of Ukraine,
Phone: +380503607853, email: ebariev@gamil.com

Private complaint against the Decision of July 21, 2017 by Judge N.A. Terentyeva of the Supreme Court
of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016.

I, E.E. Bariev, member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People (hereinafter “the Mejlis”) banned by a decision of a public authority of the Russian Federation (hereinafter “RF”) – the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter “the Court”), filed a petition on July 12, 2017 calling for reconsideration of a legally binding judicial act (Ruling of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 involving the ban of the Mejlis in connection with newly discovered circumstances (hereinafter “the Petition”).

With its Ruling of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016, the Court granted the claim of the RF authorities calling for the Mejlis to be declared an extremist organization and for a ban to be imposed on the activities of the Mejlis as “the public association Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People”. On September 29, 2016, the judicial panel for administrative cases at the RF Supreme Court issued an Appellate Ruling in the appeal lodged by the Mejlis against the Court Decision of April 26, 2016. In its Appellate Ruling, the RF Supreme Court decided to uphold the Court Decision of April 26, 2016, without alterations and disallow the appeal of the Mejlis.

The reasoning offered for this was that the appeal did not contain arguments that would refute the findings of the court of first instance or prove the existence of grounds for reversing or altering the judicial act through the appellate procedure.

The Court and the RF Supreme Court found that the argument of the Mejlis defense to the effect that the Mejlis is not a public organization and instead is the duly empowered supreme representative body of the Crimean Tatar People formed through elections was without merit. The RF Supreme Court and the Court took a shared stance to the effect that the Mejlis had the appropriate legal attributes qualifying it as a public association.

In its Appellate Ruling, the RF Supreme Court also stated that “the judicial panel cannot help but agree with the conclusion of the court of first instance to the effect that the ban imposed on the activities of the Mejlis as an extremist organization does not entail a violation of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to political, economic, social, and cultural development, or of the people’s fundamental right to self-identity.” In issuing its Decision, the Court ignored the arguments of the Mejlis defense to the effect the ban of the Mejlis is in violation of international law on indigenous peoples and international law on human rights; meanwhile, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation found these arguments to be without merit in its Appellate Ruling.

The Court took this stance without a reference to international law, while the RF Supreme Court substantiated it with its analysis of individual provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, specifically its Articles 18, 19, and 46, Article 27 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Section 3.2 of CCPR General Comment No. 23 (50) devoted to the issues of interpretation of

Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 17 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950.

Meanwhile, aspects of protection against racial discriminations were also repeatedly mentioned during these proceedings by the Mejlis defense, neither the Mejlis defense, nor the Court, nor the RF Supreme Court analyzed the provisions of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination during these proceedings. This international treaty was ratified by USSR Supreme Council Presidium Decree No. 3534-VII of January 22, 1969, with a reservation about Article 22 about non-recognition of the mandatory jurisdiction of the UN International Court of Justice over disputes involving the interpretation or application of this Convention. This reservation was removed by Supreme Council Presidium Decree No. 10125-XI of February 10, 1989.

After the collapse of the USSR, the Russian Foreign Ministry issued a Note of January 13, 1992, proclaiming that the Russian Federation would continue to exercise rights and perform obligations arising out of international treaties concluded by the USSR; in this note, the Russian Foreign Ministry asked that the Russian Federation be treated as a Party to all standing international treaties in place of the USSR. This note was accepted as duly executed by, *inter alia*, the UN as the depositary of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Under such circumstances and pursuant to Part 3 of Article 1, Part 1 of Article 5 of the Federal Law *on International Treaties of the Russian Federation* of July 15, 1995, the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is an international treaty of the Russian Federation and, under the Russian Constitution, is an integral part of the Russian legal system.

Under Article 22 of the 1965 International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention, shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement. The UN International Court of Justice operates under the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which forms an integral part of the UN Charter. The UN Charter was ratified in its entirety by a Decree of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium on August 20, 1945.

