

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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

(UKRAINE V. RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

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

SUBMITTED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

VOLUME XI

(ANNEXES 821 - 968)

9 AUGUST 2021

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

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

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Annex 821

Appeal of E. Ablayev, Mufti of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of
Crimea, to the Head of the Gvardeysk Township Council, No. 269,
25 July 2011

Translation

SPIRITUAL DIRECTORATE OF MUSLIMS OF CRIMEA
[Original in Ukrainian, English, Crimean Tatar and Arab]

4 Kurchatov Street, Simferopol,
Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 95000, Ukraine Tel / fax: (0652)
274353

« 25 » July 2011 No. 269

The head of the Gvardeysk
Township Council,
V.N. Diyuk

APPEAL

Dear Vladimir Nikolaevich,

We would like to thank your township council for assistance in preparing land documents for the construction of two mosques in Lenin and Genchlik streets.

In addition, we inform you that a cell of the religious extremist party Hizb ut-Tahrir represented by local activists operates in the territory of your village council.

Under the pretext of collecting funds for the construction and arrangement of religious buildings, these persons are trying to illegally take possession of land surveying documentation, in particular, state acts granting the right to permanent use of the aforementioned land plots. Thus, some time ago, representatives of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation fraudulently took possession of the seal and constituent documents of the local Muslim community of Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, "Sarabuz", made illegal personnel reshuffles having registered with the statistics authorities and the Unified State Register of Legal Entities a certain representative of the Hizb ut-Tahrir party, Enver Kadyrov, as a chairman. The Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea appealed to law enforcement agencies to punish the persons guilty of stealing the documents and the seal of the "Sarabuz" community. Currently, a question of initiating a criminal case is raised.

We consider it necessary to inform you thereof.

We recommend that you examine with special attention and vigilance the activities of the extremist party Hizb ut-Tahrir, the current formal head of the "Sarabuz" community, as well as any Muslim organisations trying to independently, without the written approval of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, issue land documentation for the territory of your village council.

Based on the above,

WE KINDLY ASK YOU TO:

1. Limit the provision of land documentation for religious sites in Lenin, Genchlik streets, as well as consideration of issues on the allocation of land for the construction of religious sites to any Muslim organisations except for the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea and its representatives in the territory of your village council without the knowledge of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea.

Mufti Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea

Emirali Abliev- /Signature/
(signature)

/ Seal: UKRAINE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA SDMC * 23450183 /

Annex 822

Milliy Firqa website, “The world learnt about the impeachment of the
Mejlis’ leaders”, 17 November 2011
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

The world learnt about the impeachment of the Mejlis' leaders

 milli-firka.org/мир-узнал-о-вынесении-импичмента-лиде/

17 November 2011

A notice of impeachment of Mustafa Dzhemilev and Refat Chubarov issued by veterans of the National Movement of Crimean Tatars was sent across the world.

It should be remembered that, on 14 November, the veterans of the National Movement of Crimean Tatars held a press conference where they announced that the veterans of the National Movement of Crimean Tatars resolved to deprive Mustafa Dzhemilev and Refat Chubarov of their right to represent the Crimean Tatar people in Ukraine and abroad and of the right to make any statements on behalf of the Crimean Tatar people because the above individuals betrayed the interests of the Crimean Tatar people.

After the press conference, the veterans instructed Milliy Firqa to communicate this statement of impeachment to the international community.

On 15–16 November, the instruction of the veterans of the National Movement of Crimean Tatars was complied with.

[...]

MİLLİY FIRQA

с е м а а т т е ş k i l â t ı



Міллі Фірка
громадська організація

Милли Фирка
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15.11.2011 г. Исх. № 30

The heads of States and Governments
International organizations
Political parties
News agencies and the media
The public - to whom it may concern

Dear Sirs,

Please review the attached cover letter to this Notice of veterans of the National Movement of Crimean Tatars for an impeachment of the chairman of the Mejlis, Mustafa Jemilev and deputy chairman of the Mejlis Refat Chubarov.

We inform you that since the announcement of impeachment - namely, from 12.00 am November 14, 2011 - Mustafa Jemilev and Refat Chubarov are denied the right to represent the interests of the Crimean Tatar people in Ukraine and elsewhere in the world.

Mustafa Jemilev and Refat Chubarov are denied the right to act on behalf of the Crimean Tatar people in international forums and other events, as well as to make any statements on behalf of the Crimean Tatar people.

Any information coming from Mustafa Jemilev and Refat Chubarov after 12.00 November, 14, 2011, is a summary of their personal point of view, has no relation to the opinions and positions of the Crimean Tatar people on any issue.

We inform you that any meetings and the agreements of representatives of international organizations, embassies, governments with Mustafa Jemilev and Refat Chubarov, from 14 November 2011, would be considered by the Crimean Tatar people illegal and will face an active public opposition by the entire Crimean Tatar nation.

On behalf of the veterans of the Crimean Tatar National Movement

The Chairman of the Mejlis (Council)

Vasvi Abduraimov

Chairman of Executive Committee

Reshat Ablayev



Annex 823

Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol (Taurida Muftiyat) official website, “Results of 2011”, 16 January 2012
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

**Centralised Religious Organisation
Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol
(Taurida Muftiyat)**

Results of 2011

qmdi.org/itogi-2011-goda/

Published: 16 January 2012

Ayder Ismailov, Deputy Mufti of Muslims of Crimea spoke in detail about the activities of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea in 2011 and plans for 2012.

[...]

Page 2

- How is the religious publishing and TV- and radio broadcast developing in Crimea?

[...]

Within the “Islakh” programme to counter various sects, movements not traditional for Crimea, for public education within the variety of information, which sometimes presents Islam in a negative light, contributes to conflicts and misunderstandings. We have published the book “Paradise in the Caliphate or Another Attempt to Split Muslims” in order to clarify the opinions and views of the Hizb ut-Tahrir party, which has been actively promoting its ideas in the territory of the peninsula for many years.

[...]

Annex 824

Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol (Taurida Muftiyat) official website, “Islakh programme: Hizb ut-Tahrir calls for war and toppling of the government system”, 25 April 2012
(excerpts)

Translation
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Centralised Religious Organisation

Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol (Taurida Muftiyat)

Islakh programme: Hizb ut-Tahrir calls for war and toppling of the government system

<https://qmdi.org/programma-islam-hizbuttahrir-prizyivaet-k-voyne-i-sverzheniyu-gosudarstvennogo-stroya/>

Published: 25 April 2012

The Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea continues to implement the “Islakh” programme to counter the influence of religious sects in Crimea, for which it begins publishing excerpts from the sectarian books of the Hizb-ut-Tahrir party which contain calls for actions regarded by Ukrainian law as criminal offenses.

In order not to be accused of lying, each quote of the above books of Hizb-ut-Tahrir will be shown graphically in the text itself, where it was taken from.

Please note that these books of Hizb-ut-Tahrir were transferred to the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, within the framework of the “Islakh” programme, by the Muslims themselves, who in the past took an active part in the activities of this party.

The differences and erroneousness in religious beliefs between Islam and the ideology of Hizb-ut-Tahrir can be found in the articles and books of our Directorate, including on the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea website, and significant contradictions between the party’s calls and the legislation of Ukraine will be shown here.

We remind you once again that the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea is not fighting members of sects who misunderstand some of the principles of Islam, the fight is being waged with the ideology implanted in their minds and hearts.

To begin the analysis, the books of Hizb-ut-Tahrir were taken in which there are open calls for an armed confrontation with the current, including the Ukrainian, government, calls for its violent overthrow.

We believe these actions fall under the definitions of section I – “Crimes against the foundations of the national security of Ukraine”, section XX – “Crimes against peace, security of mankind and international law and order” of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, namely:

- part 2 of Art. 109 - “Public calls for violent change or overthrow of the constitutional order or for the seizure of state power, as well as dissemination of materials calling for such actions”;
- part 1 of Art. 110 - “Deliberate actions committed with the aim of changing the limits of the territory or state border of Ukraine in violation of the order established by the Constitution of Ukraine, as well as public appeals or dissemination of materials calling for such actions”;
- Art. 436 – “Public calls for an aggressive war or for the outbreak of a military conflict, as well as production of materials with calls for such actions in order to disseminate them or disseminate such materials.”

Readers are invited to make their own judgment.

We note that the books of Hizb-ut-Tahrir, at least those that fell into the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, are replete with semantic contradictions; statements and conclusions, and, often, quotes that follow one after the other have directly opposite meaning. The text of such books itself contains many grammatical errors and blatantly untrue information and conclusions that the authors of these books try to present as the provisions and norms of Islam, allegedly taken from the hadiths and verses of the Koran.

So, here is a brochure titled “The Hizb-t-Tahrir programme”...

[...]

Page 8

Statements like the above have already become the object of public attention, however, each time, Hizb-ut-Tahrir, through the lips of its adherents, denied calls for the overthrow of the state system and “rulers” of Ukraine. The motivation was that Ukraine is a Dar al-Kufr state, where the laws of Islam are not implemented, that’s why, they say, in Ukraine, actions to overthrow the state system are not envisaged. But, if you attentively read the content of the penultimate paragraph of page 15 of the Hizb-ut-Tahrir programme, you can see the following: - “But if the territory is Dar al-Kufr, where the laws of Islam are not implemented, then the removal of the ruler from power, who governs Muslims, is carried out through nusrat (asking for help) ...”.

The very same nusrat (asking for help) is described in the second paragraph of the same page 15:

- “In the case when there is no opportunity to fight against the ruler, where armed confrontation is not an obligation, it becomes necessary to prepare the forces and ask for help from those in power. As soon as the opportunity arises, it becomes imperative to reject the ruler and fight against him”.

That is, Ukraine, at a minimum, should prepare for the “removal of the ruler” by “asking for help from those in power” and, if the opportunity arises, overthrowing the ruler and fighting against him.

As you can see, at this stage of its activities in Ukraine, the Hizb ut-Tahrir party is still only promoting the above ideas, however, there is no doubt that this propaganda will sooner or later end with direct actions.

Therefore, the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea appeals to those Muslims who sympathise with, or are in the ranks of the Hizb-ut-Tahrir party:

- Think it over!

Of course, today the Ukrainian state has created quite comfortable conditions for the spread of ideologies like Hizb ut-Tahrir, but after all, everything can change in one moment. The appeals of the ideologists of Hizb-ut-Tahrir, whose names are hidden from you, even now, fall directly under criminal offenses.

Are you really ready to sacrifice your life and freedom for the sake of the will of the leaders of Hizb, hiding in foggy Albion?

Islam does not spread through coercion, war and murder. Faith in Allah does not need bloodshed!

Dar al-Islam - Islamic land;

kafir - unfaithful;

kufr - unbelief;

munkar - everything that is forbidden by the verses of the Koran, hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad;

Dar al-Kufr - the land of the infidels.

Analytical department of Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea.

[Contain extracts from materials recognised as extremist in the Russian Federation]

Annex 825

Letter of E. Ablayev, Mufti of Muslims of Crimea, to the Head of the Main Directorate of the Security Service of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, No. 261, 7 June 2012

Translation

SPIRITUAL DIRECTORATE OF MUSLIMS OF CRIMEA
[Original in Ukrainian, English, Crimean Tatar and Arab]

4 Kurchatov Street, Simferopol,
 Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 95000, Ukraine Tel / fax: (0652)
 274353

7 June 2012 No. 261

**Head of the Main Directorate of
 the Security Service of Ukraine
 in the Autonomous Republic
 of Crimea
 V. Totsky**

In response to your letter dated 27 April 2012 No. 76/5/5654-2 with a request to analyse the printed materials of the Hizb-ut-Tahrir party at the disposal of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea (hereinafter referred to as SDMC), we would like to inform you as follows.

Within the framework of the programme announced by the SDMC to counter the influence of religious sects on Muslims and residents of Crimea, as well as inspecting the mosques of the Crimean peninsula, our Directorate collected printed materials of the so-called Hizb-ut-Tahrir party.

No matter how this structure calls itself: “party”, “group”, “religious organisation”, etc., this structure, in our opinion, fully falls under the definition of a **destructive cult**, the term used by sociologists, psychologists, forensic scientists, publicists, theologians in relation to religious, neo-religious and other groups and organisations that cause harm to society or their members (material, psychological or physical), as well as those suspected of potential danger of such harm.

The following signs point to the pronounced sectarian orientation of Hizb-ut-Tahrir:

- closed structure of this organisation,
- proclaiming their ideology as “the ultimate truth”,
- using the method of isolating group members from other Muslims by dividing people into “us and them”, that is, believers and non-believers,
- “sticking labels”, refusal of state legalisation of their activities, etc.

An important goal of Hizb-ut-Tahrir is to loosen and destroy the structure of non-Muslim public administration, and, ultimately, the destruction of physical borders and constitutional foundations of the states in which Hizb-ut-Tahrir operates.

It should be noted that within the framework of the “Islakh” programme, not all the literature of Hizb-ut-Tahrir has been analysed. But based on the available printed material, it can be noted that

- a limited number of canonical texts is used, only to substantiate their own ideology.
- political context prevails over religious
- there is intolerance, xenophobia and, moreover, a call for an irreconcilable struggle against disbelief and dissent, and against a regime and a system that are not clerical.
- the ideas like “there are us and strangers”, “we must fight strangers” are persistently implemented using religious vocabulary, and, consequently, appealing to the sacred in the

subconscious of the reader.

- there is an open call for violent methods of changing the state system, non-recognition and disobedience to the current legislation, as “the laws of disbelief.”

- Islamic concepts and terms are perversely interpreted, for example, jihad is presented as war, aggression, which is an extremely subjective opinion.

In return, SDMC in this conclusion quotes from the brochures of this organisation, indicating the page number and title of the brochure, as well as gives its own brief explanations.

The analysed brochures are provided to you in the attachment to this analysis.

- *“This hadith says that the rule of non-Islamic laws obliges Muslims to fight against the rulers, and this proves that the conversion of Islam is one of the conditions for the existence of Dar al-Islam. If the rule is carried out by non-Islamic laws, the battle is mandatory.”*

“That is, the kafirs should not have power over Muslims, since the transfer of power to them (kafirs) makes the Muslim possession the possession of kufr, and not the possession of Islam. Rasul (as) ordered to carry out campaigns against every country that did not submit to the authority of Muslims, and he fought with them, regardless of whether the inhabitants of this country were Muslims or non-Muslims ...” (p. 3 “Programme of Hizb-ut-Tahrir”)

- *“The meaning of these two hadiths is that we must fight against the rulers with arms if they fail to establish Islamic rule and observe its order. To fight against them if they establish the laws of kufr and fight against them if they show clear kufr. To fight them means to fight against them, to remove them from ruling and to return the rule to the laws of Islam. Therefore, it becomes clear that the main problem of a Muslim is the rule of Islam and the elimination of the rule of the laws of kufr”...* (p. 7 “Programme of Hizb-ut-Tahrir”)

- *“Moreover, engaging in this activity and the like, they deviate from the fulfillment of the mandatory requirements, which are the destruction of the laws of kufr and the return of the implementation of Islamic laws in life, state, society”.* (p. 11 “Programme of Hizb-ut-Tahrir”)

- *“Sharia prohibits to use force against the ruler and fight against him if he commits munkar, except in the case of an obvious manifestation of kufr, that is, if the ruler begins to rule the laws of kufr and is silent and inactive in the event of strengthening of kufr (disbelief) in the country. In this case, it is necessary to organise an armed confrontation against the ruler in order to deprive him of the authority to govern, in order to stop him from applying the laws of kufr. If he does not stop applying the laws of kufr, an armed uprising against him will be aimed at completely removing him from power (from his position), returning to the governance by the laws of Sharia and their implementation...*

These hadiths indicate the need to take arms against the ruler in the event that he manifests explicit kufr, for which there is an evidence from Allah, that is, if he rules the laws of kufr.

If there is an opportunity to eliminate the ruler and the probability of elimination prevails, Muslims are obliged to raise arms against him and fight with the aim of removing him from power, because the obligation to use physical force to eliminate the munkar and organize an armed confrontation against the ruler who has shown obvious kufr, is characterized by the possibility of a Muslim for the implementation of these actions, as indicated in many hadiths: “... and if he is not able, then let him change the language.”

In the case when there is no opportunity to fight against the ruler, where armed confrontation is not an obligation, it becomes necessary to accumulate forces and ask for help from those in power. As soon as the opportunity arises, it becomes imperative to reject the ruler and fight against him.

... But if the territory is Dar al-Kufr, where the laws of Islam are not enforced, then the elimination of the ruler from power who rules the Muslims is carried out by means of nusrat (asking for help) ... “, (pp. 14, 15 “Program of Hizb-ut-Tahrir”)

- *“In these political affairs which Hizb-ut-Tahrir deals with, the following is clearly visible: activities consisting in a political struggle against the states of kufr, which have influence and exert influence on Islamic countries, and this struggle is carried out in order to rid the Islamic ummah of their domination and free it from their influence, in order to eradicate the ideological, educational (sakofat), political and military roots, and also finally destroy their laws in other Muslim countries”... (pp. 18, 19 “Programme of Hizb-ut-Tahrir”)*

- *“A political fighting characterised by the following:*

a) the fight against the kafir colonial states, which have power and influence over the Islamic countries, the fight against the coloniser against all his ideological, political, economic and military goals, the disclosure of his plans, the exposure of his conspiracies in order to free the ummah from their power and from any their influence”. (p. 26 “Programme of Hizb-ut-Tahrir”)

- *“Hizb-ut-Tahrir did this, imitating the Messenger of Allah, indeed he came with the message of Islam to the whole world, challenging openly and believing in the truth that defies kufr (unbelief) throughout the world and declaring war on all people, without paying any attention to customs, traditions, religions, ideologies of rulers and ordinary people”.* (p. 27 “Programme of Hizb-ut-Tahrir”)

It is evident from the above texts that Hizb-ut-Tahrir openly calls for Jihad against infidel states.

It should be clarified that the concept of Jihad does not mean only the conduct of hostilities.

Jihad - Jihad (from Arab. [الجهاد] *zi'ha:d* — “effort”) - a concept in Islam, meaning diligence in the way of Allah. The concept of Jihad is much wider than its philistine understanding only in the form of waging war. Jihad in Islam is also the fight against one's spiritual or social vices (for example, against lies, deceit, depravity of society, etc.), the elimination of social injustice, constant zeal in the spread of Islam. Moreover, in Arabic, the word “jihad” means any effort or diligence, in particular in work, study, etc.

However, Hizb-ut-Tahrir calls on Muslims precisely to military action.

- *“It is on them (Muslims - ed.) to explain that the action of the Islamic State, after its establishment, will be based on the Sharia, regardless of whether it is inside the state, like the management of affairs and enforcement of decrees, or outside the state, like the implementation of Islam by jihad against all people; and the destruction of physical barriers that prevent the fulfillment of Islam.*

... And this wisdom is presented in the implementation of the laws of Islam, without a difference between prayer and jihad, between prayer (dua) and intimidation of the enemy, between zakat and cutting off the hand of a thief, between saving those in trouble and killing those attacking the holiness of Muslims. And all this is Sharia law, which are all executed by a Muslim or a state in their reality and in their time” (p. 9 “Dangerous Concepts”).

The pamphlet with the same name of the party – “Hizb ut-Tahrir” calls for the implementation of the Jihad, in a military sense, and its supposed obligation for Muslims, even in the case of peace:

- *“Jihad is a self-sacrificing war on the path of Allah to exalt the word of monotheism and spread Islam throughout the world. This war can be expressed both in direct participation in the jihad and in its material and ideological support. Therefore, the war for the exaltation of the word of Allah and the spread of Islam is jihad ... The fact that jihad is a farḍ al-kifāya (the duty of a group of Muslims - ed.) means that even if the enemy does not attack us, we must still declare war.*

... That is, jihad is not a defensive war ... and we must (wajib) wage jihad with the aim of spreading Islam and Islamic appeal, even when the enemy does not attack us” (pp. 73, 74 “Hizb ut-Tahrir”).

Further, from this perverted understanding of Jihad, the ideologues of Hizb-ut-Tahrir describe the relationship of the future state of the Caliphate with the kufr states, “that is, with those where the laws of Islam are not executed, but the laws of kufr (disbelief) are fulfilled.

- *“All other countries of the world are considered kufr states that are Dar al-harb (countries in a state of war with the Islamic state). Relations with them are the prerogative of foreign policy and must be conducted on the basis of Sharia law, in accordance with the provisions on jihad, as well as for the benefit of Muslims and for the good of the Caliphate” (p. 75 of “Hizb ut-Tahrir”),*

We emphasize that the perverse understanding of important Islamic concepts by the Hizb-ut-Tahrir ideologists lies at the heart of this perverse ideology. For example, the concept of Jihad is interpreted by Hizb-ut-Tahrir purely on the military plane, despite its versatility.

Moreover, the party calls the generally accepted Islamic understanding of Jihad distorted.

- *“For example, by misrepresenting jihad as a defense against attacks, rather than a war of conquest, they distorted the reality (truth) of jihad. Jihad is a war against the individual, which is an obstacle to the spread of Islamic dawa, whether it is an attacker or not. In other words, jihad is the elimination of any obstacles to the spread of Islamic dawa or an appeal to Islam and a war on the path of appeal, i.e. on the path of Allah. Muslims carried out a jihad against Rome, Egypt, North Africa, Spain, as required by the spread of Islamic Dawa and Islam. The distortion of the meaning of jihad was due to the open defence of Islam due to the weakness in the sense of Islam's guilt and satisfaction of the accusers” (p. 11 “Concept of Hizb ut-Tahrir”).*

“Muslims have also lost the habit of clearly understanding the method of Islam. Muslims earlier realised: existence in this life only for the sake of Islam, the task of Muslims is to spread Islam, the duty of the Islamic state to implement Islam and fulfill its provisions inside and spread Islam outside the country, the method of which is jihad” (p. 5 “Concept of Hizb ut-Tahrir”).

- *“Jihad differs from this in that, being a war with the enemy and as a material act, it leads to a tangible result, like conquering a fortress or killing an enemy, although the goal of a Mujahid was the realization of spiritual value ...*

Therefore, the very invocation of a Mujahid to Allah is not a method of jihad, just as only a commandment (instruction!!!) for him will not be a method of suppressing a thief” (p. 55 “Hizb ut-Tahrir”).

“Therefore, Hizb-ut-Tahrir observes frankness, courage, clarity and challenges everything that contradicts Islam from systems, religions, ideologies, thoughts, concepts, laws, traditions and customs, and even if it has to face the anger and hatred of people who have the above thoughts, even if people who have these thoughts oppose him, they will begin to fight against him.

Hizb-ut-Tahrir does not please anyone in matters concerning Islam and does not tell people who possess these religions, ideologies, systems, thoughts and carry out a non-Islamic call to keep their views, but on the contrary requires them to give up what they carry with them, because it is kufr and a delusion and requires them to accept Islam, because Islam is the only correct one. Hizb-ut-Tahrir believes that all religions except Islam, such as Judaism, Christianity, are kufr religions and all systems other than Islam such as socialist (communist) and capitalist are kufr systems. It also believes that a call to nationalism, patriotism, sectarian fanaticism and regionalism is what Islam prohibits, as he believes that Islam prohibits Muslims from creating parties that call for capitalism, socialism, communism or secularism or nationalism, patriotism, regionalism or any religion other than Islam, as well as belonging to any of these parties, as well as being a member of these parties. Also, Hizb-ut-Tahrir does not flatter or please the rulers and does not show friendship to them and to their constitutions and laws ... On the contrary. Hizb-ut-Tahrir chastises and sharply

criticizes them and believes that the laws they enforce are the laws of kufr and demands that they destroy these laws and replace them with the laws of Islam whoever denies the suitability of Islam and even any Islamic law Hizb-ut-Tahrir is considered a kafir. Hizb-ut-Tahrir does not accept complicity in their rule, since this is complicity in the rule of kufr, just as it does not help them in the implementation of economic reform, or educational, or social, or moral, since this assistance is a help for zā lām (unjust) and to strengthen them and lengthen the term of their vicious and kafir laws, on the contrary, Hizb-ut-Tahrir works to eradicate them, and to eradicate the laws of kufr, which they apply over Muslims in order to return the laws of Islam to execution and application” (pp. 22, 23 “Program of Hizb-ut-Tahrir”).