With the foregoing in mind, pursuant to Part 3 of Article 1, Part 1 of Article 5 of the Federal Law *on International Treaties of the Russian Federation* of July 15, 1995, the 1945 Statute of the UN International Court of Justice is an international treaty of the Russian Federation and, under the Russian Constitution, is an integral part of the Russian legal system.

According to information available on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice at <http://www.icj-cij.org/en>, in a number of official statements by the Russian Foreign Ministry, and the UN International Court of Justice document at our disposal, titled *Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 19 April 2017, Order* (hereinafter “the Order”), on January 16, 2017 the State of Ukraine filed an application with the administrative office of the UN International Court of Justice against the Russian Federation under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination along with a motion for provisional measures under this Application, of which the UN International Court of Justice immediately notified the Russian Government.

The awareness of the Russian Federation and its official consent to participate in these proceedings are proven, *inter alia*, by the fact that on January 20, 2017 the Russian Federation appointed an *ad hoc* judge for this case as well as the fact that the Russian delegation took an active part from March 6 to 9, 2017 in public hearings where the UN International Court of Justice considered Ukraine’s motion for provisional measures to be instituted by the UN International Court of Justice in connection with this Application against the Russian Federation.

After examining this matter, the UN International Court of Justice published the above-mentioned Order of April 19, 2017, which is available on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice at

<http://www.icj-cij.org/en/case/166> in English and French; in particular, the Order in the English language is available at <http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/166/19394.pdf>.

According to Section 1 of Article 41 of the Statute of the UN International Court of Justice, the Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

In Article 102 and Clause (a) of Part 1 of Article 106 of the Order, the UN International Court of Justice instituted provisional measures in connection of this Application of Ukraine against the Russian Federation. According to this provisional measure, with regard to the situation in Crimea, the Russian Federation must, in accordance with its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, refrain from maintaining or imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions, including the Mejlis.

The fact that Clause (a) of Part 1 of Article 106 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice mentions specifically the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as the institution banned by the Russian Federation through the administrative judicial process via the above-mentioned Decision of the Court of April 26, 2016 and the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016 is corroborated by the following circumstances:

- the fact that Article 3 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice quotes fragments from Ukraine's Application in this case (specifically its Clause (c) of Article 137 and Clause (b) of Article 138), which mention Russia's ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and the need to restore the rights of Crimean Tatars;

- the fact that Articles 7, 14, and 85 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice quote fragments from Ukraine's motion for provisional measures in this case, particularly Clause (c) of Paragraph 24 of Ukraine's petition about the need to reverse the act of the Russian Federation banning the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as well as the same petition made by Ukraine during the oral hearing at the UN International Court of Justice;

- the fact that Article 36 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice mentions the position of the Russian Federation in this case, specifically that [the Mejlis] has been wrongly characterized by Ukraine as "the central self-governing institution of Crimean Tatar life" and that it is not the only representative body of the Crimean Tatars, and also that, in any event, the decision to ban the Mejlis was taken on security grounds and for public order reasons;

- the fact that Article 91 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice mentions Ukraine's quote of UN General Assembly Resolution 71/205 of December 19, 2016, which expresses serious concern over the ban of the Mejlis;

- a separate opinion on the Order expressed by Leonid Skotnikov, a judge appointed on *ad hoc* basis by the Russian Federation, which is available on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice at <http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/166/19408.pdf>. The separate opinion states with regard to the articles of the Order on the Mejlis that the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are not relevant to organizations which claim to represent a certain ethnic group as a self-government body with quasi-executive functions, and also mentions that the Mejlis was banned by the Court and the RF Supreme Court for "extremist activities".

It obviously follows from the above-mentioned articles of the Order that the Mejlis mentioned in Article 102 and in Clause (a) of Part 1 of Article 106 is specifically the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People that has been banned in the Russian Federation under the administrative judicial procedure by the above-mentioned Decision of the Court of April 26, 2016 and the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016.

The Order articles pertaining to the Mejlis refute a number of statements made in the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 and, accordingly, in the Appellate Ruling of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016.

In particular, in Article 97 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice takes note of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) report on the human rights situation in Ukraine from May 16 to August 15, 2016, which states that the ban on the Mejlis, which is a self-government body with

quasi-executive functions, appears to deny the Crimean Tatars, as indigenous people of Crimea, the right to choose their representative institutions.

Also, in Article 97 of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice also takes note of OHCHR report on the human rights situation from May 16 to August 15, 2016), according to which the none of the Crimean Tatar NGOs currently registered in Crimea can be considered to have the same degree of representativeness and legitimacy as the Mejlis, elected by the Crimean Tatars' assembly, namely the Kurultai. Therefore, in its Order, the UN International Court of Justice determined the role of the Mejlis in the system of the exercise of the rights of Crimean Tatars as an indigenous people of Crimea to elect its own representative institutions as well as the fact that it is different from public associations of Crimean Tatars.

It should be noted that in its Decision of April 26, 2016 the Court cited other provisions of previously published human rights situation reports of the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) as evidence relevant to this case.

Also, according to Article 98 of the Order, the UN International Court of Justice considers that there is an imminent risk that the acts, such as the ban on the Mejlis, could lead to irreparable prejudice to the rights guaranteed by the 1965 International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Therefore, the articles of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice expressly refute the arguments presented both in the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 and in the Appellate Ruling of the RF Supreme Court of September 29, 2016, regarding the following:

- allegedly, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People has the appropriate legal attributes qualifying it as a public association;

- allegedly, the ban imposed on the activities of the Mejlis as an "extremist organization" does not entail a violation of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to political, economic, social, and cultural development, or of the people's fundamental right to self-identity;

- allegedly, the argument to the effect that the contested judicial act is in violation of international law on indigenous peoples is without merit.

Therefore, the Order of the UN International Court of Justice, issued as part of a special court hearing on April 19, 2017 established the circumstances of relevance to this administrative case, regarding the applicability of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis.

These circumstances regarding the applicability of the provisions of the International Convention to the activity of the Mejlis undoubtedly existed as of February-September 2016, but had been unknown to me as the petitioner and I could not have been reasonably aware of them because it was only in January-April 2017 that the UN International Court of Justice evaluated the applicability of provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis, which existed in 2016 and prior to that.

Members or representatives of the Mejlis did not initiate the hearing of the case by the UN International Court of Justice in which the court decided it was necessary to evaluate such applicability. The Mejlis or its members or representatives were not involved in the preparation of materials for this case in any capacity.

According to Paragraph 1 of Part 2 of Article 350 of the RF Administrative Procedure Code (hereinafter the "RF APC"), the above-mentioned circumstances are grounds for reconsideration of judicial acts in connection with newly discovered circumstances, particularly for reconsideration of the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 that banned Mejlis as an extremist organization. According to Part 1 of Article 345 of the RF APC, a legally binding judicial act may be reconsidered in connection with newly discovered circumstances exclusively by the court that issued it. According to Part 2 of Article 345 of the RF APC, judicial acts of an appellate court may be reconsidered in connection with newly discovered circumstances by the appellate court only if this appellate court modified the judicial act being contested or issued a new judicial act.

Therefore, since the time when the Order was issued, reconsideration of the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 under the RF APC in connection with newly discovered circumstances fell under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court, and I, as a member of the Mejlis, have no other opportunity to appeal it under national legislation of the Russian Federation. Therefore, I, as a member of the Mejlis, have no other way to

draw the attention of the Russian Federation to the need to comply with the Order of the UN International Court of Justice to lift the ban on the Mejlis.

At the time when the Mejlis was banned, I was a member of the Mejlis, i.e. I am individual who was not personally involved in this administrative case but whose rights and duties as a member of the Mejlis were the subject of the issue decided by the Court in this case. For this reason, I was authorized to file a petition in connection with Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 involving the ban of the Mejlis in connection with newly discovered circumstances pursuant to Part 1 of Article 346 of the RF APC.

I believe that the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 has to be reconsidered in connection with newly discovered (newly arisen) circumstances on the following grounds: The Order of the UN International Court of Justice issued as part of a special court hearing on April 19, 2017 established circumstances of relevance to this administrative case regarding the applicability of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis.