CONCLUSION:

1. The ideology of Hizb-ut-Tahrir differs significantly from the traditional understanding of Islam.
2. Hizb-ut-Tahrir does not recognise and declares states that do not live according to the laws of Sharia “the state of kufr” (unbelief), against which it is necessary to conduct a military Jihad.
3. Hizb-ut-Tahrir calls for the overthrow of any state system and system of state power in those countries where this party operates.
4. The overthrow of the government and the method of establishing an Islamic state of the Caliphate, carrying its ideology, this organisation sees in the commission of a military Jihad, that is, war.
5. The conduct of a military Jihad, the establishment of Islamic rule around the world and in each of the regions of the world in particular, provides for forcing the citizens of the states of the Hizb-ut-Tahrir activity to abandon their religions and cultures in favor of Islam.

Mufti of Muslims of Crimea

/Signature/

E. Ablaev

/ Seal: UKRAINE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA SDMC *
23450183 /

[Contain extracts from materials recognised as extremist in the Russian Federation]

Annex 826

Charter of the Regional Non-Governmental Organisation “Society of
Crimean Tatars ‘Inkishaf’”, 2014
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Approved by the
General Meeting on
28 September 2014
Minutes of the meeting No. 1

CHARTER**OF THE REGIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION “SOCIETY OF
CRIMEAN TATARS ‘INKISHAF’”****1. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

1.1. The Regional Non-Governmental Organisation “SOCIETY OF CRIMEAN TATARS ‘INKISHAF’”, hereinafter referred to as the “Organisation”, is a voluntary association of citizens created on the basis of joint activities to protect common interests and achieve the charter goals.

Full name in the Russian language: Regional Non-Governmental Organisation “SOCIETY OF CRIMEAN TATARS ‘INKISHAF’”

Abbreviated name in the Russian language: RNGO “SOCIETY OF CRIMEAN TATARS ‘INKISHAF’”.

1.2. The Organisation shall carry out its activities in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the Federal Law “On Non-Profit Organisations”, the Federal Law “On Public Associations”, other legal acts of the Russian Federation, the present Charter and shall be guided by generally recognised international principles, norms and standards in its activities.

1.3. The activities of the Organisation shall be based on the principles of voluntariness, equality, self-government and legality.

1.4. The Organisation shall be entitled to join unions (alliances) of public associations.

1.5. The Organisation shall be a legal entity from the moment of its state registration in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation.

1.6. The Organisation shall be entitled on its own behalf to acquire and exercise property and personal non-property rights, perform duties, be a plaintiff and defendant in courts of general jurisdiction, commercial and arbitration courts, to make in the interests of achieving the charter goals transactions, complying with the charter goals of the Organisation and the legislation of the Russian Federation, both on the territory of the Russian Federation and abroad.

The Organisation shall have independent assets and an independent balance sheet, a settlement account and other accounts in bank institutions as well as a round seal, stamp and letterheads with its name.

1.7. The activities of the Organisation shall be public and information about its charter and programme documents shall be generally available and open.

1.8. The region of the activities of the Organisation shall be: the Republic of Crimea.

1.9. The location of the permanent governing body of the Organisation shall be: 80g Evpatoriyskoye Highway, Saki, 296500, Republic of Crimea.

2. GOALS AND SCOPE OF THE ORGANISATION’S ACTIVITIES

2.1. The goals of the Organisation shall be to satisfy and protect the social, creative, economic, scientific, national-cultural, educational and other common interests of Crimean Tatars, as well as to promote the physical culture and sports, to provide legal assistance, to satisfy spiritual and other non-material needs focused on achieving public benefits in the Crimean Tatar society.

2.2. The scope of the activities of the Organisation shall include:

- preparation and submission to legislative (representative) and executive state authorities and other organisations, within the framework of the implementation of the charter goals, of proposals for legal regulation, scientific and methodological, staffing and spiritual support of the interests of Crimean Tatars;
- holding of congresses, conferences, meetings, seminars, contests, festivals, round tables in the field of economics, science, education as well as organisation of other forms of collegial discussion of topical issues of the daily living of Crimean Tatars;
- elaboration and implementation of programmes aimed at providing assistance in the field of law;
- popularisation and organisation of events aimed at promotion of physical culture and sports among Crimean Tatars;
- interaction with representatives of national-cultural, scientific, educational, youth organisations (associations) and with representatives of business communities;
- preparation and holding of national-cultural events, organisation of leisure activities of Crimean Tatars;

2.3. The Organisation shall be entitled to engage in the income-generating activities only insofar as they serve to achieve the charter goals for which it was created and correspond to these goals.

2.4. The Organisation shall independently determine the areas of its activities, the strategy for cultural, aesthetic, economic, technical and social development.

2.5. The Organisation shall be entitled to represent and defend its rights, the legitimate interests of its members as well as of other citizens in state authorities, local self-government authorities and public associations.

2.6. Individuals shall be entitled to take part in the activities of the Organisation both by making voluntary donations, providing assets for free use and by providing organisational and other assistance in the implementation of the charter activities by the Organisation.

2.7. The Organisation shall be entitled to:

- join international public associations, acquire rights and perform duties, maintain direct international contacts and relations, conclude agreements with foreign non-profit non-governmental organisations;
- carry out income-generating activities;
- take part in elections and referenda in the manner prescribed by the legislation of the Russian Federation:
- establish the mass media and carry out publishing activities necessary to achieve the charter goals;
- organise centres of business cooperation, cultural, leisure, sports, health and other events;
- freely distribute information about its activities;
- hold gatherings, meetings, demonstrations, processions and picketing;
- come forward with initiatives on various issues of public life;
- exercise the powers stipulated by the laws on public associations to the full extent.

2.8. The Organisation shall be obliged to:

- comply with the legislation of the Russian Federation, the generally recognised principles and norms of international law relating to the scope of its activities as well as the norms provided for by the charter of the Organisation;
- annually inform the authority taking the decision on the state registration about the continuation of its activities, indicating the actual location of the permanent governing body, its name and information about the head officers;
- to submit, at the request of the authority taking the decision on the state registration, decisions of the governing bodies and executive officers of the Organisation as well as annual and quarterly reports on its activities in the amount of information submitted to the tax authorities;
- admit representatives of the authority taking the decision on the state registration to the events held by the Organisation;
- provide assistance to representatives of the authority taking the decision on the state registration in familiarising with the activities of the Organisation towards the achievement of the charter goals and the compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;
- annually publish a report on the use of its assets or ensure the availability of the report concerned for review;

- inform the federal state registration authority about the amount of monetary assets and other assets received from foreign sources, which are specified in paragraph 6 of Article 2 of the Federal Law “On Non-Profit Organisations”, about the spending purposes of these monetary assets and the use of other assets and about their actual expenditure and use in the form and within the time frame established by the authorised federal executive body.

3. MEMBERS OF THE ORGANISATION

3.1. Citizens of the Russian Federation, legally present in the Russian Federation foreign citizens and stateless persons who have reached the age of 18 may become members of the Organisation.

3.2. The admission of citizens to the membership of the Organisation is carried out on the basis of the application by the incoming citizen. Admission to the membership of the Organisation is carried out by the decision of the Board, should the majority of the Board members vote for it.

Members of the Organisation have equal rights and equal duties.

[...]

Annex 827

Antiterrortoday.com, “Far Eastern master-class”, 4 February 2014
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Information-analytical portal “Antiterror Today”

Far Eastern master-class

antiterrortoday.com/geografiya-terrorizma/proyavleniya-terrorizma-i-ekstremizma-po-stranam/s-n-g/tsentralnaya-aziya/uzbekistan/2830-demonstratsiya-vzaimoponimaniya-gosudarstvennykh-struktur-v-protivodejstvii-ekstremizmu

Published: 4 February 2014

[...]

Page 3

[...]

In 2008, one of such “sly” Uzbeks, **Amirov Mashrabjon Adhamovich**, born in 1978, was detained by security officials in Tyumen, whereto he moved from Vladivostok. Then, Amirov planned to reach Azerbaijan with Tyumen-Baku train and from there — reach Afghanistan-Pakistan zone. But, alas. The passport of a Kyrgyz citizen was fake, and Amirov was brought to administrative liability for illegal stay in Russia. This was sufficient for deporting the crafty dumbhead back to his motherland — Uzbekistan, where he was convicted to 12 years of imprisonment for participation in terrorist activities.

[...]

Annex 828

Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol (Taurida Muftiyat) official website, “List of prohibited literature”, 7 April 2014 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

**Centralised Religious Organisation
Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol
(Taurida Muftiyat)**

List of prohibited literature

qmdi.org/spisok-zapreshhenoy-literaturyi

Published: 7 April 2014

The Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea informs Muslim religious organisations, clergy, and the Muslim community that the Federal List of Prohibited Extremist Materials is applicable in the territory of Crimea. Distribution, production, and storage of the listed materials are prohibited and entail liability.

In connection with the above, please, familiarise yourself with the list and take measures to withdraw the prohibited materials from use, if any. Attached below is a list of Muslim books and brochures included in the Federal List of Prohibited Extremist Materials ([list](#)).
[<https://qmdi.org/knigi-i-broshyuryi/>] >>

List [<https://qmdi.org/knigi-i-broshyuryi/>]

Books and brochures

Published: 14 August 2014

Federal List of Extremist Materials (Books and Brochures)

1. Book “Book of Oneness” – Muḥammad ibn Sulaymān at-Tamīmī, published by the non-commercial partnership “Badr Publishing House”; the decision was adopted by the Savelovsky District Court of Moscow on 2 April 2004;
2. ...
3. ...

[...]

221. Book “Life after Death” (Muhammad Husayniyu, Makhachkala, 2009, 80 pages, Nur-ul-Islam Publishing House) (the decision was adopted by the Sovetsky District Court of Vladivostok on 9 April 2004);

Annex 829

European International Tolerance Centre, Institute for the Study of National Policy and Interethnic Relations, “Xenophobia, radicalism and hate crime in Russia”, Annual report, 2016
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

European International Tolerance Centre
Institute for the Study of National Policy and Interethnic Relations

XENOPHOBIA, RADICALISM AND HATE CRIME IN RUSSIA

ANNUAL REPORT
2016

Pages 28-29

[...]

The practice of preventive registry of individuals in connection with their *purported* adherence to radical Islam by the authorities of MIA of Russia raises a lot of criticism among believers. This practice is especially widespread in the republics of Northern Caucasus. According to some sources, in Dagestan, about 20,000 people have been put in this registry⁴¹. Preventive registry implies being summoned to the police, interrogations, compulsory fingerprint taking and biological material collection for the purposes of genome information processing. At the same time, being in such preventive registry creates difficulties in travelling across the republic, employment and results in other restrictions of rights of individuals. The reasons for their inclusion in the registry often include attendance of mosques, which are considered “Wahhabite”, to perform rites, family or neighbourly relations or acquaintance with the people suspected of religious extremism, etc. Moreover, anonymous reports or denouncements by neighbours serve as the grounds for inclusion in the preventive registry.

[...]

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[...]

2. Ambiguity and non-specificity of legal rules related to fighting extremism. For example, the abovementioned amendments to the law “On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Associations” adopted as part of the set of anti-extremist laws in 2016 have some apparent gaps in terms and clear definitions of such concepts as “breach of public security and public order”, “causing damage to morality”, etc.

[...]

Page 45

[...]

Ambiguity of this wording of the law consists in the fact that it has no clear definition, for example, of such term as “dissemination of information”, the concept of “imposing information” is not articulated, etc.

The above suggests that the legislator is delegating the issues of application of a particular wording of the law to administrators of the law thus giving them a lot of room for manoeuvre, which can result in abuses.

[...]

⁴¹ <http://www.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/53440>

Annex 830

Milliy Firqa website, “Who was and remains the real leader of Crimean Tatars”, 22 February 2016 (excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Who was and remains the real leader of Crimean Tatars

 milli-firka.org/кто-был-и-остаётся-настоящим-лидером-к/

22 February 2016

[...]

Pages 2-3

However, the National Movement [of Crimean Tatars] itself was not united. The movement was represented by various initiative groups, some activists of which in the spring of 1987 created the so-called Central Initiative Group (CIG), where Mustafa Dzhemilev played a major role. Later, in 1989 this group became the core of the Organization of the Crimean Tatar National Movement (OCTNM). Initiative groups from Fergana Valley, Tashkent, Samarkand, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Novorossiysk, and southern Ukraine were not included in the CIG, remaining in the format of the unified National Movement of Crimean Tatars (NMCT).

There were serious and fundamental disagreements between the traditional National Movement of the Crimean Tatars and the OCTNM. NMCT was advocating for the restoration of the Crimean ASSR according to the decree of 1921 and counted on the assistance of the USSR leadership in this, whereas OCTNM strongly opposed the Soviet system as such.

Dzhemilev immediately adopted the tactics of confrontation with the authorities and law enforcement bodies. In 1991, with support of local Crimean authorities the National Congress (Qurultay) of Crimean Tatars was held; its decisions caused aggravation of inter-ethnic tension in Crimea. The Qurultay created a special body, the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, which began acting as Crimean shadow government.

On the contrary, NMCT tried to find a way to ensure that the return of Crimean Tatars to their historical homeland would not turn into a new tragedy for the people, would not provoke a bloody conflict. Yuri Osmanov accused his radically-minded opponents of seeking short-term political success, which could result in Crimean Tatars becoming unwelcome guests in their own land. He was convinced that his opponents from OCTNM were driven more by power and profit than concern for the future of their people.

However, soon Yuri Bekirovich and the NMCT were suspended from their activities for opposing the Crimean authorities' misuse of funds allocated from the budget of the USSR. Accordingly, the organized return of Crimean Tatars was effectively thwarted, and spontaneous return, unauthorized seizure of land plots, and conflicts between Crimean Tatars and the authorities began.

After his ouster, Yuri Osmanov devoted his work to the prevention of possible ethnic and social conflict situations related to the mass return of Crimean Tatars to Crimea. It soon turned out that while Osmanov and his associates in Crimea were working to rule out any ethnic conflicts, the leader of the Mejlis cried out about the “inevitability of armed clashes between Crimean Tatars and the Russian population in Crimea”, spoke of the readiness of Crimean Tatars to take up arms and actually urged Turkish authorities to interfere in Crimean affairs. Osmanov went to the editors of the newspapers that had published the interview with Dzhemilev and protested against such publications...

Soon after, on the night of 6 to 7 November 1993, Yuri Osmanov was severely beaten and died from his injuries. The death of a bright leader capable of developing political theory and turning it into practical action led to the virtual demise of the NMCT. Thus, Dzhemilev became the sole “leader” of the Crimean Tatar people...

Today, the words of Yuri Bekirovich [Osmanov] about the Mejlis sound as relevant as ever: “...The Mejlis was meant to inflame the non-Tatar population in Crimea by hysterical, openly provocative and absolutely useless ‘physical’ campaigns and scandals. All of these campaigns were risky undertakings that have been played out exclusively for the empire’s own interests or the plans for great national and political intrigues... The Mejlis is trade and arrangement of business affairs on the plight of the people”.

[...]

Annex 831

Charter of the Regional Non-Governmental Organisation “Ukrainian
Community of Crimea”, 2018 (excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

The Charter approved by the General
Meeting of Members
Minutes of the Meeting of 5 March 2018

CHARTER
OF THE REGIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
“UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY OF CRIMEA”
(new edition)

Article 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1. **REGIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION “UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY OF CRIMEA”** (hereinafter referred to as “Community”) is a membership-based non-profit corporate organisation created on the initiative of citizens united on the basis of a communion of interests to meet spiritual or other nonmaterial needs, to represent and protect common interests and achieve goals not contradicting the legislation set forth in this Charter.

1.2. The full name of the Community is **REGIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION “UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY OF CRIMEA”**.

The abbreviated name of the Community is **RNGO “UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY OF CRIMEA”**.

1.3. The community is regional and operates on the territory of the Republic of Crimea. The organisational legal form is a non-governmental organisation.

1.4. Registered office of the Community: Russian Federation, Republic of Crimea, the city of Simferopol.

[...]

1.7. The community is a non-profit organisation, the activities of which are not aimed at making a profit and distributing it among the members.

1.8. The activities of the Community shall be regulated by the legislation in force on the territory of the Russian Federation, this Charter, as well as program documents and other internal documents of the Community.

Article 2. OBJECTIVES AND SUBJECT OF THE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

2.1. The Community’s objectives shall be as follows:

- deepening friendly relationship between the fraternal Russian and Ukrainian peoples, revival, strengthening and development of spiritual, cultural, creative, scientific, industrial, business ties with Ukraine and Ukrainian communities of other states;
- education of the Ukrainian national identity, sense of pride for ethnic belonging to the Ukrainian people;
- uniting the efforts of the members of the Community aimed at promoting Ukrainian culture, language, and traditions;
- protection of the political and social rights of Crimeans with Ukrainian origin – members of the Community;
- unification of the residents of Crimea, who define themselves ethnically as Ukrainians, to protect their rights and legitimate interests;

2.2. The subject of the Community's activities shall be:

- caring for the Crimeans with Ukrainian origin or those who consider Ukrainian culture and Ukrainian language as their native;
- assistance, provision of legal protection to members of the Community;
- establishing contacts with organisations that share the ideas of the Community, in Crimea and beyond its borders, cooperating with them;
- organisation of cultural events and leisure activities for members of the Community;
- participation in public and political life, legal support, consultations, legal support of the activities of elected officials of the Community in accordance with the current legislation.
- educating members of the Community in the spirit of respect and love for Ukrainian culture, history, educating in members of a respectful attitude to cultural heritage, traditions, ethics, as well as their revival;
- organising groups and conducting seminars for its members on teaching the Ukrainian language, dances, national songs.

Article 3. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

3.1. The Community shall be entitled to:

3.1.1. Freely disseminate information on its goals and the subject of activities.

3.1.2. Create other legal entities, participate in other legal entities, create branches (affiliates) with the rights of a legal entity, branches and open representative offices of the Community without the rights of legal entities, and also to join unions, associations;

3.1.3. Conduct meetings, rallies, demonstrations, processions and picketing in compliance with the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation.

3.1.4. Establish mass media and carry out publishing activities on a non-commercial basis without the purpose of making a profit.

3.1.5. Represent and defend their rights, the legitimate interests of its members, as well as other citizens in government bodies, local self-governing authorities and public associations.

[...]

3.1.8. Participate in the development of decisions of state bodies and local self-government authorities according to the procedure and within the scope provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation on issues attributed to the competence of the Community.

3.1.9. Join international public associations, acquire rights and bear obligations corresponding to the status of these international public associations, maintain direct international contacts and relations, conclude agreements with foreign non-profit non-governmental organisations.

[...]

Article 4. MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY

4.1. Members of the Community shall be its founders, as well as other persons who have received the status of a member of the Community in accordance with this Charter.

4.2. The founders of the Community shall be citizens above the age of 18.

4.3. Capable citizens of the Russian Federation above the age of 18, foreign citizens, stateless persons who are legally staying in the territory of the Russian Federation, who recognize and comply with this Charter, the internal documents of the Community, unless otherwise provided for by laws on public associations and international treaties may become members of the Community.

4.4. From the date of the creation of the Community, the founders shall automatically become its members, acquiring equal rights and obligations provided for by the legislation on non-governmental organisations and this Charter.

4.5. Admission to members of the Community shall be made at the request of the applicant, expressed in

free form.

The decision on admission to the Community shall be made by the Community Council. Refusal of admission can be appealed by the applicant to the General Meeting of the Community members.

The applicant shall acquire the status of a member from the date such a decision is made and the entry fee is paid.

4.6. Community member shall be entitled to:

- elect and be elected to the executive, governing, control and auditing bodies of the Community;
- freely discuss all issues of the organisation and activities of the Community at meetings, as well as in the media, openly express and defend their opinion;
- make proposals to all executive and governing bodies of the Community on the improvement of its activities;
- receive the necessary advice on the protection of their rights and legitimate interests;
- enjoy other benefits and advantages established for members of the Community;
- participate in the management of the Community;
- in cases and according to the procedure set out by law and this Charter, receive information on the activities of the Community and get acquainted with its accounting and other documentation;
- appeal against decisions of the Community bodies, entailing civil law consequences, in cases and pursuant to the procedure prescribed by law; - to demand, acting on behalf of the Community, compensation for damages caused to the Community;
- demand, acting on behalf of the Community, reparation of loss inflicted on the Community;
- on behalf of Community to impeach transactions made by it on the grounds provided for by law, and to demand the application of the consequences of their invalidity, as well as the application of the consequences of the invalidity of the Community's void transactions;
- use services rendered by it on an equal basis with other members of the Community.

[...]

4.8. Membership in the Community shall be terminated in the following cases:

- voluntary renunciation;
- exclusion from members of the Community;
- death of an individual.

4.9. A member of the Community shall be entitled to withdraw from the members of the Community at any time. Withdrawal from the members of the Community shall be carried out on the basis of a written application of the withdrawing person submitted to the Chairman of the Council.

Article 5. EXECUTIVE, GOVERNING, CONTROL AND AUDITING BODIES OF THE COMMUNITY

5.1. The highest body of the Community shall be the General Meeting of the Community members.

The General Meeting of the Community members shall be convened by the Community Council at least once per year.

An extraordinary General Meeting of the Community members shall be convened by the Community Council, the Control and Auditing Commission (Auditor) of the Community, either on the initiative of the Chairman of the Council or at least one third of the total number of Community members.

[...]

5.4. The Community Council shall be elected by the General Meeting of the Community members, consisting of at least three persons from among the Community members for a period of five years.

5.5. The Community Council shall be entitled to:

- a) develop and implement decisions made by the General Meeting of the Community members;

- b) approve the internal documents of the Community, make amendments and supplements to them;
- c) draw up and approve the draft budget of the Community;
- d) make decisions on other issues attributed to its competence by the current legislation and internal documents of the Community.

[...]

Page 12

The decision on state registration of amendments to the Charter of the REGIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION “UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY OF CRIMEA” presented in a new edition, approved by the Minutes of the General Meeting of Members dated 5 March 2018, has been adopted by the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol on 10 May 2018 (registration number 9112010840).

Information on the state registration of amendments to the Charter of the REGIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION “UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY OF CRIMEA” has been entered into the Unified State Register of Legal Entities on 21 May 2018 under the state registration number 2189102168253 (OGRN 1159102123069).

Eleven sheets (pages) are numbered, bound and stamped

Acting Head of the Main Department

/signed/

I.M. Demetskaya

(Seal of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation)

22 May 2018

Annex 832

Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol (Taurida Muftiyat) official website, “Zincirli Madrasa was returned to Muslims of Crimea”, 20 May 2019

Translation

**Centralised Religious Organisation
Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol
(Taurida Muftiyat)**

Zincirli Madrasa was returned to Muslims of Crimea

<https://qmdi.org/zyndzhyrly-medrese-vernuli-musulmanam-kryma/>

Published: 20 May 2019

On 17 May 2019, by the Order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea 584-R, the real estate within the religious and cult complex Zincirli Madrasa in Bakhchisaray, at 57 Basenko Street was handed over for free use to the Centralised Religious Organisation Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

On behalf of the Muslims of Crimea Hajji Emirali Abljev, Mufti of Crimea, expresses his sincere gratitude to Sergey Aksyonov, the Head of the Republic of Crimea, for the decision, as well as to Arina Novoselskaya, the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Crimea, together with the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve” for the implementation of activities related to the handing over of the specified property to Centralised Religious Organisation Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea for free use.

Mufti of Crimea also expresses deep gratitude to Ruslan Balbek, the Deputy of the State Duma of the Russian Federation and Lenur Abduramanov, the Head of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens, for their assistance.

The higher Islamic educational institution Zincirli Madrasa founded by Khan Mengli Geray in 1500 is considered one of the oldest Islamic spiritual educational institutions that have survived on the territory of the Russian Federation. Spiritual elite of the Crimean Tatar people, who gained fame throughout the Muslim world, was educated in the Zincirli Madrasa. They taught logic, Arabic philology, philosophy, law, rhetoric, mathematics, astronomy and many other sciences at the madrasa. There was a mosque, the tomb of its builder and the graves of leading clergy and laic intelligentsia on the madrasa territory. A famous Crimean Tatar figure, Ismail Gasprinsky, worked and taught Russian here in the 70s of the 19th century. He is buried on the territory of the complex.