These circumstances regarding the applicability of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to the activity of the Mejlis refute the position taken by the Court in its Decision of April 26, 2016, which was upheld by the RF Supreme Court in its entirety, specifically:

- the Court mistakenly determined the status of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as a "public organization";

- the Court mistakenly equated such social values as the fight against extremism with the rights of the Crimean Tatar people to political, economic, social, and cultural development, or of the people's fundamental right to self-identity;

- the Court's mistaken decision not to denounce the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People as a gross and blatant, disproportionate violation of international standards and rights of indigenous peoples and international standards recognized by the Russian Federation.

In light of the foregoing and guided by provisions of the RF APC, particularly its Articles 345 to 351, in my petition filed in connection with newly discovered circumstances in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 involving the ban of the Mejlis, I asked the Court to:

- grant this petition calling for reconsideration of the legally binding judicial act (Court's Decision of April 26, 2016) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in connection with newly discovered circumstances;

- reverse the legally binding judicial act (Court Decision of April 26, 2016) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in connection with newly discovered circumstances.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, I motioned for the court to request the following evidence from the Russian Foreign Ministry: the official translation of the April 19, 2017 Order of the UN International Court of Justice as part of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation), and the separate opinion on the Order issued by judge ad hoc Leonid Skotnikov appointed by the Russian Federation.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, I motioned to have the court request a certified copy of the text of the September 29, 2016 Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in the case involving the ban of the Mejlis, if this certified copy is required for purposes of examining my petition.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, I motioned for the court to present a certified copy of the text of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Court in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 involving the ban of the Mejlis, if this certified copy is required for purposes of examining my petition.

Because the Mejlis members face persecution in the territory under Russian jurisdiction, I am unable to be safely present in the territory of the Crimean Peninsula, particularly in the city of Simferopol where the Court has its seat and is conducting proceedings, which is why I am unable to present documents to the Court or request them from the Court in person.

Due to the absence of postal service between mainland Ukraine and the Crimean Peninsula, I had the text of the Petition and attachments to it delivered in person through the existing border crossing, after which

the text of the Petition and attachments to it were mail to the address of the Court through the local postal service that currently operates in the territory of the Crimean Peninsula.

I mailed the following documents to the Court as part of the attachments to the Petition: a copy of my Ukrainian citizen's passport; a copy of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016; a copy of the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of September 29, 2016, No. 127-APG16-4;

Also, as part of the attachments to the Petition, I mailed to the Court a copy of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice as part of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) in the English language certified on July 12, 2017 by notary public V.T. Ustimenko of the Kyiv Municipal Notary District, which was previously (on July 6, 2017) certified in the prescribed manner by the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine, as well as a translation of this Order into the Ukrainian language performed by translator L.V. Trembich and certified by notary public V.T. Ustimenko of the Kyiv Municipal Notary District.

Also, as part of the attachments to the Petition, I mailed to the Court a copy of the Petition and copies of the above-mentioned attachments to the Petition for the public authority of the Russian Federation in Crimea – the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea, as a party to the case proceedings.

In response to my Petition, on July 21, 2017 Judge N.A. Terentyeva of the Court issued a Decision returning my Petition to me as the petitioner. Judge N.A. Terentyeva issued this Decision based on her position to the effect that my Petition allegedly does not meet the requirements for petition calling for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances under Article 347 of the RF APC.

Judge N.A. Terentyeva substantiated this position by the fact that, allegedly, attachments to the Petition did not include copies of judicial acts reconsideration of which I requested as well as copies of documents that prove the newly discovered circumstances.

Judge N.A. Terentyeva substantiated this statement of hers in the decision by alleging that “the photocopies of the Ruling of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea and the Appellate Ruling of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation do not meet the requirements of Part 2 of Article 70 of the RF Code of Administrative Procedure applicable to written evidence because they are not originals or duly certified copies and do not make it possible to verify the authenticity of said documents”.