The religious and cult complex Zincirli Madrasa is of great importance for the development of Islamic education in the Russian Federation, and in particular in Crimea. Previously, President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin noted the importance of the revival of Islamic education in Russia. “Islamic education has always been very profound and had a long history,” he stressed. “Before the 1917 revolution, Russian Muslim theologians were recognised all over the world as respected people, their opinion was highly valued.” “The government will continue to support Islamic education in Russia,” the Head of state assured.

This Order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea is a vivid confirmation of the words of the President of the Russian Federation.

Press service of the Centralised Religious Organisation Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea

Annex 833

Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol (Taurida Muftiyat) official website, “Sergey Aksyonov, Head of Crimea, discussed the progress of restoration works at the Khan’s Palace with the Council of Crimean Tatars (PHOTO)”,
1 August 2019

Translation

**Centralised Religious Organisation
Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol
(Taurida Muftiyat)**

Sergey Aksyonov, Head of Crimea, discussed the progress of restoration works at the Khan's Palace with the Council of Crimean Tatars (PHOTO)

Source: <https://qmdi.org/glava-kryma-sergej-aksenov-obsudil-s-sovetom-krymskih-tatar-hod-restavratsionnyh-rabot-v-hanskom-dvortse-foto/>



Published: 1 August 2019



Hajji Emirali Ablaev, Mufti of Crimea took part in a meeting with Sergey Aksyonov, the Head of the Republic of Crimea on the issue of emergency and repair and restoration works in the Khan Palace of the Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Reserve Museum.

“We have agreed that, within the framework of the meeting of the Council of Crimean Tatars, we will discuss the construction and reconstruction of landmark objects that relate to the culture and traditions of the Crimean Tatar people. So that we will not jump from topic to topic that some monuments are allegedly lost and that restoration works do not comply with legislation and other.

We want us, as we have agreed with our dear Emirali-effendi, to have a transparent situation on all issues, and council members to be involved in all processes without exception,” said the Head of Crimea.

The meeting was also attended by Ruslan Balbek, Deputy of the State Duma of the Russian Federation and Lenur Abduramanov, Chairman of the State Committee for Interethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea, as well as heads of the relevant ministries and committees.

Arina Novoselskaya, the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Crimea made a report at the meeting and outlined the main aspects of the reconstruction of the Khan Palace.

According to the minister, the Khan Palace is the largest object of cultural heritage to be reconstructed under the Federal Target Program, its funding amounts to about 2 billion rubles. The restoration work is to be completed by the end of 2022.

According to Sergey Aksyonov it is necessary to expand the exhibitions after the reconstruction of the palace.

“Display all historical artifacts as much as possible. Unique items, objects of art and literature - we have things to show. It is necessary to expand the exhibition area,” the Head of the Republic emphasised.

Mufti of Crimea Hajji Emirali Ablaev, in his turn, noted the importance of the reconstruction, as well as the level of repair and restoration works on the object. He also thanked Sergey Aksyonov for his support and assistance in resolving issues related to the preservation of the Crimean Tatar cultural and historical heritage.

During the meeting, it was decided to include two candidates from the Council of Crimean Tatars in the Scientific and Technical Council under the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Crimea.

In addition, a working group will be created for examination of the work of the enterprise that manufactures roof tiles.

For objective and timely coverage of the work process, media support will be organised.

For the period of emergency, repair and restoration works, the Khan Palace will be open to tourists with due attention to safety. Currently, the palace receives up to 91 tourist groups per day.

The meeting was also attended by heads of the relevant ministries and committees.

Press service of the Centralised Religious Organisation Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea

(based on materials from the Information Department and the Press Service of the Head of the Republic of Crimea)





Annex 834

OSCE Human dimension implementation meeting (Warsaw, 16-27 September 2019), Address to the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, appended to Written Contribution by the Crimean Tatar Television and Radio Broadcasting Company Millet, HDIM.CS/0039/19/RU, 17 September 2019

Translation

HDIM.CS/0039/19/RU

17 September 2019

As-salamu alaykum! Good day! Hello!

The spring of 2014 brought changes to Crimea which Crimean Tatars have been dreaming about for decades.

First of all, on 11 April, the Crimean Tatar language acquired the status of the official language in the Republic, along with Russian and Ukrainian.

Secondly, the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin on the rehabilitation of Crimean Tatar, Armenian, German, Greek and other ethnicities of Crimea was issued.

The result of these long-awaited actions has been the rapid development of the national media. The first to be created was “Public Crimean Tatar Television and Radio Company”. It includes the TV channel “Millet” and radio “Vatan Sedasy”.

The television and radio company covers the social, political, economic and cultural life of Crimea. Promptly informs about events on the peninsula and beyond in two state languages: Russian and Crimean Tatar. Thanks to “Millet”, the Crimean Tatar language and culture are being preserved and developed. The audience of “Millet” television and radio company is increasing every day. The content of the programs, unlike the content of the programs of our Ukrainian colleagues, does not bear insults to other states, is not a source of interethnic tensions and political uneasiness.

Crimean Tatars have something to compare with. And the comparisons are in favor of Russia. This is evidenced by the results of direct regional elections of deputies at all levels. More than 200 Crimean Tatars will represent their people in various branches of government.

I would also like to urge the OSCE to pay attention to a number of vital issues for the Crimeans.

1. All the OSCE participating States acknowledge that everyone has rights from birth. Human rights are indivisible and guaranteed by law.

And only Ukraine ignored this fact, organising water, transport, energy blockades to the residents of Crimea. Why were other countries silent? Or is blockade becoming an international norm?

We have successfully dealt with this and are moving forward - the Crimean bridge, the airport, the Taurida highway have been built!

2. Every year the tourist flow from Ukraine to Crimea only increases, guests are amazed at the qualitative changes taking place on the peninsula. We are for freedom of movement. This is one of the fundamental freedoms of citizens. At the same time, residents of Crimea cannot travel to a number of countries with their Russian passports. Don't you think that such double standards in relation to Crimea contradict the fundamental principles of this organisation?

I urge you to follow the example of China, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, which are actively working with Crimea and granting visas to its residents.

I began my report with the Constitution of Crimea, and I want to end this statement with it. For many years, my people dreamed of this constitution, of consolidating the status of the official language for the Crimean Tatar language, as well as of the Cathedral Mosque. Look at all them! We have finally achieved what we wanted! As the great ideologist Ismail Gasprinsky said: *“It is known that unity is strength, and discord is the death of people in general and in all spheres of life.”* **And it is for a good reason that the Crimean coat of arms says - Prosperity in unity, we live by this principle.**

I have brought with me a documentary film about the Russian Crimea. It reflects the five-year period of recovery and prosperity of the peninsula. This film was prepared by my colleagues and translated into English. I am ready to pass it on to everyone to get acquainted with the real situation in our region.

Musaev Ervin - General Director of the Autonomous Non-Commercial Organisation “Public Crimean Tatar Television and Radio Company” Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation

Address to the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media

Warsaw, 17 September 2019

Speaking out for equal partnership and professional dialogue between journalists from different countries, accepting the supremacy of morality, integrity and journalistic ethics, Crimean journalists claim that materials about the life of modern Crimea in Ukrainian and Western mass media are a gross distortion of reality. At the same time, violations of journalistic ethics remain outside the field of vision of the UN and OSCE. At the same time, some “human rights activists” continue to assert from the high rostrum about the alleged “facts of systematic violation of the rights and freedoms of Ukrainian journalists working in the occupied Crimea”.

We, journalists of Crimea, declare that we work in a calm atmosphere and systematically develop the media space of Crimea. We sincerely wish such work to our colleagues in other countries, primarily in Ukraine, where killings and repressions against journalists have become widespread.

Crimean journalists are open to dialogue, cooperation and equal partnership with their colleagues from all over the world. We invite the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media to visit Crimea and see for yourself the freedom of speech, which is fully enjoyed by our editorial offices and journalists.

Not accepting and resolutely rejecting the language of political blackmail and ultimatums, we will always be happy to receive intergovernmental and interparliamentary delegations, fellow journalists in Crimea, to create the most comfortable working conditions for them, familiarize them with all aspects of life of the Crimeans, and also to attract to cooperation in protecting the rights of journalists in those European countries that need it.

In particular, Crimean journalists express extreme concern over the fate of their colleague from Lithuania Algirdas Paleckis, who is being prosecuted by the Lithuanian authorities on a trumped-up charge of spying for Russia, while the journalist himself openly states that he acted within his competence, conducting a journalistic investigation of the events of 13 January 1991 in Vilnius.

We are seriously worried about attempts to continue prosecution of Polish public figure and journalist Mateusz Piskorski in Warsaw, arrests and groundless accusations of spying of Bulgarian journalists and Russophiles Nikolay Malinov and Yuri Borisov.

We require the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media to conduct a comprehensive investigation of the legality of the prosecution of Algirdas Paleckis in Lithuania, Mateusz Piskorski in Poland, Nikolay Malinov and Yuri Borisov in Bulgaria and to report to the OSCE High Commissioner for Human Rights on these issues.

Annex 835

OSCE Human dimension implementation meeting (Warsaw, 16-27 September 2019), Written Contribution by the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, HDIM.CS/0404/19/EN, 24 September 2019

TranslationHDIM.CS/0404/19/EN
24 September 2019

Dear Friends! After many years of stagnation, the Republic of Crimea is actively reviving. Along with infrastructural changes, spiritual institutions, aimed at ensuring the freedom of religion and security of the religious life of Muslims, are rapidly developing and strengthening.

Over the past 5 years, more than 40 mosques have been built. Construction of the long-awaited cathedral mosque in Simferopol for 4 thousand people has begun and shall be completed soon.

All over Crimea, there are more than 300 functioning mosques and prayer houses, which are freely visited by Muslims and guests of Crimea. More than 400 people, imams and religious teachers are directly engaged in preaching the traditional values of Islam. During the year, more than 5,000 people have taken courses of Islam. A young team of religious leaders serves for the benefit of the society, conduct lectures, courses and religious rituals day and night. The call for the five-time prayer can be heard without hindrance from minarets at day and night time. Both male and female religious seminaries-madrasas function. There is no pressure or oppression in the matter of confession and preaching religion.

Such sacred objects as the complex of Zincirli Madrasa and Orta Madrasa in Bakhchisaray, and Tekie of dervishes in Evpatoria have been returned to the Crimean Muslims.

Every year, more and more people go on pilgrimage from Crimea. Residents of Crimea rest on Muslim holidays, because Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha are official holidays in the Republic of Crimea.

A few words about positive changes in the field of secular education. The Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University is a symbol of interethnic harmony in Crimea. More than 6,000 people are educated there, of which more than 60% are Crimean Tatars. The state's concern for education was manifested in the complete modernisation of the material and technical base of the university. Construction of a multi-ethnic complex is being completed. It includes a dormitory for 1,000 people, a library and sports halls. Graduates of this university are in demand and meet the needs of the state in personnel.

At the same time, the problem of combating extremist religious sects, such as Wahabism, Hizb ut-Tahrir and Habaism, remains urgent in the Crimea. These sects began to penetrate and spread in Crimea in the late 90s, with the tacit consent and complicity of authorities. Despite the efforts of the Muftiyat, cells of these destructive groups were registered as autonomous religious organisations.

The problem is that these movements are fighting against traditional Islam, distorting it, using the religion for political purposes, creating a split in the Muslim community of Crimea, radicalising young people, and creating ground for inter-religious and inter-ethnic conflicts. Speaking of Hizb ut-Tahrir, this party is banned in many countries of the world, including Muslim ones. Adherents of the Hizb ut-Tahrir party talk about the need to reformat the state system, about unacceptability of the democratic structure of the state, oppose Muslims to representatives of other religions, deny political and religious freedoms of a person.

In 2013, the European Court of Human Rights made a conclusion that the aim of the party was clearly contrary to the values of the European Convention on Human Rights.

What our opponents are trying to present as repression against Muslims in Crimea is nothing more than a criminal prosecution of adherents of this very marginal Hizb ut-Tahrir party, which was banned in Russia in 2003. They are being tried under Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code for organising and participating in activities of the terrorist organisation.

The Muftiyat of Crimea protects the traditional values of Islam, protects the Muslims of Crimea from the influence of alien extremist and terrorist ideologies, and thus ensures peace and interfaith harmony in Crimea.

Annex 836

Ukrainian Institute of Politics, “Dynamics of the number of schools and students by language of instruction”, 5 June 2020

Translation**Ukrainian Institute of Politics**

Source: <https://uiamp.org.ua/isl/dinamika-kolichestva-shkol-i-uchenikov-po-yazykam-obucheniya>

Dynamics of the number of schools and students by language of instruction

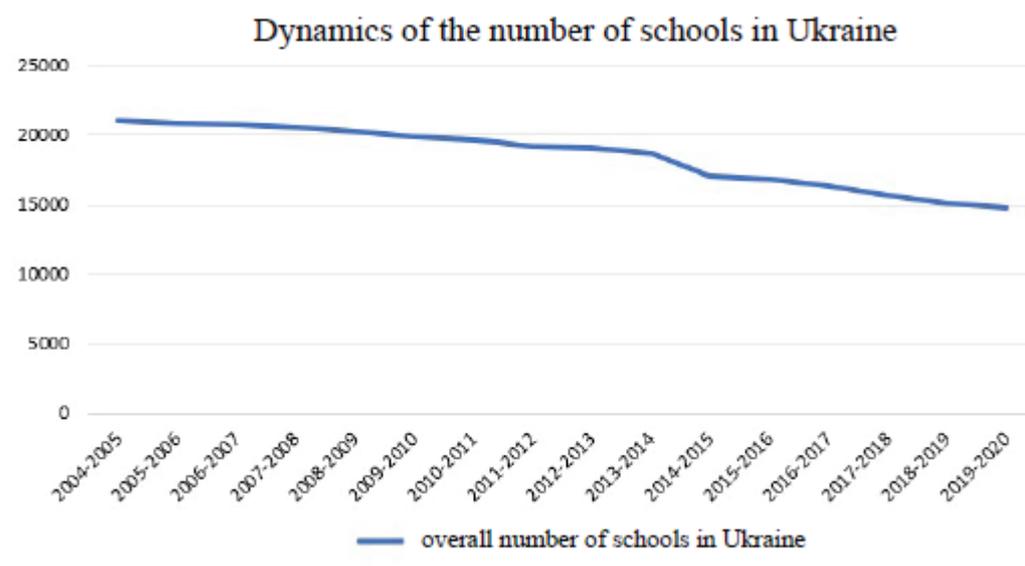
Individual UIP ratings

1. The number of students and schools in Ukraine.

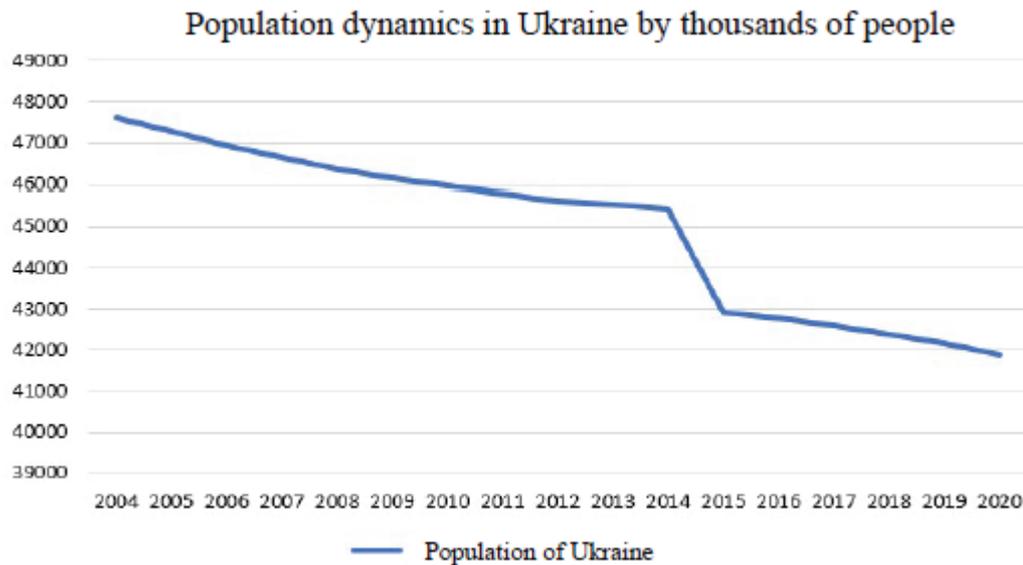
Currently, there are more than 4 million students in Ukraine studying in almost 15 thousand schools. Of these, 3 million 753 thousand are taught in the Ukrainian language (92% of the total number of students), 281 thousand - in Russian (6.9%), 17.1 thousand - in Hungarian (0.42%), 16 thousand - in Romanian (0.4%), 2.5 thousand - in Moldovan and 1.7 thousand - in Polish .

The number of schools with these languages of instruction goes almost in the same order: in Ukraine in 2020, there were almost 15 thousand schools, of which – 13,584 with instruction in Ukrainian (92% of the total number of schools), 125 - instruction in Russian (0.85% - less than 1% of schools accommodate 6.9% of students studying in Russian), 72 - in Hungarian (0.49%), 68 - in Romanian (0.46%), 4 - in Polish, 2 - in Moldavian. That is, with almost a thousand more students studying in the Moldovan language, there are only 2 educational institutions with the Moldovan language of instruction, and twice as many with Polish - 4.

The total number of schools in Ukraine has been decreasing all this time, and the largest decrease in their number was in 2014:



Overall, the number of schools declined from 2004 to 2020 by 6,276 educational institutions, or by 29.8% of the 2004 indicator. After the loss of control over the territories of Crimea and Separate Areas of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions from 2015 to 2020, the number of schools in Ukraine decreased by 2,332.



The total decrease of the population in Ukraine from 2004 to 2020 amounted to 5,720 thousand people, or 12% of the 2004 indicator. At the same time, the number of schools also decreased (from 21,034 in 2004 to 14,758 in 2020 - by 29.8%), which can be explained not only by the densification of classes, but also by the decrease in the number of children in the country and the general aging of the population. In addition, the absence of population census since 2001 plays a role here: without census, data on the population may be inaccurate.

In Ukraine, after a period of decline from 2004 to 2014, **the number of students studying in the Ukrainian language began to increase:** from 3.28 million to 3.75 million people - by 14.4% with the number of schools decreasing by more than 2,000: from 15,696 to 13,584, which, however, fits in the previous tendency of decreasing of the number of schools. Considering the increase in the number of students that are studying in the Ukrainian language, while the number of schools is decreasing, we can state the fact of classes condensing from an average of 204 students per school in 2010 to 276 in 2020, which leads to the decrease in the quality of education.

The growth in the number of students studying in the Ukrainian language with the decrease in the number of population and schools was due to a decrease in the number of students studying in Russian and in other languages of ethnic minorities, as well as due to a reduction in the number of educational institutions in rural areas.

The increase in the number of students studying in the Ukrainian language happened mainly due to the adoption in 2017 of the law “On Education”, which introduces a de facto ban on receiving education in any language other than Ukrainian: from 2018, classes with teaching subjects in the languages of ethnic minorities remained only in elementary school, which made about 400 thousand children - representatives of ethnic minorities being discriminated against. From 1 September 2020, it is planned to transfer all Russian-language schools to full instruction in Ukrainian, and schools with languages of ethnic minorities with languages of the European Union - from 1 September 2023. Only one subject will be allowed to be studied in the language of an ethnic minority - the native language subject.

Russian-language schools and students studying in Russian suffered the most after 2014: in 2014, compared to 2013, the number of students studying in Russian decreased by 348,310 people (from 703,572 people to 356,262 people, or by 1.97 times), and the number of schools - by 654 (from

1,275 to 621, or in twice). Approximately, due to the annexation of Crimea and the isolation of Separate Areas of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions, Ukraine lost about 650 schools with the Russian language of instruction, another 496 (80% of the remaining) in 6 years were transferred to the status of bilingual or Ukrainian speaking. At the same time, the social demand for education in Russian remains significant: on average, **there are 2,250 students per Russian-language school in 2020, while there are 276 students per Ukrainian-language school.** The average workload of Russian-language schools is 8 times higher!

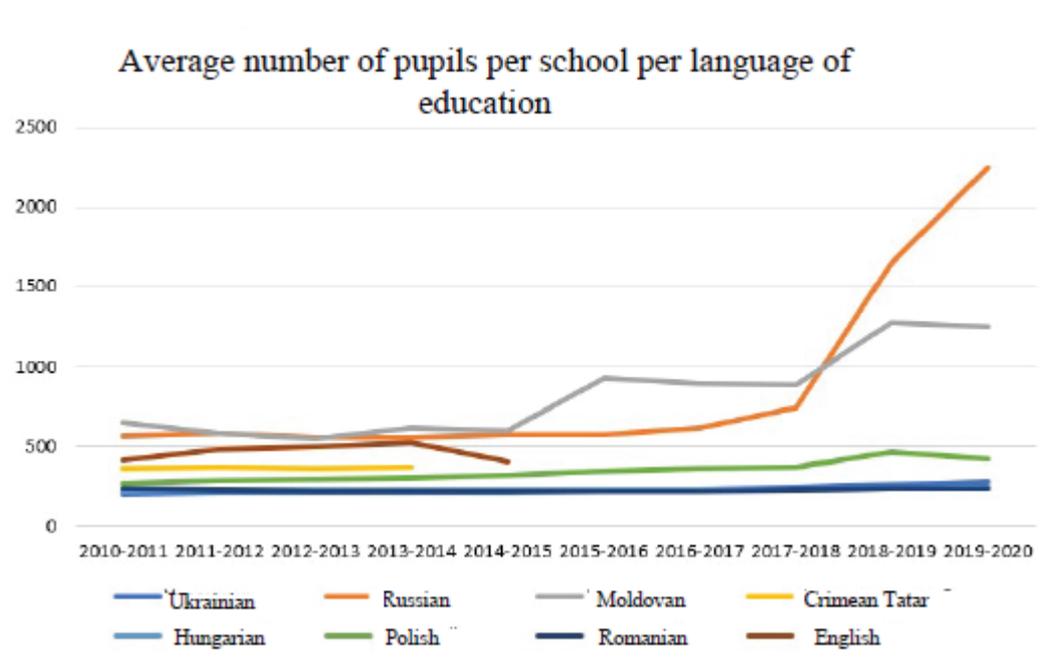
After instruction in the state language in Ukraine, the largest request remains for instruction in Russian. After the educational law came into force in 2017, the number of students studying in Russian and schools with instruction in the Russian language began to decline sharply. There is a big threat that after the entry into force of the next stage of the educational reform from 1 September 2020, when all schools with the Russian language of instruction will be obliged to switch to teaching in the Ukrainian language, there will remain no Russian-language schools in the country at all.

At the same time, we should note the **improving situation with the Hungarian language of instruction** in the country: the number of students in Hungarian has been growing since 2014 (the increase was 14.6% - from 15 to 17.1 thousand - despite the fact that from 1990 to 2004 the number of pupils studying in the Hungarian language grew: in 1990 there were 15,126 and in 2004 – 19,996 people, and since 2004 it had decreased to a **minimum** in 2014 - 15,001), and the number of schools from a **minimum** in 2013 (66) increased to 72. Probably, the main merit of this is the successful coordinated activity of the Hungarian community in Ukraine and the material and cultural assistance of Hungary.

As for teaching **in the Crimean Tatar language**, before the annexation of Crimea, more than 5.5 thousand students were taught in it and 15 schools functioned in Crimea. After the annexation, the number of students studying in the Crimean Tatar language and the number of schools teaching in the Crimean Tatar language dropped to zero. By 2020, 53 students study in their native language in Ukraine and not a single school with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction has been created due to the small number of children whose parents want them to be taught in this language and the lack of an effective state program to support education in the Crimean Tatar language.

One should also note:

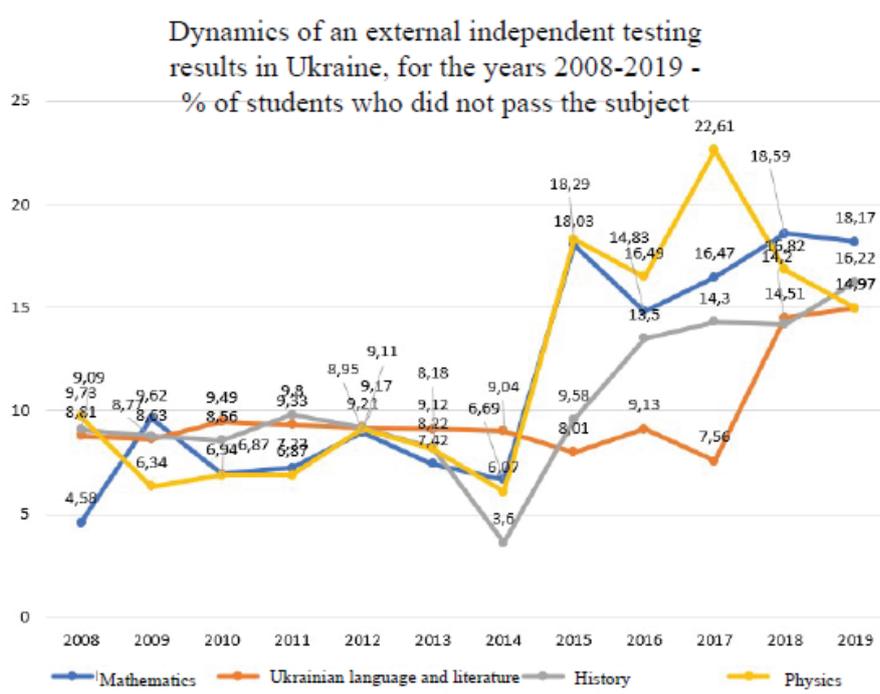
- a gradual decrease in the number of students in the **Moldovan language** (from 3,877 in 2010 to 2,498 in 2020) and schools with the Moldovan language of instruction (from 6 to 2 respectively);
- reduction of the number of students in the **Romanian language** (from 18,866 to 16,109) and schools with the Romanian language of instruction;
- small increase in the number of students in the **Polish language**: from 1,357 in 2010 to 1,697 in 2020;
- small increase in the number of students in the **Slovak language**: from 113 in 2010 to 147 in 2020;
- a slight decrease in the number of students in the **Bulgarian language**: from 65 in 2010 to 58 in 2020;
- reduction of the number of students in the **English language** from 408 in 2010 to 243 in 2020.



The lowest density of students in Ukrainian, Romanian and Hungarian educational institutions - on average 230-270 people, there were a little more students in Polish-language schools in 2010, however it has been gradually increasing due to an increase in the number of students and a decrease in the number of schools from 5 to 4.

To sum up, we should observe a significant decrease in the number of students studying in the Russian language and schools with Russian as the language of instruction after 2014, as well as the fact that the adoption of the language law affected specifically the Russian-speaking part of the Ukrainian population. Also in schools where Russian is the language of instruction there is the highest density of students. At the same time, the development of other languages of ethnic minorities in Ukraine is proceeding smoothly - excluding the Crimean Tatar language, with the absolute majority of native speakers remaining in Crimea.

2. The situation with the quality of education in Ukraine.



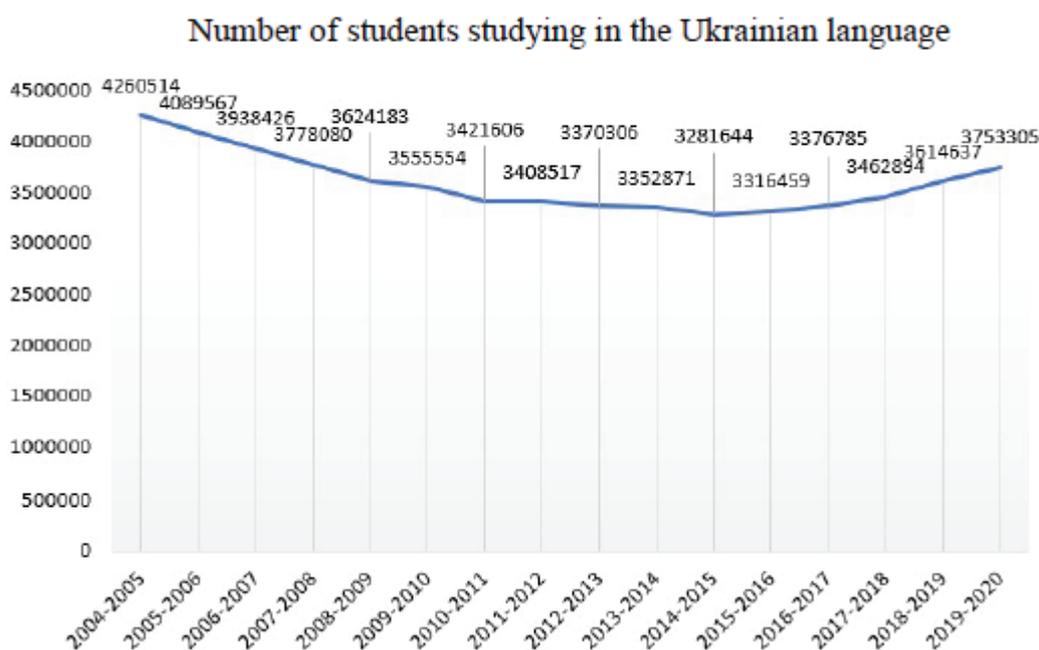
Simultaneously with the reduction in the number of schools, the densification of the number of students in classes and the elimination of education in Russian, the results of external independent testing of students are also deteriorating:

- if in 2008 only 4.58% did not pass mathematics, in 2014 - 6.07%, in 2019 - more than 18%;
- in 2008, 9.73% of students did not pass physics, in 2019 - 14.97%;
- in 2008, 8.81% did not pass the Ukrainian language and literature, in 2019 - 14.97%;
- in 2008, 9.09% did not pass the history of Ukraine, in 2019 - 16.22%.

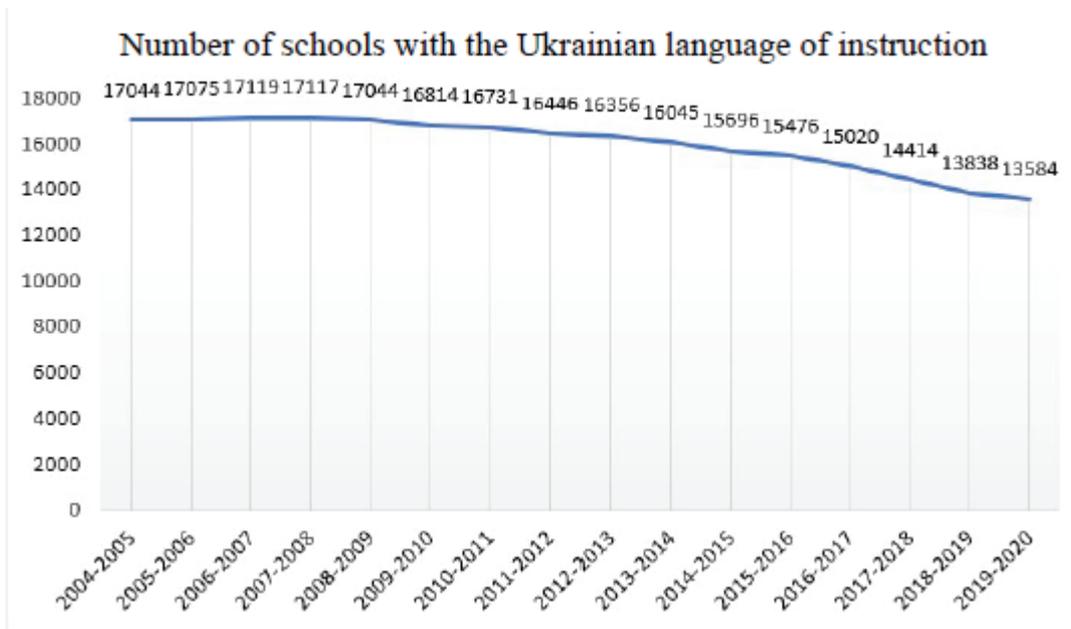
We also **observe a sharp increase in the number of students who did not pass mathematics and physics in 2015** - this can mainly be explained by the loss of control over Separate Areas of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions, whose residents are characterized by a family “inherited” technical or natural science specialty and work in industry. Their successful passing of exams was a guarantee of a lower percentage of those who did not pass mathematics and physics at the external testing.

Despite the policy of Ukraine that is allegedly promoting the Ukrainian language, the test results in the Ukrainian language also worsened: the number of those who did not manage to pass the Ukrainian language at the exam has almost doubled since 2008, and the growth in the number of those who did not pass began after 2017 - that is, after the adoption of the law “On Education”. It is likely that the adoption of the new orthography in 2019 will affect this indicator even more negatively if its norms will be used at the exam - due to their artificiality and inconsistency with the living Ukrainian language.

3. The situation with studying in the Ukrainian language in Ukraine.



As we can see from the graph, the number of students instructed in the Ukrainian language gradually decreased in proportion to the population decrease and reached its minimum in 2014-2015, when Ukraine lost part of its territories. Starting from this period, the number of children studying in Ukrainian began to grow and reached a maximum in 2020. In general, since 2014, the **number of students studying in the Ukrainian language has grown from 3.28 million to 3.75 million people - by 14.4 %**. Given the negative demographic dynamics, this became possible due to the transfer of schools of ethnic minorities to instruction in the Ukrainian language.



At the same time, despite the increase in the number of children studying in the Ukrainian language, the number of schools is regularly decreasing, which is explained by the educational reform and, apparently, is compensated by the increase in the number of students in classes, which can negatively affect the quality of education.

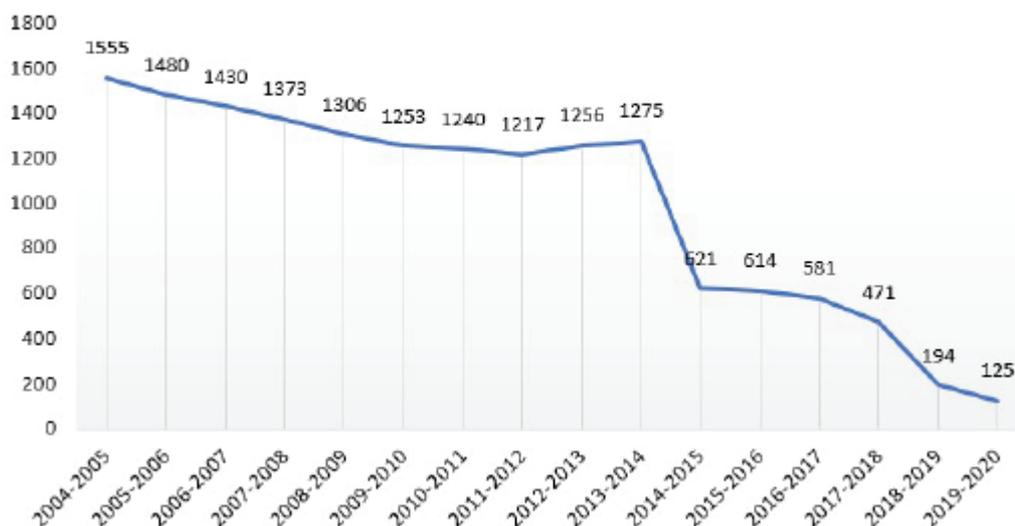
4. The situation with studying in the Russian language in Ukraine.



Since 2004, the number of students studying in Russian was decreasing annually by an average of 100 thousand people; the decline has slowed down since 2008. Since 2010, their number has remained approximately stable with an increase of 10 thousand students in 2012-2013.

As a result of the loss of Crimea and the loss of control over part of the Donbass region, the number of students instructed in Russian decreased by 1.97 times and remained approximately at the same level until the adoption of the law “On Education” in 2017, after which a new decrease in the number of children studying in Russian began.

Number of schools with the Russian language of instruction



The situation with schools with Russian as the language of instruction is even worse: after a twofold decrease in their number in 2014 (the majority remained in Crimea and Separate Areas of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions), the trend towards a decrease in the number of Russian-language schools continued, and after 2017 they started to be closed more rapidly. As a result, from 2014 to 2020, **the number of schools with Russian as the language of instruction decreased by 5 times**.

In 1990-1991, there were 4,633 Russian-language schools in Ukraine (21% of the total number of schools in Ukraine - 21,900).

This led to a significant increase in the average number of students studying in Russian per school with the Russian language of instruction: if in 2010, on average, there were 561 students per Russian-language school, then in 2020 – 2,250 (one thousand more than in Moldovan schools). Such a high indicator can also be explained by the presence of schools with teaching in several languages.

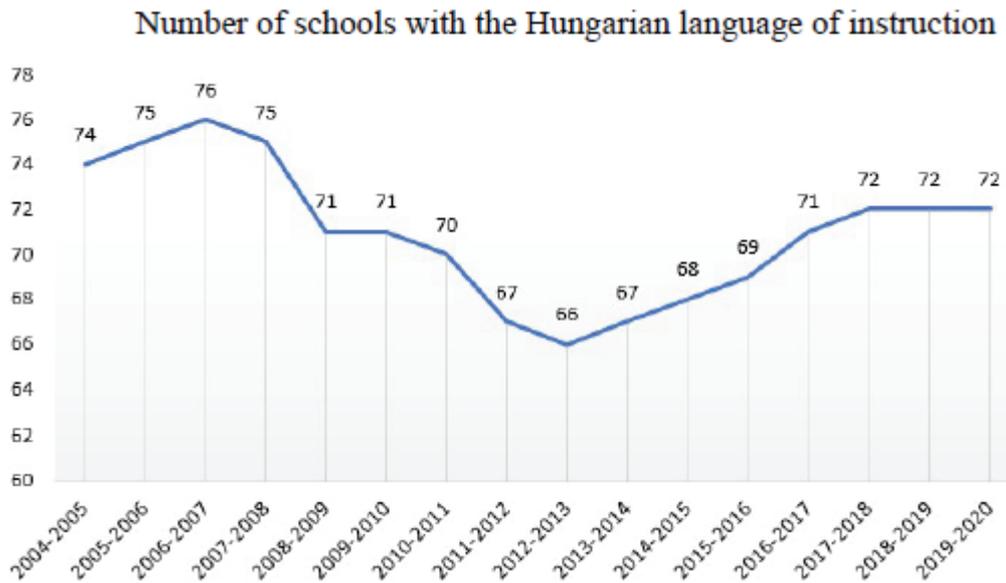
Considering that from September 2020, all Russian-language schools are required to switch to the Ukrainian language of instruction, we can expect the complete closing of schools with the Russian language of instruction.

5. The situation with studying in the Hungarian language in Ukraine.

Number of students studying in the Hungarian language

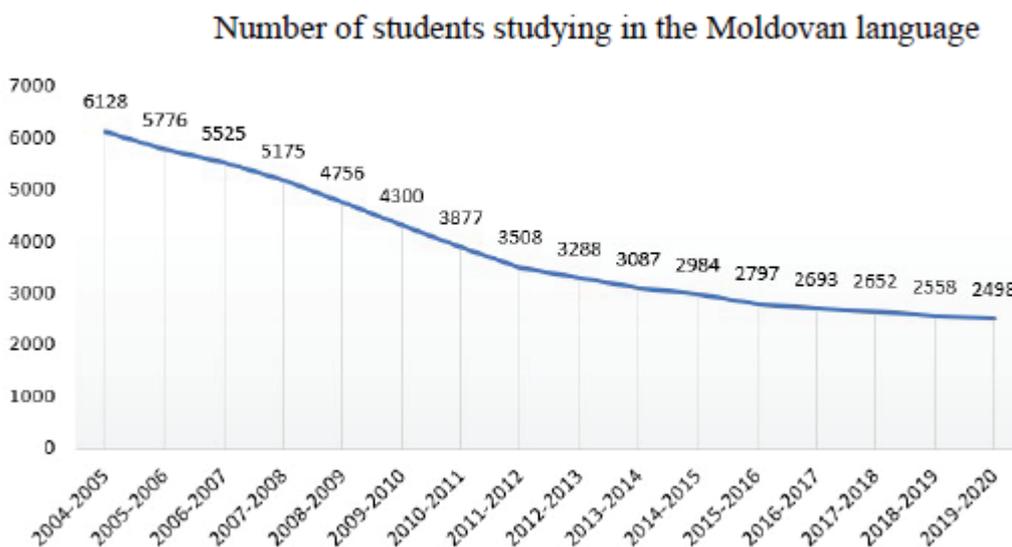


As we can see, the number of students studying in the Hungarian language was decreasing since 2004 and began to grow since 2014 - after the Euromaidan, and this growth was not influenced by the adoption of the language and educational law. The reason for this may be explained by an increase in the number of children of Hungarian descent and an increase in the level of national patriotism in the Hungarian community, which in this way has consolidated against laws that discriminate against ethnic minorities. In 2020, the **increase in the number of students, compared with the minimum indicator in 2013-2014, was 14.6%.**

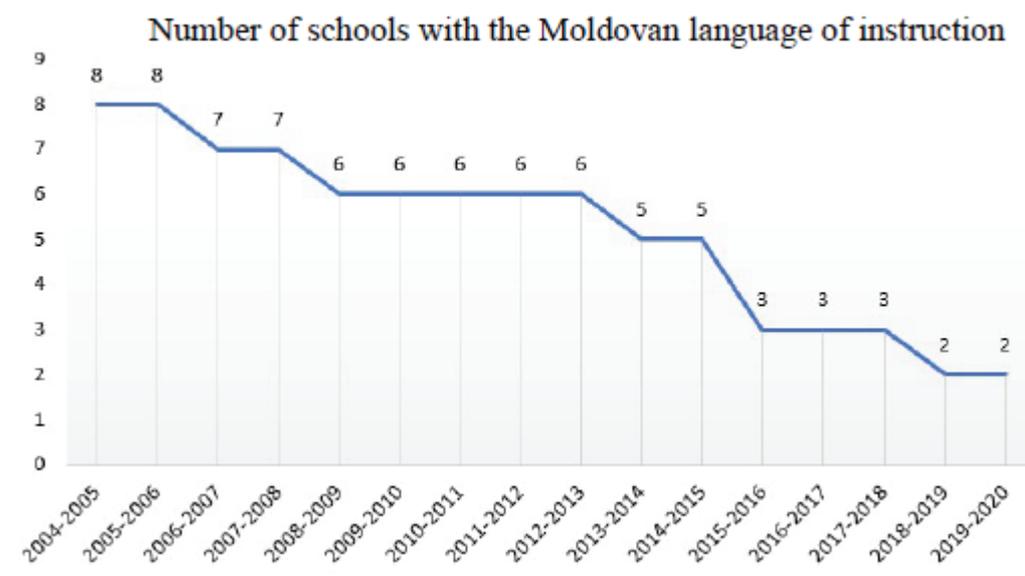


In parallel with this, after a decrease from 2006, since 2013, the number of schools with Hungarian as the language of instruction began to grow from 66 to 72 in the 2019-2020.

6. The situation with studying in the Moldovan language in Ukraine.

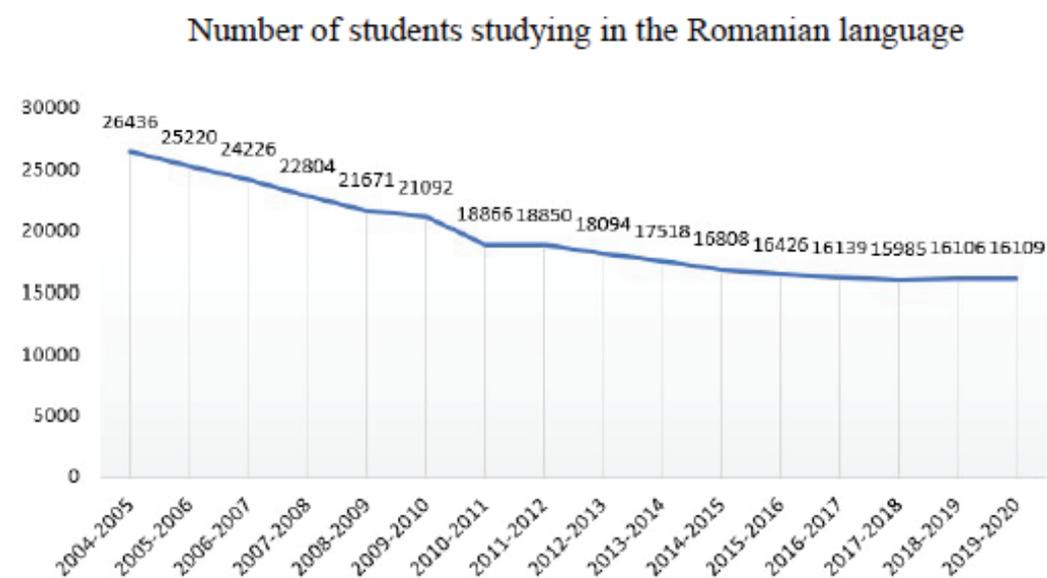


The number of students studying in the Moldovan language is not tied to political events in Ukraine and has been gradually decreasing all these years and since 2004 has dropped almost 2.5 times: from 6,128 to 2,498 students.

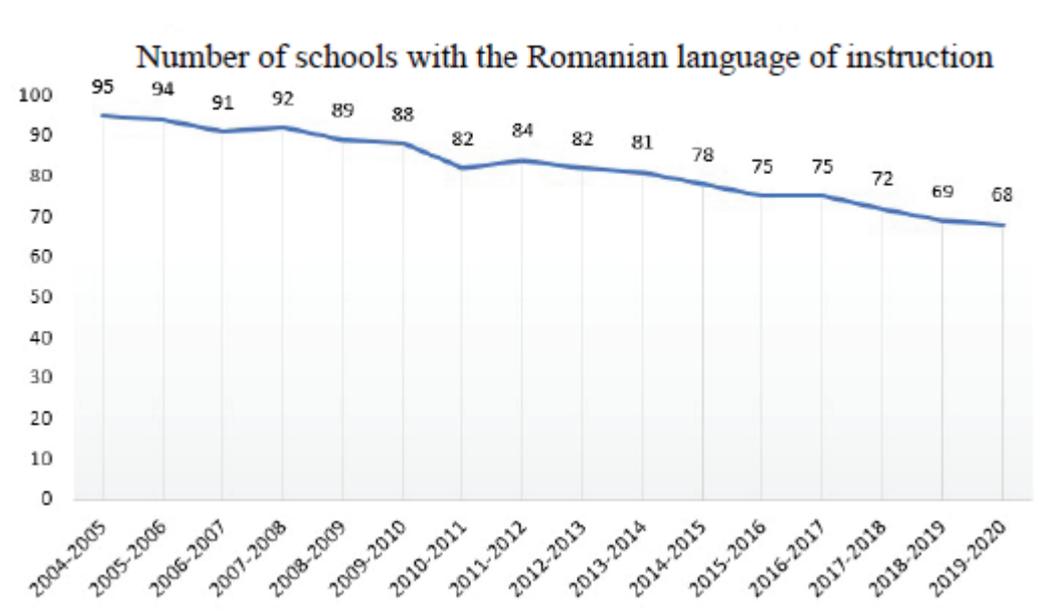


In parallel with the decrease in the number of students studying in the Moldovan language, the number of schools with the Moldovan language of instruction in Ukraine also decreased: since 2010, when there were 10 of them in the country, by 2020 there were only 2 schools left. This led to a significant concentration of the average number of students per school with the Moldovan language of instruction: from 646 students in 2010 to 1249 students in 2020, which indicates a shortage of educational institutions with Moldovan language of instruction in Ukraine.

7. The situation with studying in the Romanian language in Ukraine.



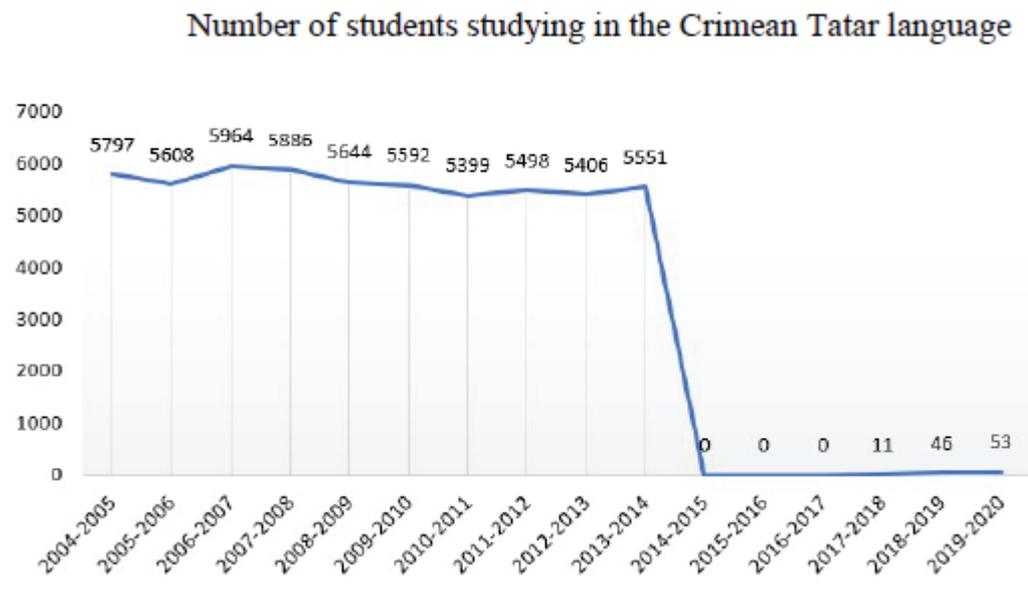
The number of children studying in the Romanian language has been decreasing throughout the entire period of independence: from 26.4 thousand in 2004 to 16.1 thousand in 2020. The minimum number of students in Moldovan (*sic*) was in 2017-2018, after which it began to slightly grow.