Judge N.A. Terentyeva also substantiated her position by the fact that “the copy of the document based on which the petition for reconsideration of the Ruling in connection with newly discovered circumstances has been filed is not duly certified”, and went on to say that the “the notarized Ukrainian translation of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice of April 19, 2017 does not constitute certification of the authenticity of the document presented”.

At the same time, with her Decision of July 21, 2017, Judge N.A. Terentyeva disallowed the above-mentioned document discovery motions of mine filed pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, since allegedly I failed to state in my petition that I “unable to obtain these documents on his own and enclose them with the petition; neither has he enclosed with the petition any proof that the release of such documents to the petitioner has been denied”.

Therefore, the position of Judge N.A. Terentyeva is based on a series of mutually exclusive judgments. The Court is the very institution that issued the Decision of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 banning the Mejlis, and the Court is the very institution where the original and/or original or certified copy of this document is kept on file.

In disallowing my motion to have a Court-certified copy of the text of the Decision of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 attached to my Petition, Judge N.A. Terentyeva (who in the context of the same case examined my Petition to which I attached a photocopy of the Decision of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016, a certified copy of which I requested from the Court) unreasonably found that it was allegedly impossible to verify the authenticity of this photocopy.

This position of the judge regarding a copy of the Decision of April 26, 2016 (issued by the same judge) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 is obviously biased, unfair, and one-sided and, as such, conflicts with the principles of administrative court proceedings reflected in Part 2 of Article 8, Article 9, and Parts 1-3 of Article 14 of the RF APC, and is also in gross violation of the standards of Article 6 of the 1950 European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and good practices of the European Court of Human Rights.

This position also conflicts with specific provisions of the RF Administrative Procedure Code. According to Part 3 of Article 347 of the RF APC, the following documents must be enclosed with a petition calling for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances:

- 1) a copy of the judicial act reconsideration of which is requested by the petitioner;
- 2) copies of documents proving the newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances;
- 3) a document proving that the other parties to the case have been sent copies of the petition and documents that are not in their possession, and where such copies have not been sent to the other parties to the case the petitioner must enclose copies of the petition and documents in the number corresponding to the number of the other parties to the case;
- 4) a document proving the person's authority to sign the petition as well as other documents listed in Part 3 of Article 55 of this Code, if the petition is filed by a representative.

It is perfectly obvious from Articles 59 and 70 of the RC APC that the copy of the judicial act reconsideration of which is requested by the petitioner and which is mentioned in Paragraph 1 of Part 3 of Article 347 of the RF APC (in this case a copy of the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 banning the Mejlis) **is not** a piece of evidence in these proceedings in connection with newly discovered circumstances.

Accordingly, this copy of the judicial act **is not subject** to the requirements applicable to written evidence in administration proceedings, which are established by Article 70 of the RF APC, particularly requirements with respect to certification of document copies.

Article 347 itself does not contain any requirements whatsoever regarding any form of certification of the judicial act reconsideration of which the petitioner has requested.

Moreover, Judge N.A. Terentyeva cited wrongful grounds for disallowing my motion for document discovery under Article 45 of the RF APC.

Even if one were to presume as correct the erroneous opinion of Judge N.A. Terentyeva that the Court's Decision of April 26, 2016 in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 is a "piece of evidence" in this case, the above-mentioned grounds specified in the Decision of July 21, 2017, on which the judge disallowed my motion to have the Court present a certified copy of the Decision of April 26, 2016 are not provided for in Article 63 of the RF APC.

This is an indication of a biased and prejudiced stance adopted by Judge N.A. Terentyeva in this case.

It stands to mention that the Appellate Ruling of September 29, 2016 of the RF Supreme Court mentioned by Judge N.A. Terentyeva, a copy of which I enclosed with the Petition, is altogether not the judicial act reconsideration of which I requested in my Petition.

For this reason, the format of the copy of this document, which is outside the scope of the requirements of Article 347 of the RF APC, cannot possibly affect the conformity of the Petition and its attachments to the requirements of this article of the RF APC.

At the same time, Judge N.A. Terentyeva's Decision (unsubstantiated by legislative provisions) to disallow my petition to request this document from the RF Supreme Court under Article 45 of the RF APC indicates that Judge N.A. Terentyeva has taken a biased and prejudiced stance in this case.