The number of schools teaching in the Romanian language decreased in proportion to the decrease in the number of students.

8. The situation with education in the Crimean Tatar language in Ukraine.

The situation with instruction in the Crimean Tatar language in Ukraine deserves special attention, since after the annexation of Crimea, the issue of protecting the rights of Crimean Tatars in Crimea arose very acutely.



During the period when Crimea was controlled by Ukraine, 5.7-5.5 thousand people studied in the Crimean Tatar language, and after the annexation of Crimea, not a single one, probably due to the absence of such a request for instruction. Children studying in the Crimean Tatar language appeared in the territory controlled by Ukraine in 2017 - 11 people, and in three years their number increased up to 53.

Number of schools with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction



At the same time, after the annexation of Crimea, not a single school remained in Ukraine where the instruction was conducted exclusively in the Crimean Tatar language. Currently, such schools have not been created in the territory controlled by Ukraine, apparently due to the small number of people willing to study in Crimean Tatar - it was easier to create separate classes.

9. Attachments.

Distribution of students by language of instruction								
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Ukrainian	4260514	4089567	3938426	3778080	3624183	3555554	3421606	3408517
Russian	1242764	1093280	971960	876125	791594	750727	696039	706864
Moldavian	6128	5776	5525	5175	4756	4300	3877	3508
Crimean Tatar	5797	5608	5964	5886	5644	5592	5399	5498
Hungarian	19996	19374	18544	17756	16768	15918	15426	15201
Polish	1418	1445	1514	1430	1389	1401	1357	1436
Romanian	26436	25220	24226	22804	21671	21092	18866	18850
Slovak	38	45	53	70	79	102	113	114
English	334	349	377	392	402	389	408	476
Bulgarian	105	97	107	95	80	44	65	67
Total	5563530	5240761	4966696	4707813	4466566	4355119	4163156	4160531

Distribution of students by language of instruction (continued)								
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Ukrainian	3370306	3352871	3281644	3316459	3376785	3462894	3614637	3753305
Russian	694331	703572	356262	351948	355955	347867	319815	281257
Moldavian	3288	3087	2984	2797	2693	2652	2558	2498
Crimean Tatar	5406	5551	0	0	0	eleven	46	53
Hungarian	15140	15001	15172	15535	16020	16450	16845	17192
Polish	1470	1526	1594	1698	1785	1844	1839	1697
Romanian	18094	17518	16808	16426	16139	15985	16106	16109
Slovak	127	137	134	143	145	148	151	147
English	498	526	400	323	379	401	405	243
Bulgarian	64	65	78	68	61	70	69	58
Total	4108724	4099854	3675076	3705397	3769962	3848322	3972471	4072559

Number of educational institutions with languages of instruction								
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Ukrainian	17044	17075	17119	17117	17044	16814	16731	16446
Russian	1555	1480	1430	1373	1306	1253	1240	1217
Moldavian	eight	eight	7	7	6	6	6	6
Crimean Tatar	fourteen	fourteen	fourteen	fifteen	fifteen	fifteen	fifteen	fifteen
Hungarian	75	75	76	75	71	71	70	67
Polish	four	four	five	five	five	five	five	five
Romanian	95	94	91	92	89	88	82	84
Slovak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English	one							
Bulgarian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Several languages	2238	2154	1993	1858	1767	1672	1503	1416
Total	21034	20905	20736	20543	20304	19925	19653	19257

Number of educational institutions with languages of instruction (continued)								
	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Ukrainian	16356	16045	15696	15476	15020	14414	13838	13584
Russian	1256	1275	621	614	581	471	194	125
Moldavian	6	five	five	3	3	3	2	2
Crimean Tatar	fifteen	fifteen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungarian	66	67	68	69	71	72	72	72
Polish	five	five	five	five	five	five	four	four
Romanian	82	81	78	75	75	72	69	68
Slovak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English	one	one	one	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgarian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	one
Several languages	1283	1205	616	594	610	663	890	902
Total	19070	18699	17090	16836	16365	15700	15069	14758

Average number of students per school										
Students for:	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Ukrainian	204	207	206	209	209	214	225	240	261	276
Russian	561	580	553	552	573	573	612	738	1648	2250
Moldavian	646	585	548	617	597	932	898	884	1279	1249
Crimean Tatar	360	366	360	370	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungarian	220	227	229	224	223	225	226	228	234	239
Polish	271	287	294	305	319	340	357	369	460	424
Romanian	230	224	221	216	215	219	215	222	233	237
Slovak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
English	408	476	498	526	400	-	-	-	-	-

Average number of students per school										
Bulgarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

External independent testing results - percentage of students who did not pass the subject, %												
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mathematics	4.58	9.62	6.94	7.23	8.95	7.42	6.69	18.03	14.83	16.47	18.59	18.17
History of Ukraine	9.09	8.77	8.56	9.80	9.17	8.22	3.60	9.58	13.50	14.30	14.20	16.22
Ukrainian language and literature	8.81	8.63	9.49	9.33	9.21	9.12	9.04	8.01	9.13	7.56	14.51	15.61
Physics	9.73	6.34	6.87	6.87	9.11	8.18	6.07	18.29	16.49	22.61	16.82	14.97

** All the data given in the material were taken from responses to official inquiries of the Ukrainian Institute of Politics:*

- response of the Ukrainian Center for Assessment of the Quality of Education No. 02-23-01/680 of 7 May 2020;

- response of the Institute of Educational Analytics No. 04-13/7 of 5 May 2020

Annex 837

Collection of press reports, press releases and interviews related to the events in Krasny Rai, Crimea, in October 1992

Translation*Krymskaya Pravda, 3 October 1992*First-hand Accounts**YET ANOTHER CONFLICT IN “KRASNY RAI”**

Krymskaya Pravda has already reported about the conflict resultant from squatting of agricultural land of Alushta combine state farm by the Crimean Tatars in the picturesque area called Krasny Rai. Alas, notwithstanding the measures taken by local authorities (they allocated land plots in the suburban area of Alushta for construction) the confrontation between the picketers and residents of the area continued. Then, the editor’s office received troubling news from Izobilnoye and asked the head of Alushta City Police Office A.S. VOEVODKIN to comment them.

- On 1 October in the morning, the workers of the collective farm began gathering around the tent camp of the Crimean Tatars with a clear aim of demolishing the temporary structures they erected. The situation was extremely dangerous with the threat of unforeseen consequences. That is why the law enforcement authorities had a clear task: to create

a shield between the conflicting parties.

Unfortunately, despite the calls to enjoin prudence, the tempers flared. Stones were being thrown at the police from behind the wired fencing surrounding the camp. Flames could be seen near one of the tents, which is unsurprising, given that it stored petrol and various inflammable items.

Fire-fighting vehicles have been called at once. In these circumstances, the law enforcement authorities were left with no other option rather than to drive off the surrounded from the territory where the fire raged. As a result of the confrontation injuries of varying gravity were inflicted on 24 policemen and 20 Crimean Tatars. Six workers of the collective farm who sought medical aid in a local hospital should be added to that number.

56 people were detained and brought to police office. Those who actively provoked the conflict by their actions must be held liable under the law.

/Signed/

<i>Krymskaya Pravda 7 October 1992</i>				
BETWEEN THE BOULDER AND THE BATON				
Before the Event				
<p>STATEMENT BY THE MEJLIS</p> <p>The editor's office of Krymskaya Pravda received the text of the statement made by the Presidium of Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People in connection with the recent events near Alushta.</p> <p>Thus, this document says, in particular, that all officials and officers of state bodies who participated in the preparation and implementation of violent campaigns against the Crimean Tatars should know that their actions will be assessed in accordance with the degree of personal guilt. In the following ten days,</p>	<p>the Mejlis will elaborate and implement a series of measures to protect the settlements of the Crimean Tatars from potential attacks. The issues on the agenda of the extraordinary Mejlis meeting include the potential mobilization, among others. The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People therefore recommends that local mejlises and Crimean Tatar labour collectives prepare for potential action in the state of emergency.</p> <p>The Mejlis Presidium requires from the Supreme Council of Crimea immediate release of those detained during demolishing of squatter development in Krasny Rai and investigation into the fate of the missing Foti Bekirov and compensation of material loss inflicted on the victims.</p>	<p>PICKETS ON THE ROADS AND INSIDE TOWN</p> <p>On 5 September, the traffic on the roads leading to Simferopol was disrupted by the Crimean Tatars for half an hour.</p> <p>Thereby they warned that they may fully block the transport corridors unless their demands are met. Over one thousand people began picketing the building of the prosecutor's office of the Republic and then moved to the building of the Supreme Council. They demand the same things as those picketing the roads – to punish those who gave orders to demolish the settlement of the Crimean Tatars on the territory of Alushta collective farm and to release their fellow townsmen detained during the confrontation.</p>	<p>The Mejlis and the Organization of the Crimean Tatar National Movement are quite adamant. Given that the life and health of the Crimean Tatars are under real threat, the Mejlis Presidium stated that in the coming ten days a set of measures would be elaborated and implemented to protect the settlements of the Crimean Tatars from such attacks. The local mejlises, non-governmental and political organizations and labour collectives of the Crimean Tatars were instructed to prepare for potential action in the state of emergency. This statement was made at a press conference held at the Mejlis.</p> <p>In response to the questions of the journalists its Chairman, Mustafa Dzhemilev, said that the situation in Crimea may</p>	<p>exacerbate even further. Perhaps, the escalation of tension can be reversed but it would require consolidation of all democratic powers of the Peninsula. He does not rule out that the clashes near Alushta were a provocation arranged to intimidate the residents of Crimea and with their tacit approval make short work of the political opponents.</p> <p>The attendees of the press conference were shown a video film with footage made by officers of the local Directorate of Internal Affairs, which confirms that the unauthorized constructions built by the Crimean Tatars were demolished with a bulldozer and those who tried to protect their dwellings were brutally beaten by the police.</p>
Yesterday				
<p>THERE WAS NIGHT AHEAD</p> <p>Our newspaper has already written about the conflict that arose as a result of squatting of agricultural land of Alushta combine collective farm by the Crimean Tatars. The events that followed have gone beyond local level.</p>	<p>previously made demand to release the detained participants of the conflict and confrontations in Izobilnoye. A meeting of the Mejlis was being held in the building of the Supreme Council and the Crimean Tatars who gathered by the building were</p>	<p>Internal Affairs V.A. Bakhorin, Head of Zheleznodorozhny District Office of Internal Affairs V.I. Kryzhanovsky, Deputy Head of Tsentralny District Office of Internal Affairs N.A. Moroz. There were victims from the other side as well.</p> <p>A conversation with N.D. Zhuk took</p>	<p>limit we set for the people detained in Alushta to be brought here.”</p> <p>- “And what's next?”</p> <p>- “We'll see.”</p> <p>Life was surprisingly peaceful in Pushkin and Gorky streets, between the two epicentres of struggle. The girls were laughing, old</p>	<p>Homeland, too.”</p> <p>There we met the Head of the city's Directorate of Internal Affairs B.V. Babyuk – gaunt, with face gone dark, sleep-deprived for two days in a row. Now he was trying to appease the people as best he could.</p> <p>Then the crowd began worrying.</p>

<p>Below is the account of the Deputy Head of Central District Office of Internal Affairs of Simferopol, Lieutenant Colonel of Police N.D. ZHUK.</p> <p>- On 6 October in the morning, several thousands of Crimean Tatars came to the building of the Supreme Council with the</p>	<p>praying and exchanging some comments. This did not bode well and was alarming. Indeed, at 14:20 the crowd rose up and came close to the building of the Supreme Council.</p> <p>Boulders came flying into the windows and doors and metal rods whooshed. Special Purpose Police Unit, using only shields and batons, began driving the enraged crowd away. A full-fledged confrontation began, which resulted in some victims, including Head of Kirovsky District Office of</p>	<p>place outside the building of the SC, with broken glass, stones and ripped out bars laying on the ground. The passers-by would stop and words of indignation could be heard here and there.</p> <p>There were no Crimean Tatars there, they all gathered on Lenin Square. They waved light-blue flags and gave some orders through the loud-hailers.</p> <p>“We’ll stand here for three hours,” said one of the flag-bearers in response to my question, “this is the time</p>	<p>ladies were selling sunflower seeds and someone was buying them.</p> <p>In Kirov Avenue, also scattered with stones, there were some guys sitting, each doing his own thing, one of them was even reading a book. It was clear they were there to stay. There were quite a few Russian people, Ukrainians in the crowd during the rally.</p> <p>“Why are you acting like this?” a grey-haired old man was persuading the Tatars, “This is also my land, my</p>	<p>Nine of those detained in Izobilnoye were brought. A harsh voice from the loud hailer said it was not enough and that they had to wait for others. Their demand must be met within three hours. And yet another question – what if it is not?</p> <p>– “Then we will consult each other here and decide what to do.”</p> <p>It was said at 17:00. There was night ahead.</p> <p>L. PIROZHENKO</p>
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ADDRESS

**OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL AND THE
PRESIDIUM OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF CRIMEA TO THE
CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA**

In the past few days, the social and political situation in our Republic has exacerbated dramatically. The suppression of unlawful conduct of certain groups of the Crimean Tatars who had squatted land plots in Krasny Rai village of Alushta City on 1 October 1992 was used by the so-called "mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People" for destabilization of interethnic relations, unfounded discreditation of constitutional state and law enforcement authorities.

The picketing of the building of the prosecutor's office of the Republic organized by the "mejlis" was converted into an unauthorized rally accompanied by mass riots, mayhem, outrages, attempts to capture the building of the Supreme Council of Crimea by force.

As a result of the said aggressive actions some people were injured, significant material damage has been caused and movement of public transport was paralyzed, the normal life of the city was disrupted which created a real threat to safety of people.

The "mejlis" leadership did not stop there and, having refused from all sorts of dialogue with the representatives of state authorities of the Republic, continued to further escalate tensions in Crimea, by summoning the Crimean Tatars to hold mass disobedience campaigns, total mobilization, create self-defence groups, withdraw the Crimean Tatar servicemen from the Armed Forces, to picket the buildings of the Councils of the People's Deputies of all levels, to ramp up the squatting of land, to block roads and railways. All this causes righteous indignation and concern among the people.

The Presidium of the Supreme Council and Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea strongly condemn the unlawful actions organized by the "mejlis" and the hooligans.

We are calling on the Crimean Tatars to not follow the provocations of the "mejlis", to not participate in the unlawful actions and to resolve all issues strictly in accordance with the law.

We believe it is necessary to stress the special responsibility for preservation of civil peace and calm in Crimea, which in the circumstances lies with the media.

We would like to address the residents of the Republic of Crimea and ask them to keep calm, composed and united and not to allow incitement of ethnic hatred.

The Presidium of the Supreme Council and Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea are sure that the Republic has everything necessary for stabilization of the situation within the limits of the law and are taking all measures to reinforce the order. The law enforcement authorities have been instructed to hold responsible the people guilty of rioting liable in criminal proceedings.

**PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL,
PRESIDIUM OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA.**

Krymskie Izvestiya 8 October 1992

The Supreme Council of Crimea
“THE SITUATION IS UNDER CONTROL”

This statement was made at the press conference held yesterday in the Supreme Council of Crimea. The questions of the journalists were answered by: Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council A. K. Maslov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers V.V. Kurashik, member of the Presidium and Chairman of the Supreme Council Committee for Interethnic Relations A.S. Danelyan, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers L.R. Bezaziev, Deputy Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea G.A. Skvortsov, Head of the Directorate of the Internal Affairs of the Republic N.I. Gamiev.

First, A.K. Maslov, V.V. Kurashik and L.R. Bezaziev gave a summary of the events in Krasny Rai where 120 hectares of land were allocated to the Crimean Tatars back in July. The leadership of Crimea finds the decision of the Alushta City Council to demolish the constructions erected in the peach orchard to be valid and lawful. However, given the complex political situation, Deputy Prosecutor General of Ukraine Yu.A. Gaysinsky gave an instruction to release the detained squatters. A lot of concern was expressed in relation to unwillingness of the leadership of the Mejlis to negotiate with the leadership of Crimea. On 6 October, during the picketing of the Supreme Council building a call was received from the Mejlis with an invitation to negotiate but then the meeting was refused.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers V.V. Kurashik, indignant with the mass media which alleged that the executive power is passive when it comes to accommodation of the Crimean Tatars and other deported peoples, stated that, even though not all problems have been resolved in full, a lot has been done nevertheless, and L.R. Bezaziev confirmed that.

According to the Chairman of the Committee for

Return of the Deported Peoples, the most painstaking issue is the allocation of land plots. Not all local authorities comply with the ruling of the Council of Ministers in this regard, especially on the South Coast of Crimea, as opposed to Alushta and Yalta. L.R. Bezaziev noted that in Sevastopol the issue of restoration of 28 Crimean Tatar villages had been resolved. Bezaziev believes that they have to make the local authorities resolve that issue at the session.

Unfortunately, Ukraine funds the return of the deported peoples by itself. Neither Russia nor Uzbekistan do that, regardless of the promises made.

However, the issue of settlement of the returning peoples is not the only one. The issue has a political aspect too – the issue of power. The leadership believes that everything would have been different if the Mejlis did not ignore the Committee on Affairs of Deported Peoples, thus making the resettlement of the Crimean Tatars erratic, which creates a lot of additional problems.

Which measures can be taken in connection with the storming of the building of the Supreme Council? Criminal proceedings under Article 71 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine – organization of mass riots – will be initiated. A video recording of these events, testimony of the eye-witnesses and victims are available.

64 officers of the police were injured in the clashes with the extremists and this number is not final since people continue seeking aid at medical institutions. The investigation in relation to squatting of land in Krasny Rai will continue.

The member of the Presidium A.S. Danelyan asked the journalists to inform the people of Crimea that transport routes and other vital infrastructure are fully controlled.

L. IVANOVA

A meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Crimea was held yesterday and we will tell about its results in the next issue of the newspaper.

Krymskaya Pravda 14 October 1992

**AT THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF
THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA**

Given the 1-6 October events near Alushta and in Simferopol, the Prosecutor's Office of Crimea believes that it is their duty to inform the public of the factual circumstances and consequences thereof, especially since the disseminated information is one-sided and does not constitute a result of unbiased analysis of the reasons and essence of the mentioned events, nor of the will of the forces involved in them.

The Prosecutor's Office stresses, first of all, the duty of the Ukrainian citizens as well as of those coming from other states to comply with the requirements of the effective laws in the country, to strictly follow the prescriptions of the Ukrainian and Crimean republican legislation. Ignoring or breach thereof, whoever it may come from and whatever political or other motives it may have, conflicts with the generally accepted principles of statehood and shall be suppressed in accordance with the law.

The Prosecutor's Office of Crimea understands the needs and requests of the Crimean Tatar people and takes specific measures within its competence to restore justice in relation to the Crimean Tatars who were unlawfully deported in 1944. The most burning and poignant issue is that of

civilized, lawful and legal methods of resolution of disputes bore no fruit. The joint statement signed on 19 August by the Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People M. Dzhemilev and leadership of Alushta City Executive Committee "On Settlement of the Situation in Krasny Rai Village", whereunder the executive committee of the city undertook to allocate a land plot for constructions and the other party undertook to vacate the squatted lands of the peach orchard, also had no real impact. The implementation of the agreement was obstructed by late submission of applications and other documents by specific individuals in need of the land, while construction materials were being actively brought to the squatted land plots and construction continued.

In these circumstances, on 25 September 1992, Alushta City Executive Committee made a decision to implement the July decision of the city council to vacate the land plot and demolish unauthorized constructions.

On 1 October 1992, pursuant to the said decision, the workers of combine collective farm commenced demolition of unauthorized constructions on the squatted land. The squatter development was fenced by poles with three rows of barbed wire. When the workers of the farm began dismantling

fractures of arms or legs or injuries that could have caused profuse bleeding alleged in the statement of the Mejlis of 2 October 1992 have been recorded.

56 offenders were detained in the course of police action, out of which 10 were arrested, 16 were held liable in administrative proceedings by the court (administrative arrest) and the rest were interrogated and released on that same date, including Foti Bekirov mentioned in the Mejlis's statement. The Prosecutor's Office of Crimea initiated criminal proceedings in relation to the incident on 1 October and an investigative group was created for investigation thereof. On 5 October, notwithstanding the need for operative investigative action and for objective examination of the facts, the representatives of the Crimean Tatar people, many of whom have been misled by one-sided information, picketed the building of the Prosecutor's Office and the Supreme Council of Crimea demanding immediate release of the detained compatriots.

On that same day, the picketers ran riots by the building of the Prosecutor's Office causing physical damage to the building and paralyzing the work of its employees.

Despite the proposals made by the Prosecutor's Office to the representatives of the picketers to give 5-6 days for findings of involvement in the crime to be made and for adoption of the decision on the need for further

substantial material harm. Regardless of numerous demands to cease the riot as well as the decision of the Prosecutor's Office to release the detained, the rioting did not stop. On the command of the organizers, the participants breached the public order and relocated to the building of the Council of Ministers where they stayed until the evening creating tension and obstructing the traffic. During the repeal of the attack, special tools such as "Cheryomukha" and rubber batons were used. No weapons were used out of concern for people and to avoid exacerbation of the already critical situation.

The riots resulted in victims from both sides. As of today, 114 police officers sought medical aid, 14 of them were hospitalized. Medical aid was provided to 31 protesters, one was hospitalized.

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea initiated criminal proceedings in relation to 6 October riots under Article 71 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic believes that the actions of the representatives of the Crimean Tatar people on 5-6 October are

settlement of the people returning to their ancestral homeland. In 1991-1992 alone, the Crimean Tatars have been allocated 32,700 land plots for individual construction, in particular, 496 plots have been allocated for this purpose from the lands of Alushta collective farm.

However, the cases of squatting of land and erection of residential and utility buildings are widespread in Crimea. One such case took place on 5 July when a group of Crimean Tatars squatted a land plot occupied by peach orchard of Alushta collective farm near Krasny Rai village. Four days after the liquidation of tent camp on 10 July by the workers of the collective farm with the help of the police, the camp was set up again and erection of constructions commenced, which caused the increasing tension between a group of Crimean Tatars and the workers of the collective farm. Numerous negotiations being made with emphasis on the use of

the constructions the Crimean Tatars resisted: they threw stones, sharpened metal rods and Molotov cocktails. Having poured incendiary liquid on a part of the road and on the adjacent territory, they set them on fire just like the tires they had put around the camp in advance. Stones and Molotov cocktails were thrown at the firefighting vehicle sent to extinguish the village fire.

Only after that did the police officers, who were on standby to maintain law and order, enter the camp. But they faced active physical resistance with the use of special tools: axes, sharp instruments, metal rods, pitchforks, Molotov cocktails. The police officers lawfully (in accordance with the Law "On Police") used rubber batons. As a result of the clash, injuries were inflicted on 21 police officers, 7 have been hospitalized. 28 people from among the Crimean Tatars have sought medical aid, four of them were hospitalized but left the hospital without permission on 3 October. No

detention as well as for legality check of the administrative arrest, the representatives of the Crimean Tatars avoided further dialogue. On 6 October, large numbers of Crimean Tatars, who came from various towns and regions in Crimea, gathered for the rally and picketing by the building of the Supreme Council. On that day, they organized and committed the notorious riotous acts creating threat to life and health of many individuals. On command of unauthorized rally organizers, a large mass of people attacked the police officers protecting the building and, since the latter were outnumbered, broke through into the patio. The rioters, mainly young people, notwithstanding the demands to cease the unlawful conduct, hit the police officers with stones (debris of concrete walls they had smashed), broken turnstiles, threw them into the building and windows, thus causing

unlawful and that the Mejlis's statement with distorted facts and demand for immediate release of the detained and punishment of those responsible for detention amounts to interference with and pressure on the investigation as well as unwillingness to objectively assess the events in order to prevent such things from happening in the future.