Therefore, the arguments presented in Judge N.A. Terentyeva's statement to the effect that copies of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea and the Appellate Ruling of the RF Supreme Court as grounds for returning the Petition to the petitioner are totally baseless.

Equally baseless is Judge N.A. Terentyeva's opinion to the effect that the copy of the document based on which the petition for reconsideration of the Ruling in connection with newly discovered circumstances has been filed is not duly certified.

It follows from the foregoing that the Order of the UN International Court of Justice is a document of interstate proceedings under the Statute of the UN International Court of Justice and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Under these international treaties of the Russian Federation, the right to participate in these proceedings and the relevant procedural rights are available only to states and their authorized representatives, which I am not; only English and French are the official languages of these proceedings.

Therefore, I had no practical opportunity whatsoever to receive from the UN International Court of Justice a certified copy of the original Order or a certified copy of the Order translated into Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar or any other language.

Under provisions of international law, the States that are parties to specific proceedings at the International Court of Justice are obligated to translate the Order of the UN International Court of Justice into the national (official) languages of the states other than English and French as part of due compliance with this Order.

The Russian Federation is a party to these proceedings at the UN International Court of Justice as part of which the Order of April 19, 2017 was issued. Therefore, the Russian authorities in general are responsible for ensuring the timely translation of the Order into the Russian language and publishing it as a source of law.

Until the expiry of the three-month term from the effective date of said Order (i.e., until July 19, 2017), which is established by the RF APC for submitting a petition for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly discovered circumstances, none of the Russian authorities reported having completed the official translation of the Order of April 19, 2017 into the Russian language or published this translation.

Since Russian law does not specifically designate the agency authorized to translate acts of the UN International Court of Justice into Russian, the petitioner had no practical or effective opportunity to contact any Russian authority with this request.

The Russian Foreign Ministry ignored the written requests sent by the Mejlis in June 2017 about the need to perform an official translation and publish the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice.

Therefore, since the Russian Federation avoided its obligations to perform an official translation of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice into the Russian language, and publish this translation, I had no practical opportunity to have this Order certified in the Russian jurisdiction.

A copy of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice was certified based on the original by the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine in the prescribed manner with the Ministry's seal bearing the coat of arms on July 6, 2017. This copy itself and, separately from it, the translation of the Order from English to Ukrainian was performed by translator L.V. Trembich and certified by V.T. Ustimenko, a notary public in the Kyiv Municipal Notary District, on July 12, 2017 with the use of the notary's official seal.

According to provisions of the January 22, 1993 Convention on Legal Aid and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases, which is an international treaty binding on Ukraine and the Russian Federation in its current version, "documents, which are issued or authorized by an organ or special entrusted person within their competence, that conform to the established form and are confirmed with the official seal, must be accepted on the territories of other Contracting Parties with any special authorization. Documents, which are regarded as official on the territory of one Contracting Party, have the status of official documents on the territories of other Contracting Parties".

Therefore, Judge N.A. Terentyeva's statement to the effect that, allegedly, the notarized Ukrainian translation of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice does not constitute certification of the authenticity of the document presented is baseless because the notary certified both the authenticity of the Order presented and its translation.

According to Part 5 of Article 70 of the RF APC, written documents presented in court, which are partly or entirely executed in a foreign language, must be accompanied by duly certified translations into the Russian

language. Meanwhile, according to Part 1 of Article 12, administrative judicial proceedings at federal courts of general jurisdiction located in the territory of a republic that is part of the Russian Federation may also be conducted in the official language of that republic. For this reason, under Russian law, the Court can conduct these administrative proceedings in the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages.

Moreover, under Parts 6, 7 [of Article 70] of the RF APC, a document received in a foreign state shall be recognized as written evidence in court if its authenticity is not questioned and it has been legalized in the prescribed manner. International official documents shall be recognized as written evidence in courts without their legalization in the instances specified in the relevant international treaty of the Russian Federation.

In her Decision of July 21, 2017, Judge N.A. Terentyeva did not challenge the authenticity of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice and did not prove that it was legalized through an undue process. Moreover, official documents of the UN International Court of Justice do not require any special national legalization under its Statute, Rules of Procedure and Practice.

The English version of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice is published, *inter alia*, on the official website of the UN International Court of Justice via the link provided in my Petition.

The fact that the UN International Court of Justice issued this Order, much like the contents of its operative part regarding the need to [lift the ban on] the Mejlis as repeatedly covered by the Russian mass media and Russian-language mass media of other countries, is a universally known fact as of July 2017.

Therefore, Judge N.A. Terentyeva's opinion to the effect that "the copy of the document based on which the petition for reconsideration of the Ruling in connection with newly discovered circumstances has been filed is not duly certified", and went on to say that the "the notarized Ukrainian translation of the Order of the UN International Court of Justice of April 19, 2017 does not constitute certification of the authenticity of the document presented" not only conflicts with the principles of administrative judicial proceedings reflected in Part 2 of Article 8, Article 9, Parts 1-3 of Article 14 of the RF APC, but also with the substance of Article 70 of the RF APC.

This position of Judge N.A. Terentyeva is also a form of refusal by an authorized official to comply with the requirements contained in the April 19, 2017 Order of the UN International Court of Justice and is in violation of the relevant provisions of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the 1945 Statute of the UN International Court of Justice. This position is also in gross violation of the standards of Article 6 of the 1950 European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and good practices of the European Court of Human Rights.

Therefore, the Decision of July 21, 2017 of Judge N.A. Terentyeva of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016:

- incorrectly determined the circumstances of relevance to the administrative case;
- contains conflicts between conclusions presented in the Decision and the circumstances of the administrative case;
- violates and misapplies provisions of substantive and procedural law.

According to Part 6 of Article 348 of the RF APC, a private complaint can be filed against a decision to return a petition calling for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances.

In light of the foregoing and guided by provisions of the RF APC, I hereby request:

- that you grant this private complaint against the Decision of July 21, 2017 of Judge N.A. Terentyeva of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 and reverse this Decision in its entirety;

- that you order the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea to accept my petition for reconsideration of the legally binding judicial act (Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea) in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in connection with newly discovered circumstances.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the RF APC does not contain detailed regulations governing the submittal of a private complaint against a decision to return a petition calling for reconsideration of a judicial act in connection with newly arisen or newly discovered circumstances. Specifically, it does not establish the time frame or procedure for its submittal.

I received the Decision of July 21, 2017 of Judge N.A. Terentyeva of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 in the mail on August 12, 2017 in Kyiv. Beginning on July 21, 2017, nobody informed me about the Decision issued in response to my Petition by contacting me at the phone number and email specified in my Petition. Also, my repeated calls to the contact phone numbers of the Court did not yield any information about whether the Court received my Petition and about the results of its review. Moreover, according to the postage receipt, this Decision was mailed to me only on July 31, 2017.

In light of the foregoing, I hereby request an extension of the time frame for submittal of this private complaint if the court (in establishing the time frame for submittal of this complaint, which is not expressly provided in the RF APC) establishes the time frame in such a way as to ensure that this complaint would reach the court beyond this time frame.

Also, pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, I hereby motion for the court to request the following evidence relating to this complaint from the Russian Foreign Ministry: the official translation of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice as part of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation), and the separate opinion on the Order issued by judge ad hoc Leonid Skotnikov appointed by the Russian Federation.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, I hereby motion to have the court request a certified copy of the text of the Appellate Ruling of September 29, 2016 of the judicial panel for administrative cases at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in the case involving the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the RF APC, I hereby motion for the court to present a certified copy of the text of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 involving the ban of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

Attachments:

1. Copy of the Decision of April 26, 2016 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea in Administrative Case No. 2a-3/2016 – 1 page.
2. Copy of the Appellate Ruling of the judicial panel for administrative cases at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of September 29, 2016, No. 127-APG16-4 – 17 pages.
3. Copy of the Order of April 19, 2017 of the UN International Court of Justice as part of the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of International Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) – 108 pages.
4. Copy of the passport of Eskender Enverovich Bariev – 2 pages.
5. Original of E.E. Bariev's petition of July 12, 2017 – 6 pages.
6. Certified copy of the Decision of July 21, 2017 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea – 3 pages.
7. Original of the Letter of July 24, 2017 of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea – 1 page.
8. Proof of postage / service of July 31, 2017 – 1 page.
9. Receipt proving payment of stamp duty.
10. Document proving the authority of the representative.
11. A copy of this petition and the above-mentioned attachments hereto.