Being aware of the seriousness of the situation at hand, the Prosecutor's Office of Crimea asks the residents of the Republic to stay calm and prudent and not to follow the provocations whoever these may come from. Recognizing the right of the Crimean Tatar people to return to the ancestral land, one cannot agree with that the restoration of justice in relation to one people should be based on prejudice to the rights and interests of individuals of other ethnicities and that such restoration can be unlawful or detrimental to peace and accord on the Peninsula.

**Press service of the
Prosecutor's Office
of the Republic of
Crimea**

Annex 838

Krymskie Izvestiya, “Yuriy Osmanov: People won’t bow to
adventurists”, No. 201 (210), 14 October 1992
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Krymskie Izvestiya [Crimean News], No. 201 (210) 14 October 1992

Who Is Who?

Yury OSMANOV:

“PEOPLE WON’T BOW TO ADVENTURISTS”

A month ago, our newspaper published in this section an interview with R. Chubarov, leader of the Organization of the Crimean Tatar National Movement (OKND). Today we invite our readers to meet a representative of the National Movement of Crimean Tatars (NDKT) Yu. Osmanov. We would like to stress that we deliberately refrain from any comments allowing the reader to decide who is who.

[...]

Page 3

- **Was it after such persecution that you came to participate in the national movement?**
- I have lived in the atmosphere of the budding movement since my very childhood. We say that a nestling does what it saw in the nest. Apparently, if everything was fine in my “nest” I would not have gone beyond serving my family and homeland. Initially, it was just a mood, a character in the making, while the meaning of the things happening was not known. But a more or less complete picture was formed by 1956 when first documents of the movement started to appear. At this time I started to carry out my first assignments. And since 1964 I have been already completely involved in the movement.
- **So why do Crimean Tatars have two movements – the NDKT and OKND?**
- A single body that has a single aim cannot have two movements, not even hypothetically. OKND is not a movement but an organization, a strictly centralised one. The interest of a politicised organisation is to gain power. It was for this purpose that the OKND created the Qurultay according to the party’s lists, with the Qurultay forming the Mejlis, thereby staging an election process. And on behalf of 400 people (the entire composition of the OKND) declared it (that is, themselves) “the highest, plenipotentiary and the only representative of the people”.

[...].

[Page 3 – Cont.]

- In a week after the Qurultay was held, A. Balagura summarized: “... for us, representatives of the Council of Ministers of the ASSR, it was much more reasonable and feasible to be constantly in touch with the sole representative body” (*Krymskaya Pravda*, 2 July 1991). That is how the “route” for representatives of the people was blocked.
You can also ask me whether Mejlis is a parallel power structure in Crimea? Undoubtedly it is, but only a “pre-state” structure for manipulating the Crimean Tatar people. The authorities as such will not and should not share their functions with anyone. Something similar happened in special settlements: the commandment’s service reigned there. They existed in parallel with the constitutional authorities. “Mejlis” is going to repeat the fate of these special commandment’s services, I have no doubt about it.

[...]

Annex 839

Moskovskiy Komsomolets, “Crimean Tatars in the interior of Crimea”,
10 July 1996
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Moskovskiy Komsomolets; 10 July 1996 13:39; 126; Vladimir KOLYCHEV

Source: https://sites.ualberta.ca/~khineiko/MK_92_96/1132491.htm

CRIMEAN TATARS IN THE INTERIOR OF CRIMEA

Page 1

[...]

The first session of the 3rd Qurultay adopted an address to the UN, OSCE, Council of Europe and other international human rights organisations. The Qurultay addressed the above organisations with a request to “help the state of Ukraine” to restore the rights of Crimean Tatars. What rights exactly? First of all, the rights of Crimean Tatars “to self-determination in their own territory in the form of a national and territorial autonomy”. It should be noted that Kiev, which until recent times was encouraging the separatism of the Crimean Tatars (the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Mr Udovenko, even insisted on discussing the problem of “Crimean Tatars in the context of raising the question of indigenous peoples” on the Crimean Peninsula), has recently distanced itself from politics, carried out by the leadership of the Mejlis, since it actually implies the establishment of two parallel authorities in Crimea, which contradicts the recently adopted constitution of Ukraine. Kiev is also worried about endearing friendship between the Crimean Tatars and Turkey.

[...]

Annex 840

Golos Kryma, “Appeal to the delegates of the 3rd Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar people”, No. 47 (210), 28 November 1997

Translation**Golos Kryma** (Voice of Crimea)

No. 47 (210)

28 November 1997

Friday

APPEAL**to the delegates of the 3rd Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar people**

A group of unscrupulous businessmen is trying to turn the Mejlis into “political cover” for their illegal operations connected with embezzlement of budget funds allocated for the Programme for the Return and Resettlement of the Crimean Tatar People. These people are not shy about stealing from their compatriots who are struggling already. Unfortunately, some Mejlis members are part of that group too. Current and former. Through his authority and direct acts, the Mejlis Chairman facilitated the stealing. Imdat Bank and Public Association “Crimea Foundation” have become operational and financial instruments for the embezzlement of budget funds. They are trying to mislead us all by assurances that Imdat-bank is a people’s or national bank of the Crimean Tatars. This is a lie. Imdat-bank is a commercial bank owned by several private companies that have real people behind them. And its activity is aimed entirely at serving the interests of these people and not the interests of the people in general. A third part of Imdat-bank’s assets is owned by Public Association “Crimea Foundation” whose president is the Mejlis Chairman. But it is the “Crimea Foundation” that, having received 800 thousand hryvnas from the state budget to aid individual developers, our compatriots, has been keeping that money in its “pockets” condemning many to life in dugouts or unfinished houses. And it is only one example of the activity of Imdat-bank or “Crimea Foundation” in the interests of the Crimean Tatar people.

Concerned about the situation, Mejlis raised the issue of Imdat-bank at a session back in October 1996, however, it faced fierce reaction of the Mejlis Chairman. It was then when the confrontation between the Mejlis majority and its Chairman arose. The confrontation intensified with time and, logically, spilled over other areas – appointment of personnel, work of Qurultay’s deputy fraction, nomination of candidates for people’s deputies of Ukraine. At the same time, the political, social and economic problems of the Crimean Tatar people faded into the background of the work of Mejlis as the supreme representative body.

We understand that the greatest achievement of the national movement of the Crimean Tatar people since deportation is the mass return of the people to their homeland.

We do understand the vital importance of the supreme self-organization structures of our people – Qurultay and the Mejlis.

We cannot and must not allow the authority of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people to be used for lucrative purposes by people with dishonest intentions whoever these people are and whatever their merits before the people can be.

We cannot and must not allow the Mejlis to be turned into a “political cover” for business and financial dealings.

Qurultay delegates! Compatriots! We, the members of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people, are appealing to you. You are to make a difficult decision on which the unity of the people will depend. The unity of the people is in the struggle for restoration of its political, civil and social rights, the right and possibility of its return to the homeland, the struggle for satisfactory living conditions, after all. The Mejlis and Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar people cannot be replaced by commercial, bank or any other structure.

Members of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people: R. ABLAEV, E. AMETOV, L. ARIFOV, L. BUDZHUROVA, R. KARASHAEV, S. KERIMOV, KH. KURTBEDINOV, B. KURTOSMANOV, R. KURTSEITOV, S. TAIROV, I. KHAIROV, Z. KHALIKOV, E. MEDJITOV, S. DJAKSIM, S. BERBEROV, N. SELIMOV.

Annex 841

Korrespondent.net, “Crimean Tatars seized the building of the district administration in Dzhankoy”, 28 November 2000

Translation**Crimean Tatars seized the building of the district administration in Dzhankoy**

<https://korrespondent.net/ukraine/politics/9120-krymskie-tatary-zahvatili-zdanie-rajadministracii-v-dzhankoe>

Correspondent.net, 28 November 2000, 09:08

Around a hundred Crimean Tatars seized the building of the Dzhankoy district state administration in Crimea on Monday demanding that the problems of the deportees who returned to the autonomy be solved.

The Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people, Mustafa Dzhemilev, said that “the reason for the seizure of the building was a litigation involving Crimean Tatars who had blocked the railway”, Interfax-Ukraine reports.

He reminded that there was a trial that day in Dzhankoy involving the four Crimean Tatars who had blocked the railway a few months ago demanding that land be redistributed and that representation in state authorities be ensured.

The leader of the Mejlis believes that the protest of Crimean Tatars was provoked by the actions of the leadership of the Dzhankoy District State Administration who, as he put it, demonstrate “unwillingness” to solve the problems of the repatriates.

After the measures taken by the leadership of Crimean Tatars, the occupiers left the premises in the evening of the same day.

Annex 842

Krymskoe Vremya, “Scuffles accompany land plot fuss”, No. 9 (1610),
18 January 2003

Translation

Krymskoe Vremya (Crimean Time)

Since February 1996

No. 9 (1610), 18 January 2003

Scuffles accompany land plot fuss

The double protest that took place on Thursday in the village of Morskoye near Sudak could have ended up badly. Yesterday we already told you the story of the conflict, the culmination of which was this protest: in the fall, a group of activists of the Mejlis and the local Muslim community seized a land plot by the sea, after which two and a half dozen of houses were built there at record rates. The squatters planned to rent out these constructions to vacationers. However, long before the squatting, the village council allowed the Moscow Company LLC “Tsentrkniga” to start preparing preliminary documentation for the construction of a cultural and recreational center in this place.

It almost came to a fight for the first time, when the bailiff tried to comply with the court's decision to demolish one of the houses. The Mejlis members organized a mass protest...

After long negotiations, it would seem that the authorities, the Moscow Company and the Mejlis came to a compromise, as the Crimean Prime Minister Sergei Kunitsyn hastened to announce. The Mejlis even dismantled one of the houses. However, at the last moment, the squatters put forward new demands — for example, that the land, which became the subject of the dispute, should be handed over... to the local Muslim community. Of course, after that, all the previous agreements went to waste.

The negotiation process could have continued for a long time, if not for the emergency that occurred on the night of 13-14 January, when, according to our sources, about a dozen Tatars and about a dozen of Russian-speaking residents of Morskoye put up a fight in one of the local bars. The next night, as far as we know, it happened again, but this time there were a hundred people on both sides of the fight. As a result, two Crimean Tatars were injured.

This happened to be the reason for the Thursday protest. About 300 of its participants gathered at the houses, and then, despite the entreaties coming from representatives of the leadership of the autonomy and law enforcement officers, moved to the village council. They hung the Crimean Tatar flag on the council building and, among other things, demanded to give the disputed land to the squatters, and to dismiss the village head.

The protesters were asked not to go to the village council because there was already a protest of about two hundred Russian-speaking residents of Morskoye, including very determined Cossacks. As one of the eyewitnesses said, “the situation at the village council was such that even matches would not need a fire to burst into flames”.

Yesterday, we reported that the Crimean Prime Minister decided not to go to Morskoye. When those lines were written, the participants of the protests said that they would not leave until they saw Kunitsyn himself. Therefore, the head of the government, after all, appeared in the village mid-afternoon. By that time, Morskoye was already full of all sorts of superiors from the head of the Crimean police headquarters to the representative of the President. All of them sat down with the

Mejlis members and representatives of the Russian-speaking population at the negotiating table and decided not to leave until the compromise would be established.

As the result, a joint protocol was signed by all participants of the negotiations. It says that until tonight, the squatters have committed to demolish their first house. Then, within five days, the village council must allow the enterprise created by the squatters to agree on a project for the seized land allotment for the construction of a cultural and recreational center “with a possible addition of mini-boarding houses to the project”. After that, the Mejlis members demolish the remaining houses within ten days. At the same time, the village Mejlis said that it does not object to the allotment of a land plot located nearby to an enterprise created by Russian-speaking villagers “for the construction of a recreational facility”.

Yesterday, most of the officials involved in the negotiations were busy at various meetings, so we could only get commentaries from one of them – Deputy Speaker of the Crimean Parliament and member of the Mejlis Ilmi Umerov: “This was one of the most heated situations. Both because the land was seized and because it is distributed and sold. The final decision was very hard to make; the representatives of both sides were constantly flipping out. When some say “it is all ours” and the others do the same, it is very difficult to come to a compromise. But it was accomplished”.

While the events were developing in Morskoye, the Mejlis adopted a statement saying that any allocation of land for commercial activities in the Crimea should be coordinated with it. We asked Ilmi Umerov to comment on this document as well.

“The coordination”, he said, “will allow us to avoid such situations in the future, as in Morskoye. In those regions where Crimean Tatars make up 20 percent of the population, they are already integrated into the government in some way. And in the same Morskoye, only two out of 15 deputies of the village council are Crimean Tatars. The coordination with the Mejlis will allow taking into account the interests of the Crimean Tatars”.

In our opinion, the Mejlis requirement is not only inconsistent with the legislation, but will also lead to the development of corruption. It is no secret that for obtaining land, merchants often have to dole out a certain amount of money to officials. Now that the Mejlis functionaries are able to demand the same kickbacks, they, unlike officials, can do it more brazenly, since the Mejlis is a non-state and even non-legalized structure. And therefore, the offering for consent to the allotment of a land plot will not be considered as a bribe.

We do not know whether the welfare of the Crimean Tatars will improve if the government gives way in this case, but there is no doubt that the functionaries of the Mejlis will have something to spread on their bread slices. However, the situation, when neighbors are clashing with each other, and some uses it to gain profit, is not something new...

Alexey NEZHIVOV

Annex 843

Ukrainskaya Pravda, “Journalists of ‘Inter’ and Russian TV beaten in
Crimea”, 5 March 2004
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Ukrainskaya Pravda

Journalists of “Inter” and Russian TV beaten in Crimea

<https://www.pravda.com.ua/rus/news/2004/03/5/4377457/>

Friday, 5 March 2004, 18:54, 63 views

On Friday near the village of Simeiz (Crimea) Crimean Tatars beat up members of the film crews of the Russian “Channel One” and the Ukrainian “Inter” TV channel.

The Interfax-Ukraine agency was informed about this by the correspondent of the “Inter” TV channel in Crimea Yuriy Pershikov.

According to him, the film crews of the correspondent offices in Crimea arrived to Simeiz together to shoot a story about land problems on the southern coast of Crimea.

While the cameramen were filming how workers are building a fence around the territory of the local water park, a group of Crimean Tatars, armed with clubs and rods, suddenly appeared. They started to beat up workers and cameramen.

“They smashed a camera of the Russian cameraman Vadim Telichev and they messed him up pretty good, beating him with crowbars and pickaxes,” Pershikov said.

[...]

Annex 844

NG-religii, “Hizb ut-Tahrir, accused of Tashkent bombings, seeks to convert the whole world to Islam”, 21 April 2004
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

NG-religii (Nezavisimaya Gazeta-Religions)
21 April 2004

As reproduced in *Russia and the Muslim World*, 2004, No. 7, p. 52,
<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/hizb-ut-tahrir-obvinyaemaya-v-tashkentskih-vzryvah-stremitsya-obratit-v-islam-ves-mir>

Daniil Shchipkov,
Journalist

Hizb ut-Tahrir, accused of Tashkent bombings, seeks to convert the whole world to Islam

Page 52

[...]

Today “Tahrir” is a religious and political organization with a radical Islamic ideology. The party’s objectives are to revive the Islamic way of life and spread Islam throughout the world, including through jihad. The ultimate goal of the “Islamic Liberation Party” is the establishment of the Caliphate, an Islamic state based on Sharia law.

[...]

Page 53

[...]

Immediately after the series of terrorist attacks in Tashkent in late March 2004, the Prosecutor General of Uzbekistan, Rashid Kadyrov, stated that there were reasons to believe that Hizb ut-Tahrir and Wahhabis might be involved. However, “Tahrir” immediately dissociated itself from the explosions in Tashkent, citing that its members limit themselves to “intellectual and political activities and never resort to armed force”.

In spite of this, the appearance of “Tahrir” on the list of suspected organizations is not coincidental. According to some reports, unconfirmed due to the closed nature of the organization and the extreme scarcity of information from the Uzbek authorities, the Uzbek branch of the party has recently undergone a split. Some of the more radicalized activists have allegedly refused to practice non-violent methods of struggle for the Islamic Caliphate. It was reported by the Swiss newspaper “Le Temp”.

However, there are other indirect evidences of Tahrir’s not at all peaceful activities. First, according to intelligence services, including those in Russia, the party has ties to international [p. 54] Islamist organizations and some of its members were trained in various Islamic militant camps. Secondly, the materials distributed by “Tahrir” contain calls to change the constitutional order of the country where the organization operates, which itself is already illegal. According to the Central Asian press, the party’s leaflets contain claims that the U.S. and Britain have declared war on Islam. Based on an analysis of “Tahrir’s” own party documents, this must mean that the path to armed jihad against the enemies of Islam is now open. Third, repeated arrests of “Tahrir” members, including in Russia, have revealed not only the presence of extremist literature, but also the illegal possession of weapons.

[...]

Page 55

Despite various assessments of the activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir, it is obvious that this party does not belong to traditional Islam (this is eloquently evidenced by the party's desire to change the mindset of the traditional Ummah) and belongs to the category of radical and highly politicized Islamist movements, if not extremist ones.

[...]

NG-religii, Moscow, 21 April 2004

Annex 845

Nezavisimaya Gazeta, “‘Islam’ that contradicts the Quran”,
4 August 2004 (excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Nezavisimaya Gazeta (Independent Newspaper)

“Islam” that contradicts the Quran

https://www.ng.ru/problems/2004-08-04/3_islam.html

4 August 2004 00:00:00

Hodji Akbar

Editor’s note: The 30 July explosions in Uzbekistan show that the radical Islamist groups in Central Asia are becoming more active. Hizb ut-Tahrir is considered to be the most well-known and numerous of them. Hadji Akbar Turajanzade, former leader of Tajik opposition and now Vice-Prime Minister of Tajikistan, was asked by “NG-religions” to share his vision of the situation in the region and potential ways out. [...]

My article is a call to the brothers in faith, especially the youth, to not succumb to provocations which Hizb ut-Tahrir is organizing in the Central Asian states one after another. The feeling of religious responsibility urges me, a Muslim and citizen of my country, to warn my compatriots about the consequences of the activity of these radical Islamists. [...]

A study [page 2] of the constituent documents and propaganda literature of Hizb ut-Tahrir and a comparison of their content with the teachings of Islam shows that the Tahriris offer people a new interpretation of Islam. This interpretation is far from true Islamic sources, namely the Quran and the Hadith of the Prophet, and also the famous tafsirs (commentaries) of the Quran.

In their books, the founders of Hizb ut-Tahrir arbitrarily distort the most important principles of the Islamic teaching, particularly the text of the Quran verses and the Prophet’s sayings. This distortion results in Islam, which is a religion of wisdom, peace, tolerance and brotherhood, being presented as an irreconcilable and radical religion denying the essence of all other worldviews. I’ll give some of the most obvious examples of inconsistencies.

According to the teachings of the Hizb ut-Tahrir ideologists, Islam does not accept procedures for deliberations in the social-political structure. For example, Taqi al-Din al-Nabhani, the main ideologist of this organisation, in his book “Democracy - a System of Unbelief” declares that the activity of deliberative bodies (including parliaments), as well as national votes, are unsuitable for the Islamic society.

These points of the Tahrir teaching openly contradict the Islamic teaching of advice since both the Quran and the Hadith of the Prophet urge Muslims to deliberate with one another.

[...]

In his book, al-Nabhani argues that Islam does not recognise any of the four basic democratic freedoms: freedom of conscience, freedom of property, freedom of a person, right to vote. We find the same statements in the Hizb ut-Tahrir program, Paragraph 9.5.1.

In reality, all these freedoms are not only recognised in Islam, but are considered sacred and protected by Sharia. [...]

Annex 846

Interfax Religion, “The Prosecutor’s Office of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area takes a criminal case to the court over illegal activities of the Islamic party Hizb-ut-Tahrir”, 26 January 2005

Translation**Interfax Religion****The Prosecutor's Office of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area takes a criminal case to the court over illegal activities of the Islamic party Hizb-ut-Tahrir**

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=943>

26 January 2005, 10:44 am

Khanty-Mansiysk. 26 January. INTERFAX - Prosecutor's Office of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area (KhMAO) has taken to the KhMAO court the criminal case on illegal activities carried out in Nizhnevartovsk by the Hizb-ut-Tahrir Islamic extremist political party, as reported by the press office of the KhMAO Prosecutor's Office.

As noted in the report, the criminal case on this fact was instituted on 22 October 2003. During the preliminary investigation, the head of the branch, at whose apartment the literature of that party was confiscated during a search, was identified and detained.

On 22 December 2004, the head of the branch was charged under Part 1 of Article 282 and Part 1 of Article 205 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, and placement into custody was selected as the restraint measure.

On 21 January 2005, the preliminary investigation of the criminal case was completed, and together with the approved indictment it was taken to the territorial court of KhMAO.

Annex 847

MFD-InfoCentre, “I. Karimov: Organisers of the riots in Andijan are the Akramites, a branch of the Islamist organisation Hizb-ut-Tahrir”,
14 May 2005

Translation

MFD-InfoCentre

I. Karimov: Organisers of the riots in Andijan are the Akramites, a branch of the Islamist organisation Hizb-ut-Tahrir

<http://mfd.ru/news/view/?id=156381>

14 May 2005 2:13 pm

The Akramites, a new branch of the Islamist organisation Hizb-ut-Tahrir, are the organisers of riots in Andijan. President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov stated it during the press conference.

According to the Republic's leader, "Akramis set goals that are unacceptable for us - hate and rejection of the secular way of development".

I. Karimov accused the organisers of the riots of intention to establish a Shariah regime in the country.

Annex 848

Vesti.ru, “Karimov: Organiser of riots in Andijan is the Hizb-ut-Tahrir movement”, 14 May 2005
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Vesti (News)

Karimov: Organiser of riots in Andijan is the Hizb-ut-Tahrir movement

<https://www.vesti.ru/article/2334766>

14 May 2005

The organiser of the riots in Andijan is one of the movements of the extremist organisation Hizb-ut-Tahrir. According to Interfax, the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov stated this on Saturday in Tashkent.

“The organisers of the riots were the ‘Akramists’, a new movement of Hizb ut-Tahrir. Its goals, unacceptable to us, are hatred and rejection of the secular development path” - Karimov said at the press-conference.

“According to the information we have, they are fooling the youth with ideas of creation of a single Islamic caliphate. We knew the names of the organisers of this movement before the riots. But we didn’t interfere with them until they broke the law”, - stressed the President of Uzbekistan.

He accused the rioters of trying to establish a Shariah regime in the country. “We know the leaders of this movement by name. Their goal is to overthrow the constitutional order and establish a Muslim Shariah power,” - Karimov said.

According to the President of Uzbekistan, the main center from where the current unrest in Andijan unfolds is located in southern Kyrgyzstan and the Fergana Valley.

He said that a citizen of Kyrgyzstan, an ethnic Kyrgyz, is among the wounded participants of the riots, as well as Uzbeks living in the south of Kyrgyzstan.

[...]

Annex 849

Den, “Unprecedented land seizure in Crimea”, 5 April 2006

Translation**Den (The Day)****Unprecedented land seizure in Crimea**

<https://day.kyiv.ua/ru/article/panorama-dnya/v-krymu-besprecedentnyy-samozahvat>**Nikita Kasyanenko**

5 April 2006 - 19:24

On the second day after the elections, an unprecedented extensive series of land seizures was carried out in Crimea, mainly by Crimean Tatars. In the center of Simferopol, as well as on its outskirts, eight tent campsites have been erected at once, which the squatters call “protest glades”. The largest camp grew up on the territory of the former military artillery warehouses on Zhitkov Street. The warehouses have been empty for a long time, but the territory belongs to the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, which still hasn’t decided what to do with it. On the same day, the head of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatars, Mustafa Dzhemilev, met with the head of the Crimean Territorial Department of the Military Law Enforcement Service, Major General Viktor Shevchenko, and discussed the issue of transferring the land plot for construction. A letter that requests it was also sent to the Minister of Defense of Ukraine Anatoly Gritsenko.

Today, there are about 20 land seizures. Several plots of land are occupied near the village of Dubki, in the areas of Balaklavskaya, Borodin, Osipenko, General Vasiliev streets, in the villages of Verkhnyye Fontany, Solnechnaya Dolina, the village of Mirny, in the settlement of Agrarny, and in other places. Around 150 tents are installed, and about two thousand people are constantly present on the occupied lands, but in total more than five thousand people take part in the action, who take turns to keep watch and participate in pickets. Provision of food, water and building materials for the construction of temporary housing has been arranged for. The picketers put forward a demand to the authorities to allocate them plots for construction until 10 April, or, after this period, they will attempt to block transport highways and picket the government offices.

As set out in the statement of the Simferopol City Council, the city authorities have already received more than five thousand applications for the provision of land plots for individual housing construction. According to the Deputy Mayor Bekir Dudakov, over the past 10 years, more than six thousand land plots have been allocated to the deportees in Simferopol. The land is still being allocated, but in volumes twice less than the need. Over the past two years, about 200 plots have been allocated, although there are thousands of applicants. The main reason for the conflict, the Vice-Mayor of Simferopol sees in the absence of a state scheme for the resettlement of deported citizens on the territory of Crimea. In his opinion, such a scheme should be developed at the state and republican levels and should take into account demographic factors, the state of employment of the population, the availability of social and cultural facilities, infrastructure for providing communications, roads, fuel, educational and medical institutions. Without such a scheme, arbitrary chaotic settlement leads to the creation of many intractable problems and conflict situations, unproductive economic costs.

However, it is impossible to say that the squatters are exclusively Crimean Tatars. In the marking of plots on Balaklavskaya Street in Simferopol, Slavs also take part — residents of nearby multi-storey buildings, who also apply for land plots for construction. “This is the third ‘Slavic’ picket in Simferopol, the previous two happened earlier in the suburban settlement of Mirny and in the microdistrict Petrovskaya Balka,” Oleg Rodivilov, a deputy of the Crimean Verkhovna Rada, told reporters. “People see that the authorities only understand the conversation from a position of power. Therefore, the Simferopol residents adopted the tactics of the Mejlis. Lawlessness reigns in the city. On the day of the land seizures in Pneumatics (near Balaklavskaya Street. - Ed.), no city officials showed up. The re-election of the mayor is scheduled for the end of May, so I predict that until June the wave of land seizures will increase like an avalanche,” the deputy

says. According to him, the “Slavic” picketers in Pneumatics were offered by their Tatar “colleagues” at land seizing to register in some general Mejlis queue for receiving plots, but in the end, the participants of this action themselves agreed to divide the captured land plot 50 by 50. Meanwhile, since Tuesday, leaflets turn up in Simferopol calling on landless citizens to take part in new pickets, so it is possible that all 14 Mejlis land seizures will have their ‘Slavic’ counterparts, Crimean journalists conclude.

In general, in Crimea, according to the law enforcement agencies, more than 61 hectares of territory are used without appropriate documentation on the allocation of land. There are 895 plots on these lands, but only 237 of them were squatted by Crimean Tatars. The same proportion is approximately maintained throughout the peninsula. According to the Crimean Prosecutor’s Office, land seized by Tatars make up about a quarter of the total mass of illegally used land in Crimea. At the same time, land seizures by Crimean Tatars in their form in most cases are protest actions and demands for the solution of the problem by the authorities, these actions are carried out demonstratively, with flags, with slogans, with rallies and making official demands to the authorities. At the same time, most of the land seizures carried out by various enterprises and companies are illegally used for commercial purposes and covertly. However, even among the Crimean Tatars, whose land problems have not been completely solved, abuses are not uncommon. Many land plots have been squatted by the deportees, whose housing problems have already been pretty much settled. Therefore, according to the Council of Ministers of the Crimea, the allocation of land is also hindered by the need to create a single computer database that could take into account all land owners in Crimea and prevent squatting abuse of several plots by the same persons.

Undoubtedly, the reason for the land seizures in Crimea is the too slow solution to the problem of allotting land to both deportees and local residents who want to get land for construction. For several years, this problem has not been solved, for example, in Alushta, where there is a waiting list of several thousand people. Recently, it was decided to allocate a plot of land for construction in the fourth microdistrict of Alushta, where 133 plots were allocated to the deportees, and a plot of 5 hectares was allocated for the construction of apartment buildings. One such building is also designed in the village of Maly Mayak near Alushta. But all of this will not satisfy the needs entirely. Crimean Tatars also demand land in the areas of Feodosia, Bakhchisaray, Sudak, and on the Southern Coast. After the inventory of land in the Feodosiya region, 20 hectares were allocated for private development in Koktebel, 2 hectares in the Dolina tract, 10 hectares in the Armatluk valley, 12.5 hectares in the village of Veseloye near Sudak. However, there is a very long way from the solution to its implementation – geodetic research, design, providing of communications, creation of infrastructure, and people, in most cases, are already tired of waiting.

Thus, we can assume that the upcoming summer will be a hot period of the “land war” in Crimea, since the local authorities have not yet been formed, and then a few more months will be spent on studying and mastering the subtleties of the situation by the new local authorities, while the demands on land will increase. They may well develop into massive and tough actions, which again can spoil the new holiday season. In this case, Crimea will again harm itself, since it will not receive the expected profits from the recreational activity to spend on the development of the economy...

Nikita KASYANENKO, Simferopol

Newspaper: No. 57 (2006)

Heading: Panorama of the Day

Annex 850

Intentionally omitted

Annex 851

Intentionally omitted

Annex 852

The Telegraph, “Army of darkness”, 20 August 2006

Army of darkness

 [telegraph.co.uk/news/1526793/Army-of-darkness.html](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/1526793/Army-of-darkness.html)

By Rob Bagchi

Along the dusty roads, and through the rural towns and villages of the poorer parts of the Islamic world, travel small groups of men from a secretive and little-understood movement called Tablighi Jamaat, carrying what its followers proclaim to be the true word of God.

In so far as it speaks at all to outsiders, the organisation, founded almost 80 years ago, declares itself to be non-political and non-violent. Yet, with increasing and alarming frequency, the name of Tablighi Jamaat is cropping up in the worldwide fight against terrorism.

Several of those arrested on August 9 in connection with the alleged plot to blow up airliners en route from Britain to America, had attended Tablighi study sessions in Britain.

At least two of the 7/7 suicide bombers - Mohammed Siddique Khan and Shehzad Tanweer - had worshipped at a Tablighi-run mosque in Dewsbury, West Yorkshire.

Richard Reid, the failed British shoe-bomber, is known to have Tablighi associations, while the path to violent radicalism of John Walker Lindh, the "American Taliban" now serving 20 years for treason, appears to have begun with his contact with Tablighi missionaries.

In America, the activities of the Tablighi have been under close scrutiny for some time. A confidential FBI memo, leaked to a television news network last year, portrayed the group's followers as likely to be particularly susceptible to the terrorist cause. "We have a significant presence of Tablighi Jamaat in the US, and we have found that al-Qaeda used them for recruiting, now and in the past," says Michael Heimbach, the deputy chief of the FBI's international terrorism section. Yet, in Britain, the organisation, its shadowy membership and less-than-explicitly stated aims remain virtually unknown.

It should be otherwise, for, while rival Islamic groups flaunt their reach and power, Tablighi Jamaat - loosely translated as "propagators of the faith" - exercises influence in a more discreet, yet more worrying, fashion. The organisation was founded in British-ruled India in 1927, at a time of growing political friction between Hindus and Muslims that led to the partition of the sub-continent in 1948. Both communities rallied their faithful loudly, and one of the voices that rose above the clamour was that of Muhammed Ilyas Kandhalawi, a scholar and cleric who prescribed a strict code of religious observance. Tablighis,



Men worship at a mosque in Dewsbury, Yorkshire

however, were taught that their true security - indeed, their religious duty - lay in recruiting as many followers as possible. No limit was placed on the potential pool of converts, and so, implicitly, the ultimate objective was the Tablighisation of the world. The group, for all the mystique that surrounds it, has been diligent, and, today, with a growing presence in the West, it is viewed by anxious critics as a Trojan horse of Islamic fundamentalism.

It operates legally in both Britain and America, and it should be stated that none of its leading figures is known to have said anything that suggests support for terrorism. Indeed, the Tablighis reject any form of political alignment, restricting their activities, according to the group's founding creed, to prayer and self-improvement through intense study of the Koran. So much so, that some hardline Muslim groups have, in the past, attacked Tablighi Jamaat for its conspicuous failure to take a political stance on issues such as Israel and the Iraq war.

Yet, say Western critics, this passivity is not all that it seems. The group's ideal of a world governed by an ultra-conservative, neo-medievalist form of Islam, in which women are subservient and all laws and customs are based on religious dictates, is barely distinguishable from the wish lists of al-Qaeda and the Taliban.

Marc Gaborieau, the head of the School of Indian and South Asian Studies in Paris, and a Western authority on Tablighi Jamaat, says that the group's objective is "the conquest of the world". Less easy to divine, he admits, is the strategy. "It is extremely secretive and suspicious of outsiders and no one at the centre of its activities has been fully identified or has spoken about how it operates. We know that it does not recognise national borders and that, despite its claim to be apolitical, it does have ties with politicians and branches of the military, particularly in Pakistan and Bangladesh."

The modern leadership of the Tablighi is one of its core mysteries. After Kandhalawi's death in 1944, control passed to his son, Muhammed Yusuf, who led a dramatic expansion across the sub-continent until his own death in 1965. It is understood that real power is still held by family members, although how it is exercised, and by whom, remains largely unknown.

"It operates in every sense as a secret society in this country, as much as elsewhere," says Dr Patrick Sukhdeo, the director of the Institute for the Study of Islam and Christianity. "Its meetings are held behind closed doors. We don't know who attends them. How much money it has. It publishes no minutes or accounts. It doesn't talk about itself. It is extremely difficult to penetrate."

For all its growth, Tablighi Jamaat has, in one sense, changed little. In the early days, it would send its followers out as missionaries. Working in small groups, with few material possessions, they would walk from village to village, denouncing modernity as blasphemy and calling for a return to the 7th-century origins of Islam and what Kandhalawi perceived to be the purity of the faith. Today, the organisation runs on a global scale - it has about 50,000 followers in America alone - but its missionaries still operate in the traditional way, visiting Muslim community groups and mosques to call for a re-embracing of the faith.

In Britain, the group is run from the 3,000-capacity Markazi Mosque in Dewsbury - built with funds from Saudi Arabia - which also functions as Tablighi Jamaat's European headquarters. Signs around it warn: "Photography prohibited. Unauthorised persons not allowed. Trespassers will be prosecuted." Residential courses for young Muslims are held there and the group sends its missionaries across the Continent. Last week, Shabbir Daji, a secretary and trustee of the Tablighi Jamaat movement and a spokesman for the mosque, denied that the organisation had any links with Islamic extremism. "We are a society that offers information to Muslims on how to reform themselves," he said. "We are not a political organisation and we do not let any brothers speak about politics within the mosque. We do not create those sort of people [terrorists]. We condemn them totally. If we think anyone has an agenda outside of our own, we immediately throw them out of the mosque. We have nothing to hide. We feel very bad and very angry that we are being linked to what is going on. People are putting out information that is untrue. It is not creating a good image in the community, and that is not helpful to our cause."

Local support came from Hanif Moyett, a councillor for Batley, West Yorkshire, and secretary of another Dewsbury mosque. "Their function is to go out into the community and to invite their brothers who have been led astray to embrace their religion again," he said. "They encourage those who are not regular visitors to their local mosques to attend more often. They lead them down the path of good."

The Tablighi appear fully aware of the suspicions they arouse. An account of a meeting held in Stratford, east London, reported yesterday, told of the group's belief that it had been infiltrated by informers, and that the authorities kept flight records of all members who travelled. One official said: "Tablighi is like Oxford University. We have intelligent people - doctors, solicitors, businessmen - but one or two will become drug dealers, fraudsters. But you won't blame Oxford University for that. We are not worried. They can close us down and the effort will continue. We have no fear." The group's ambitions in Britain are, nevertheless, on a grand scale. The Tablighi is in advanced discussions with the London Development Agency (LDA) for the construction of a giant, 70,000-capacity mosque complex - Europe's biggest and the centrepiece of an "Islamic Village" - in the east London borough of West Ham.

If it goes ahead - at an estimated cost of £100 million-£200 million - it will become London's biggest religious site. Ken Livingstone, the London mayor, is a supporter, as, it appears, is the LDA and, once again, much of the money is likely to come from the Saudis.

Not everyone is overjoyed. "I think, at the very least, we need to know much more about Tablighi Jamaat," says Dr Sukhdeo. "Who runs it and what it is up to? And I think we need to ask whether we want an unequivocally 'Islamic Village' in London. To me, this is taking us down the path to parallel societies - one mainstream British, the other Islamic - and there ought to be some serious debate about it."

The concerns go farther. Western intelligence - while largely exonerating the Tablighi of direct involvement in terrorism - increasingly sees the group as a key component of the radicalisation of Muslim opinion. In France, according to an intelligence report cited by Le

Monde, up to 80 per cent of known extremists have, at some stage, passed through Tablighi ranks, leading to the group being labelled "the antechamber of terrorism" by intelligence officers.

Certainly, there appears to be a none-too-distinct crossover between the Tablighi and recognised terror organisations. Abundant evidence exists that large numbers of Tablighi followers are undergoing training in military-style camps in Pakistan and Afghanistan, while the Moroccan government - in company with others - has published documents suggesting that home-grown terrorists frequently use the Tablighi Jamaat as a cover, "to hide their identity on the one hand, and to influence these groups and their policies on the other".

For its part, the Philippines government has specifically accused the group of funding Saudi money to Islamic radicals in the south of the country.

When American investigators tackled the case of Lyman Faris, a Pakistan-born American citizen, now serving 20 years in prison for his part in a plot to blow up New York's Brooklyn Bridge, they quickly discovered that he had posed as a Tablighi preacher in order to have an expired airline ticket re-issued in Pakistan. Such is the group's reputation in much of the Islamic world that the travel agent readily made the amendments to the ticket.

American counter-terror agents depict membership of it as, at the very least, a useful measure of fundamentalist leanings. One official told the New York Times: "It's a natural entrée, a way of gathering people together with a common interest in Islam. Then extremists use that as an assessment tool to evaluate individuals with particular zealotry and interest going beyond what's offered."

John Lindh came into contact with the Tablighi a year after his conversion to Islam in 1998. He travelled with a small group of the organisation's preachers and later, when looking for ways to advance his Islamic studies, was guided by a Tablighi contact to a religious school in Pakistan. From there, he moved into the fighting ranks of the Taliban.

American authorities point to numerous similar cases. In few, if any, can the Tablighi be held directly responsible for its followers becoming jihadis, but the group's pervasive presence and championing of its austere and rigorous form of Islam is widely seen as part of the conditioning process.

"The West's misreading of Tablighi Jamaat's actions and motives has serious implications for the war on terrorism," says Alex Alexiev, the vice-president for research at the Institute for Security Policy in Washington DC. "Tablighi Jamaat has always adopted an extreme interpretation of Sunni Islam but, in the past two decades, it has radicalised to the point where it is now a driving force of Islamic extremism and a major recruiting agency for terrorist causes worldwide."

The method, says Mr Alexiev, is simple and is practised wherever the Tablighi operates. After being brought into the organisation by missionaries, promising recruits are typically invited to Pakistan for additional training. There, albeit seemingly without the Tablighi's

knowledge or approval, they are liable to be approached by representatives of terror organisations.

Assad Sarwar, 26, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, one of the alleged airline-bombing plotters, is said by his family to have joined Tablighi after dropping out of university. Waheed Zaman, 22, of Walthamstow, east London another of the men detained, is also understood to be a follower. British intelligence is, as one source put it last week, "very interested" in the group, although the prevailing view among the authorities remains that Tablighis have done nothing demonstrably wrong.

But, as Mr Alexiev warns, while law enforcement focuses attention on Osama bin Laden, the war on terrorism cannot be won unless al-Qaeda terrorists are understood to be products of Islamist ideology preached by groups such as Tablighi Jamaat. "If the West chooses to turn a blind eye to the problem," he says, "Tablighi involvement in future terrorist activities at home [in the US] and abroad is not a matter of conjecture; it is a certainty."

Given the group's opaque nature and sprawling global structure, it is hard to assess what dangers it may, either now or in the future, represent. But the time has come, as the critics argue, to end the secrecy.

[By William Langley, Roya Nikkhah, James Orr, David Bamber and Massoud Ansari in Islamabad

20 August 2006 • 12:01am]

Annex 853

Interfax Religion, “Criminal case initiated based on facts of distribution of publications of Hizb ut-Tahrir in Chelyabinsk”, 27 October 2006

Translation**Interfax Religion****Criminal case initiated based on facts of distribution of publications of Hizb ut-Tahrir in Chelyabinsk**

www.interfax-religion.ru/print.php?act=news&id=14777

27 October 2006, 16:30:00

Chelyabinsk. 27 October. INTERFAX - The Prosecutor's Office of the Chelyabinsk Region has launched a criminal case based on the facts of publishing and distributing of the newspaper "Sakaafat" (Enlightenment), as well as other literature, containing signs of extremist activity, and propaganda of the ideas of the religious Islamic organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, the press service of the regional Prosecutor's Office reports.

By the Decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation dated 14 February 2003, Hizb ut-Tahrir was declared terrorist, and on this basis its activities in the territory of Russia are prohibited.

The case on the grounds of a crime under Part 2 of Article 282-2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (participation in the activities of an extremist organisation) has been assigned to the Department for Highly-Important Investigations of the Prosecutor's Office of the Chelyabinsk Region and is under the special control of the Regional Prosecutor Alexander Voitovich.

In 2005, a resident of Chelyabinsk was convicted in a similar criminal case. He was actively engaged in the activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir and was detained while distributing the organisation's leaflets in a large shopping complex.

Annex 854

Interfax Religion, “A member of the Hizb ut-Tahrir cell turned himself in to the FSB Directorate for the Tyumen region”, 13 December 2006
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Interfax Religion**A member of the Hizb ut-Tahrir cell turned himself in to the FSB Directorate for the Tyumen region**

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=15597>

13 December 2006, 1:21 p.m.

Tyumen. 13 December. INTERFAX – The Regional Directorate of the FSB of Russia for the Tyumen Region has suppressed the activity of one of the cells of the international terrorist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami (Islamic Liberation Party).

“An active member of the cell, a citizen of Kyrgyzstan, turned himself in to the Regional Directorate of the FSB of Russia for the Tyumen Region and declared a voluntary termination of participation in the activities of a terrorist organisation,” a spokesman for the Directorate's press service told Interfax on Wednesday.

The man who turned himself in outlined the circumstances of his participation in the activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir, handed over to the FSB officers extremist literature and documents testifying about the work carried out by the members of the cell in Tyumen, about the collected party contributions, lists of students who studied the ideology of the party in secret classes.

“These documents reveal that the leaders of the cell carried out propaganda work, involving in the activities of the organization new adherents of extremist ideas, mainly from among illegal immigrants working at construction sites and markets in the regional center,” the press service noted.

The repentant member of Hizb ut-Tahrir was released from criminal liability in accordance with the provisions of the criminal law as a person who voluntarily ceased participation in the activities of an extremist organisation, against which the court decided to ban, unless his actions contain other elements of a crime.

[...]

Annex 855

Interfax Religion, “Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area Court upheld the sentence against a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir”, 14 December 2006

Translation**Interfax Religion****Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area Court upheld the sentence against a member of “Hizb ut-Tahrir”**

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=15625>

14 December 2006, 3:27 p.m.

Khanty-Mansiysk. 14 December. INTERFAX - The Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area court upheld the sentence of the City Court of Nizhnevartovsk regarding Ismoil Nurmatov, a member of the local cell of the extremist organization “Hizb ut-Tahrir”.

Thus, I. Nurmatov was found guilty under Part 2, Article 282-2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (organizing the activities of an extremist organization) and Part 1, Article 205-1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (involvement in committing crimes of terrorist nature), the press service of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area Prosecutor’s Office reported on Thursday. He was sentenced to four years and three months of imprisonment, to be served in a general penal colony.

On 25 April the City Court of Nizhnevartovsk found the citizen of Uzbekistan I. Nurmatov guilty of organizing the activities of the extremist organization and involvement in committing crimes of terrorist nature.

I. Nurmatov was accused that in 2003–2004, being in Nizhnevartovsk, he participated in the activities of an organization whose activities were banned by a court decision.

Criminal proceedings against I. Nurmatov were initiated in late 2004 under Article 282-2(2) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

After conviction, I. Nurmatov appealed the city court’s decision to a higher court.

The leader of the Nizhnevartovsk branch of the extremist organization “Hizb ut-Tahrir”, Eduard Husainov, was sentenced in September 2005 to 4.5 years on probation.

Annex 856

Interfax Religion, “Three members of Hizb ut-Tahrir were detained in the Chelyabinsk region”, 18 December 2006
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Interfax Religion

Three members of Hizb ut-Tahrir were detained in the Chelyabinsk region

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=15670>

18 December 2006, 4:27 p.m.

Chelyabinsk. 18 December. INTERFAX - In Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk Region, the activities of the city unit of the international extremist organization Hizb ut-Tahrir were suppressed.

As the press secretary of the regional Prosecutor's Office Viktor Smok told Interfax-Ural on Monday, three members of Hizb ut-Tahrir were detained in the course of operational investigative activities.

"Two of them are residents of Magnitogorsk, one is a native of Kyrgyzstan, who was temporarily in Russia in violation of migration legislation," said a representative of the Prosecutor's Office.

According to him, a significant amount of extremist literature was confiscated from them.

[...]

Annex 857

Interfax Religion, “Media coverage: ‘Caliphate in Russia. The Hizb ut-Tahrir party will not seize power. It is waiting for the power to fall into its hands’”, 22 December 2006
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Interfax Religion**Media coverage: “The Caliphate in Russia. The Hizb ut-Tahrir party will not seize power. It is waiting for the power to fall into its hands”**

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=15763>

22 December 2006, 11:26 a.m.

Last week in Tyumen a certain citizen of Kyrgyzstan, a member of the banned international organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, surrendered to the Russian authorities (more precisely, to the FSB).

[...]

Page 2

[...]

Diler Dzhumabekov, member of the Hizb ut-Tahrir party, owner of the private Ong (“Consciousness”) television channel:

- We do not preach violence, but we are called almost terrorists. I was recently released from prison, where I spent almost a year. I was officially charged with embezzlement, but that was just an excuse.

- But you are calling for a change of political regimes in a number of countries and to create a khalifat...

- Only in a peaceful way. We do not interfere in politics. These regimes are not viable and will eventually collapse of their own accord. The power itself will fall into our hands. We are in no hurry.

- You want to create a khalifat only in Central Asia?

- No, everywhere where there are Muslims.

- Muslims live in Russia, too. The regions where they live in densely populated areas will be part of the khalifat?

- Yes.

[...]

Bakhtiyar AKHMEDKHANOV

Moscow News

22 December 2006

Annex 858

Interfax Religion, “Members of the extremist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir sentenced in the Tyumen region”, 26 February 2007

Translation**Interfax Religion****Members of the extremist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir sentenced in the Tyumen region**

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=16819>

26 February 2007, 13:01

Moscow. 26 February. INTERFAX - The city court of Tobolsk sentenced four members of the Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami organisation, recognized as extremist in Russia, to various terms of imprisonment.

The court sentenced Alim Timkanov, Rustam Nazyrov, Artur Nabeev and Vladislav Boikov.

“The investigation established that these persons created in the city of Tobolsk a regional branch of the party ‘Hizb ut-Tahrir’, the activity of which is prohibited in Russia by the decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation”, stated a report posted on the website of the General Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation on Monday.

According to the investigation, these individuals “were engaged in the study and dissemination of extremist literature, the involvement of new individuals in the organisation, the dissemination among the population of extremist sentiments”.

The court found A. Timkanov and R. Nazirov guilty of the mentioned crimes and sentenced them to 2.5 and 2 years of imprisonment with serving the sentence in a penal colony.