August _____, 2017

Eksender Bariev

Annex 924

Complaint dated 8 August 2017 by R.M. Ametov to Head of the Central Investigative Directorate of the Investigative Committee of Russian in the Republic of Crimea

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document

Attn: Mr. M.A. Nazarov, Head of the
Central Investigative Directorate of the
Investigative Committee of Russia in
the Republic of Crimea

From: Refat Midatovich Ametov
59 Gasprinskogo Street, village of
Ukrayinka, Simferopol District, 295000,
Republic of Crimea

COMPLAINT

In the context of the investigation of Criminal Case No. 2014417004 initiated in connection with the murder of my brother, Reshat Midatovich Ametov, on June 5, 2017 I submitted a petition requesting to review the materials of this criminal case. I handed over this petition to an employee of the administrative office during an audience at the Central Investigative Directorate, as evidenced by the signed receipt of the employee of the administrative office affixed to the second copy along with the petition receipt date, specifically June 5, 2017.

My petition remains unanswered to this day, August 8, 2017.

This happened before. See, for example, my petition of April 24, 2016 (enclosed).

This constitutes a violation of the regulatory documents of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation currently in effect, as some of my petitions have been left without review. This is a violation of my rights as a victim.

In light of the foregoing,

I HEREBY REQUEST:

an official investigation into the delay in reviewing my petition to familiarize myself with the case materials;

to be notified about the outcome of the review of this complaint in the manner and within the time frame prescribed by applicable laws.

Attachment:

Copy of petition dated June 5, 2017

Copy of petition dated April 22, 2016

August 8, 2017

[Signature]

R.M. Ametov

POST OF CRIMEA Federal State Unitary Enterprise
1 A. Nevskogo Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea
Cashier's window No. 29500007

Serial No. 1701230 Document No. 12829
August 8, 2017 4:50 p.m.

CASH RECEIPT

Receipt No. 00061 Shift: 00078

Cashier: Operator Z.Z. Chobanova

Receipt

Internal mail

Population, roubles in cash

Registered mail

Receipt No. 83962

Sender: R.M. AMETOV

Registered postal item No. 2950001383962 8

Method of transmission: by road

Weight, grams: 30

Addressed to: M.A. Nazarov, Head of the Central Investigative Directorate of the Investigative Committee of
Russia in the Republic of Crimea

Sale of stamps:

49.00 x 1 = RUB 49.00

Excl. VAT = RUB 49.00

Simple notification. Paid for with stamps.

Postal item can be tracked on the website: www.pochta.ru using the postal ID number.

Claims can be presented within 6 months.

TOTAL: = RUB 49.00

Excl. VAT = RUB 49.00

PAYMENT RECEIVED

CASH: = RUB 50.00

CHANGE: = RUB 1.00

Registration number: 0000308319050001

Taxpayer identification number: 9102012001

012434 #3245267647

FN: 8710000100494629



TAXATION SYSTEM: GENERAL

Address for verification: www.nalog.ru

POST OF CRIMEA Federal State Unitary Enterprise

1 A. Nevskogo Street, Simferopol, 295000, Republic of Crimea

NOTICE OF SERVICE

Simple

Registered

Details within the bold border line to be filled in by the sender

Letters Parcels Packages Class 1 postal items

Registered With declared value Ordinary

This notice of service must be returned at the following address:

To: R.M. Ametov

Address: 59 Gasprinskogo Street, village of Ukrayinka, Simferopol District, Republic of
Crimea
295023

POST OF RUSSIA

February 24, 2018