A. Nabeev and V. Boykov were sentenced to 1 year 2 months and 1 year in prison respectively for participating in the activities of an extremist organisation.

The investigation was conducted by the Regional Department of the Federal Security Service of Russia in the Tyumen region.

Annex 859

Interfax Religion, “The sentence of four members of the Hizb ut-Tahrir cell in Tobolsk came into force”, 27 March 2007

Translation**Interfax Religion****The sentence of four members of the ‘Hizb ut-Tahrir’ cell in Tobolsk came into force**

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=17336>

27 March 2007, 13:07

Tyumen. 27 March. INTERFAX - “The sentence that was issued in February of this year by the City Court of Tobolsk on four active members of ‘Hizb ut-Tahrir’ has come into force,” the press service of the Federal Security Service Directorate of the Russian Federation for the Tyumen Region reports.

On May 11 the activities of the Tobolsk cell of “Hizb ut-Tahrir” were suppressed by Federal Security Service Directorate officers with the participation of the police.

Four members of the cell were caught red-handed while they were holding another conspiratorial meeting in Tobolsk. Numerous extremist publications issued by “Hizb ut-Tahrir” were seized from the detainees.

A forensic examination found that the seized literature contained a call for violent acts, which contributed to “inciting and exacerbating inter-religious and inter-ethnic conflicts, and bringing discord into society”.

The investigation found that the Tobolsk cell of “Hizb ut-Tahrir” began its activities in the summer of 2004; its leaders actively campaigned among young people, the Federal Security Service Directorate reports.

In conspiratorial classes, students became acquainted with extremist literature, studied the methods of law enforcement agencies and possible ways to counteract them. Members of the cell strictly observed measures of conspiracy during meetings and were trained in methods of recruiting new adepts.

“The leaders of the cell further planned to involve authoritative public and religious figures, major businessmen and heads of local authorities into the terrorist organization”, the press release reads.

As previously reported, a court in Tobolsk, Tyumen Region, sentenced four members of “Hizb ut-Tahrir” in February 2007.

Alim Timkanov (born in 1975) and Rustam Nazirov (born in 1979), the leaders of this cell, were sentenced to two years, five months and two years in a penal colony, respectively, under Part 1, 2 of Article 282.2 (organization of extremist organization).

Two other members of “Hizb-ut-Tahrir”, Artur Nabeev (born in 1984) and Vladislav Boykov (born in 1987), charged under Part 2 of Article 282.2, were sentenced to one year, two months and one year in a penal colony, respectively.

Annex 860

Interfax Religion, “Four residents of the Chelyabinsk region are accused of participation in Islamic extremist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir”, 27 April 2007

Translation**Interfax Religion****Four residents of the Chelyabinsk region are accused of participation in Islamic extremist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir**

www.interfax-religion.ru/print.php?act=news&id=17955

27 April 2007 10:44 a.m.

Chelyabinsk. 27 April. INTERFAX - The Prosecutor's Office of the Chelyabinsk region has submitted to the court a criminal case against four local residents on charge of participation in an Islamic extremist organisation.

They were charged under part 2 of Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (participation in the activities of a religious organisation in respect of which the court decided to prohibit activities in connection with the performance of extremist activities), the press service of the regional Prosecutor's Office reports.

"In 2006, the suspects were engaged in the activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir religious association, in respect of which the court adopted the final decision to prohibit its activities," the message states.

According to the Prosecutor's Office, the accused published the propaganda newspaper that was distributed among people practicing Islam, including in mosques of Chelyabinsk. Literature of an extremist nature was also confiscated from the accused.

The criminal case will be considered in the Central District Court of Chelyabinsk.

Hizb ut-Tahrir aims to eliminate non-Islamic governments and establish Islamic rule on a worldwide scale.

The main forms of the activities of this organisation are propaganda, combined with intolerance towards other religions, active recruitment of supporters, purposeful work to split the society.

Annex 861

ZONAkz, “Kazakhstan students study Wahhabism”, 6 June 2007
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

ZONAkz

Kazakhstan students study Wahhabism

<http://www.zonakz.net/articles/18021>

6 June 2007 02:00

[...]

In 2001, as part of the international education and science treaty between Kazakhstan and Pakistan, and under the auspices of the Kazakhstan Muslim Spiritual Authority, 50 students, our “heroes” among them, were seconded to study at 11 Pakistan Islamic educational institutions:

[...]

All these madrasas were directly associated with activities of the Tablighi Jamaat extremist religious group,

[...]

In 2004, three of those fifty madrasa graduates, who studied abroad and returned back to Kazakhstan, were appointed as mosque imams by the Muslim Spiritual Authority. And it was purely by chance that the Muslim clergy has learned about their preaching the Wahhabism ideology among worshipers for three years.

[...]

page 3

[...]

In Kazakhstan, members of Tablighi Jamaat are almost exclusively based in mosques and Islamic centers sponsored by Pakistan religious organisations.

Nobody knows still the exact number of Tablighi Jamaat missionaries in Kazakhstan.

[...]

Annex 862

Vremya i Dengi, “Islamic lawyer will be put in prison”, 18 July 2007
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Vremya i Dengi (Time and Money)**Islamic lawyer will be put in prison**

<https://www.e-vid.ru/index-m-192-p-63-article-9911.htm>

18 July 2007 Law

Yesterday, the Novo-Savinovksy District Court of Kazan delivered a judgment in the case of Alisher Usmanov charged with organisation of an extremist organisation of Hizb ut-Tahrir (“The Islamic Party of Liberation”) prohibited in Russia.

The trials of Hizb ut-Tahrir members have been going in Tatarstan for a year. It is Uzbekistan-born Alisher Usmanov, who is best known to law enforcement authorities among the dozens of underground fighters, and not only in Russia. According to investigative information, at the beginning of 90s, he was a member of the Islom Lashraklari religious extremist group and the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan terrorist organisation, which was going to establish an Islamic Caliphate in the country. But in the mid-90s, he was included in the international wanted list in Uzbekistan, and Usmanov escaped to Kazan.

Here, he initially worked at Al-Kavsar Madrasa, and then he succeeded in getting a job at the Kazan Supreme Madrasa named after the 1000th Anniversary of Adoption of Islam, as a teacher of law in Islam. After a while he obtained Russian citizenship.

According to investigators, Usmanov joined Hizb ut-Tahrir in 1999. When his compatriots from Uzbekistan visited him, in their presence he swore allegiance to Hizb ut-Tahrir. A few years later he set up his own extremist cell.

Last October, Usmanov was detained. During the search of his home, an RGD-5 grenade, a fuse and a TNT checker, as well as Hizb ut-Tahrir propaganda literature were seized. So in addition to the charges of organising a public or religious association, which is prohibited in connection with extremist activities and inducement to participate in terrorist organisation, Usmanov was also tried for illegal possession of ammunition. [...]

page 2

[...]

According to Usmanov, he broke up with that organisation back in 2000 (in Russia, Hizb ut-Tahrir has been prohibited since 2003). [...]

Annex 863

Vesti.ru, “Crimean Tatars organised a rally in the downtown of Simferopol”, 8 November 2007

Translation

Vesti (News)

Crimean Tatars organised a rally in the downtown of Simferopol

<https://www.vesti.ru/article/2306570>

8 November 2007 7:33 p.m.

Crimean Tatars have started to set up a tent camp on the central Lenin Square in Simferopol. This is reported by Interfax referring to the press secretary of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, Lilia Muslimova.

Two tents are reported to have been set up already. However, Crimean Tatars are coming from all regions of Crimea, and each tent will be set up from a specific region. Tents will also be set up by non-governmental organisations of Crimean Tatars.

“This is a peaceful protest against discriminatory actions of the authorities and against the beating of Crimean Tatars by law enforcement officers,” the news agency’s interlocutor said. “The protest is also held in support of the statement of the Mejlis issued on Wednesday that calls for the release of the detained Crimean Tatars,” - Muslimova speaks of those who took part in the conflict on the Ai-Petri plateau, “and to remove from office and to prosecute the head of the Crimean police, Anatoly Mogilev, as well as other officials involved in the beating of the Crimean Tatars.”

On Lenin Square in Simferopol, Crimean Tatars are planning to hold a mass protest rally against the latest events in the autonomy related to the beating of the Crimean Tatars, in particular on 1 November on Balaklavskaya Street in Simferopol and on 6 November on the Ai-Petri plateau.

On 1 November, in Simferopol, on Balaklavskaya Street, there was a clash between representatives of the Olvi-Crimea Company and land squatters, mainly Crimean Tatars. The company intends to build a residential complex on the squatted land plot. Law enforcement authorities intervened in the conflict. Two people were detained during this conflict. One of the detainees, Alexander Garkusha, was the head of the Olvi-Crimea Company. One representative of Crimean Tatars, who was most active, was also detained.

At the start of the year, Olvi-Crimea already tried to clear the land plot by its own efforts, but this also led to a clash, which resulted in a mass brawl. As a result of the conflict, six people with minor injuries, two of them police officers, were taken to hospital.

On 6 November, the police detained about 20 people on the Ai-Petri plateau in Crimea, who tried to resist while the police were attempting to enforce the decision of the commercial court on the demolition of seven illegally erected buildings in Crimea.

Annex 864

Novy Den, “Simferopol commemorates the fourth anniversary of nationalistic slaughter at ‘Cotton’ pub”, 17 March 2008
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Novy Den (New Day)

<https://newdaynews.ru/crimea/169195.html>

Crimea 17 March 2008

17 March 2008, 3:56 p.m.

Archive

Simferopol commemorates the fourth anniversary of nationalistic slaughter at “Cotton” pub

[...]

Page 2

[...]

As reported by “Novy Region”, in a resonant criminal case “On slaughter at ‘Cotton’”, several criminal episodes were combined. In particular, it featured the beating of the operators of the TV companies “Inter” and “Channel One” in early March 2004 in Simeiz. Then a group of Crimean Tatars holding sticks, crowbars, shovels and pickaxes attacked the operators of two television companies filming a story about the squatting of coastal land in Simeiz. As a result, “Channel One” operator Vadim Telichev had a spinal injury and a cerebral contusion, and his camera was [p. 3] smashed by a pickaxe.

Two weeks later, same people burst into Simferopol pub “Cotton club” with knives and scraps of steel bars in hands. Shouting “Allahu akbar!” they attacked the visitors of the pub. The victims of this incident, later called the “Slaughter at Cotton”, were everyone who was at that moment in the pub. Three of them ended up in intensive care with penetrating wounds of the lungs and heart.

The attackers said they had come to the pub to revenge for the Crimean Tatar, who had been beaten up two hours earlier by skinheads on Pushkin Street. At the same time, the court concluded that the fight on Pushkin Street had also been initiated by Crimean Tatars.

During the entire litigation, the relatives of the defendants and activists of the Mejlis held a protest near the walls of the court building, claiming that “victims of police lawlessness” were on trial.

[...]

Annex 865

Crimean News Agency QHA, “Babenko: Simferopol City Council won a lawsuit on the construction of the Cathedral Mosque in the Higher Commercial Court of Ukraine”, 17 October 2008
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Crimean News Agency QHA

Babenko: Simferopol City Council won a lawsuit on the construction of the Cathedral Mosque in the Higher Commercial Court of Ukraine

<http://old.qha.com.ua/ru/obshchestvo/babenko-simferopolskii-gorsovet-viihral-protsess-v-visshem-hozaistvennom-sude-ukraini-po-delu-o-stroitelstve-sobornoj-mecheti-na/22787/>

17 October 2008 06:42 a.m.

Yesterday, on 16 October, Gennady Babenko, Simferopol City Mayor, said to the reporters that the Higher Commercial Court of Ukraine had sustained the appeal of the Simferopol City Council on the ban for the construction of the Cathedral Mosque on the site at 22 Yaltinskaya Street, where the Crimean Muslims protests against religious discrimination by the authorities of the Crimean capital had been going on for almost a year. At the same time, Babenko suggested that the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea (SDMC) would file another appeal and continue litigation on this issue.

[...]

Note. In the summer of 2004, the Simferopol City Council gave the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims in Crimea a land plot with an area of 2.7 hectares at 22 Yaltinskaya Street for the construction of the Cathedral Mosque and issued a permit for the development of technical documentation. On 10 January 2008, after SDMC completed the development of technical documentation, at the regular session the City Council deputies decided to change the construction site of the Cathedral Mosque and allocated a 2.7 hectare site at 6 Lugovaya street to SDMC for this purpose.

Annex 866

NEWSRU.com, “Turkish security services have detained 200 Islamists from the banned Hizb ut-Tahrir”, 24 July 2009

Translation**NEWSRU.com****Turkish security services have detained 200 Islamists from the banned Hizb ut-Tahrir**<https://www.newsru.com/world/24jul2009/hizbutahrir.html>

24 July 2009

Turkish security services have detained 200 Islamists from the banned Hizb ut-Tahrir.

RTV International

Turkish special services have detained about 200 activists of the radical organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir (Islamic Liberation Party) in an operation conducted in 23 provinces of the country, the Ankara Security Department said on Friday.

The report noted that the operation was carried out after lengthy preparations by anti-terrorism units, RIA Novosti reported. Other details are not yet available.

Turkish special services have repeatedly conducted raids against cells of pro-Islamic organisations, in particular, “Hizbullah”, “Al-Qaeda” and Hizb ut-Tahrir. They are listed as terrorist organisations in Turkey.

The Hizb ut-Tahrir religious extremist organisation was established in 1952 in Palestine; its main goal is to overthrow the constitutional order in the Muslim countries and to build a single state - the Islamic Caliphate. The party is included in the lists of extremist and terrorist parties and organisations in Central Asia, Russia and the USA.

Annex 867

Kommersant, “Security Service of Ukraine is demanded to ban Islamic party Hizb ut-Tahrir”, 16 September 2009

Translation**Security Service of Ukraine is demanded to ban Islamic party Hizb ut-Tahrir**

<http://kommersant.ru/doc/1719844>

16 September 2009, 5:09 p.m.

Today, on 16 September, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs and Head of the Chief Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Gennadiy Moskal, requested the Security Service of Ukraine to ban the activities of the Islamic party Hizb ut-Tahrir in the country.

“Deputy Minister requests the Security Service of Ukraine to collect the required materials and ban the said party by court through the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine”, states the Press Service of the Main Directorate of Ministry of Internal Affairs in Crimea.

According to the data from Gennadiy Moskal, leaders of the Hizb ut-Tahrir party, unregistered in Ukraine, stated the following in the “Vozrozhdenie” [Renaissance] newspaper (issue dated 15 September): “The goal of Hizb ut-Tahrir is to revive the Islamic lifestyle by establishing the Caliphate, an Islamic state that will embody the laws of Islam and propagate the Islamic initiative throughout the world, for the entire humanity”.

The above ideas represent a flagrant violation of Article 2 of the Constitution of Ukraine and fall under Article 110 of the Criminal Code, said the police.

Gennadiy Moskal wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Security Service of Ukraine, Valentin Nalyvaichenko, where he suggested fulfilling the requirements of Article 2 of the Constitution, which says: “The territory of Ukraine is integral and inviolable within the existing borders”, and opening a criminal case based on Article 110 against the leaders of the party unregistered in Ukraine.

UNIAN

Annex 868

Radio Svoboda, “‘Krymska Svitlytsia’ is again threatened with destruction”, 30 December 2009

Translation

(Logo) Radio Svoboda (Radio Liberty)

20 May 2021, Kiev 15:54

SOCIETY

“Krymska Svitlytsia” is again threatened with destruction

<https://www.radiosvoboda.org/a/1917406.html>

30 December 2009, 11:01 a.m.

Vladimir Pritula

Simferopol – Ministry of Culture of Ukraine dismissed Viktor Kachula, editor-in-chief of “Krymska Svitlytsia”. This happened on the eve of the 17th anniversary of the establishment of the only full-fledged Ukrainian-language newspaper in Crimea. The editor’s dismissal caused outrage among the Crimean public.

In order signed by the director of the State magazine and newspaper publishing house Vitaly Satarenko and approved by the Minister of culture and tourism of Ukraine Vasily Vovkun, the reason for the dismissal of Viktor Kachula is described as “systematic violations of the requirements of orders and instructions of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine and the State magazine and newspaper publishing house without valid reasons and improper performance of official duties”.

Order of the Ministry of Culture on the dismissal of Viktor Kachula

The editor, honored journalist of Ukraine, Viktor Kachula, says that earlier government officials hinted that there were “too many presidential and patriotic topics” on the pages of the newspaper. According to him, such hard actions of the officials were formally provoked by his disagreement with the demand of the heads of the state publishing house to drastically cut the staff of the editorial office. He says that it is necessary to take into account the specifics of Crimea and, on the contrary, the staff of journalists in the newspaper should be increased, which he sought to do to no avail.

At the same time, Viktor Kachula said that due to problems with financing from the state budget this year, the newspaper has already owed 65 thousand hryvnias for printing and 25 thousand hryvnias for renting the premises. During the year, the issue of stopping the printing of the newspaper and evicting its editorial office from the premises arose from time to time. And the Crimean public has repeatedly protested against the improper funding of the only Ukrainian-language newspaper on the peninsula by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine.

Crimean public is indignant

Yesterday, Public Supervisory Board of “Krymska Svitlytsia” urged the President and Prime Minister of Ukraine to intervene in the conflict situation, and the Minister of culture and tourism to cancel the mentioned order and carry out an official investigation into the intentions of the management of the State magazine and newspaper publishing house to bring the only Ukrainian-

language publication in Crimea to bankruptcy.

Chairman of the Public Supervisory Board, head of the Crimean branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society Petr Volvach told Radio Svoboda that recently there has been an impression of deliberate actions of officials to bring the “Krymska Svitlytsia” to bankruptcy, destroy its credibility among readers, and dissolve the qualified and patriotic staff. According to him, the decision of ministerial officials to dismiss the editor, who made the “Krymska Svitlytsia” a real phenomenon in the Ukrainian culture and in the Crimean information space, causes deep indignation among the public both in the autonomy and in other regions of Ukraine.

Viktor Kachula told Radio Svoboda that he will appeal the decision of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in court and counts on journalistic solidarity. The Committee for Monitoring Press Freedom in Crimea and the Crimean Association of Free Journalists have already expressed their support for him. And the Simferopol Informational Press Centre announced that it would provide the dismissed editor with free legal assistance.

The socio-political and literary newspaper “Krymska Svitlytsia” has been published in Simferopol since 30 December 1992. For the last two years the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine became the co-founder of the newspaper and receives funds from the Ukrainian state budget to support the “Krymska Svitlytsia”. The newspaper is published weekly on 24 pages with a circulation of about 3 thousand copies. The newspaper’s staff also publishes the children’s monthly “Rodnichok”, which recently won the Crimean competition “Journalist of the year” and received a special prize from the Permanent Representative of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Annex 869

Interfax Religion, “Leader of Hizb ut-Tahrir cell detained in Tyumen”,
14 May 2010 (excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Interfax Religion**Leader of Hizb ut-Tahrir cell detained in Tyumen**

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=35555>

14 May 2010, 10:32 a.m.

Tyumen. 14 May. INTERFAX – Officers of the Regional Department of the Russian Federal Security Service Directorate (UFSB) of the Tyumen Region detained an organiser of a local branch of the Hizb ut-Tahrir international terrorist organisation.

Since 2008, the detained has been actively working to promulgate extremist ideas among regional residents, involving new protagonists in the terrorist organisation, including those who were recently released from prison, reports the Press Service of UFSB on Friday.

During the search, more than 100 copies of Hizb ut-Tahrir editions were seized from that man, most of those editions were included in the Federal List of Extremist Materials.

[...]

Annex 870

Interfax Religion, “Five Hizb ut-Tahrir members in the Chelyabinsk region will serve sentence in the penal settlement”, 4 June 2010

Translation**Interfax Religion****Five Hizb ut-Tahrir members in the Chelyabinsk region will serve sentence in the penal settlement**

www.interfax-religion.ru/print.php?act=news&id=35881

4 June 2010 11:33 a.m.

Chelyabinsk. 4 June. INTERFAX – The Chelyabinsk Regional Court has convicted five members of Hizb ut-Tahrir, the press service of the court reports.

Anzor Akiev, born in 1979, Ayrat Lukmanov, born in 1974, brothers Vadim and Salavat Khabirov, born in 1978 and 1982, as well as Vadim Nasyrov, born in 1981 were put on trial.

According to the case file, they kept prohibited religious and political literature in their apartments, including the System of Islam, the Islamic State, the Political Concept of Hizb ut-Tahrir, audio recordings of extremist songs and videos. In addition, A. Lukmanov, S. Khabirov and A. Akiev kept combat hand grenades in their apartments.

The court also found that the defendants recruited eight new members to their group. According to the court, they not only distributed extremist literature, but also conducted lectures, seminars, classes on the study of Islam and the foundations of the ideology of a terrorist organisation with believers.

“The songs, literature, videos distributed by the defendants contained negative statements about the Russian Federation, appeals to start war against non-Islamic governments, praise for shahid’s fate calls for violence against a number of Western countries, as well as for the establishment of Islamic rule throughout the world,” according to the message.

The court found A. Akiev, A. Lukmanov and S. Khabirov guilty of participation in the activities of a prohibited religious association (part 2 of Article 282-2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) and illegal acquisition and storage of ammunition (part 1 of Article 222 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). A. Akiev and S. Khabirov were sentenced to 3.5 years in a penal settlement, A. Lukmanov received 4 years in a penal settlement.

V. Khabirov and V. Nasyrov were also found guilty under part 2 of Art. 282-2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. They received shorter sentences, in particular, V. Khabirov was sentenced to two years in a penal settlement, V. Nasyrov - to one year and a half in a penal settlement.

The case of 16 volumes was received by the Chelyabinsk Regional Court on 14 August 2009, of which five volumes constituted the indictment.

As reported, in July 2008, during searches of the cell members’ houses, Hizb ut-Tahrir propaganda literature, nine shells of RGD-5 combat hand grenades, several copies of brochures on demolition, photographs of buildings of the law enforcement authorities of the Chelyabinsk region (the Main Internal Affairs Directorate, the Federal Security Service) were seized, as well as photographs of significant sites - the airport of Chelyabinsk, the dam of the Shershnevsky reservoir.

Annex 871

Interfax Religion, “Members of Hizb ut-Tahrir will be tried in the Tyumen Region”, 3 September 2010
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Interfax Religion

Members of Hizb ut-Tahrir will be tried in the Tyumen Region

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=37202>

3 September 2010, 13:05

Tyumen, 3 September, INTERFAX – the Prosecutor’s Office of the Tyumen Region submitted a criminal case to court against two members of the religious extremist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir.

“24-year-old Aziz Isin, who was already convicted in 2005 for membership in Hizb ut-Tahrir, has again attempted to organise the activities of this organisation in the region”, reported the Press Service of Prosecutor’s Office on Friday.

[...]

Annex 872

Interfax Religion, “Two members of Hizb ut-Tahrir convicted in Tyumen” 21 September 2010

Translation**Interfax Religion****Two members of Hizb ut-Tahrir convicted in Tyumen**

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=37465>

21 September 2010, 16:06

Tyumen. 21 September. INTERFAX - The Tyumen District Court sentenced two members of the religious extremist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, the Press Service of the regional Prosecutor's Office said on Tuesday.

According to the Prosecutor's Office, Aziz Isin organised the activities of a regional branch of Hizb ut-Tahrir in the Tyumen Region in January 2008.

Together with Rinat Tanishev, he promoted the goals and objectives of the organization to form a positive public opinion of it, he was involved in recruiting new people to the organization and distributing among them extremist literature.

The court found A. Isin guilty under Part 1 of Art. 282.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (organization of activities of a religious extremist organization) and sentenced him to one year and three months in a minimum-security penal colony.

R. Tanishev was convicted under Part 2 of Art. 282.2 of the Criminal Code (participation in the activities of religious extremist organization) to one year of suspended imprisonment.

Annex 873

Flot2017.com, “‘Krymskaya Svetlitsa’ is back. So far only on the Internet”, 29 October 2010

Translation

Flot2017.com (Fleet 2017)

29 October 2010 17:36

Krymskaya Svetlitsa is back. So far only on the Internet

The only Ukrainian-language newspaper in Crimea, Krymskaya Svetlitsa, resumes its publication. Readers have not seen it practically since the beginning of the year. In October, the Ministry of Culture finally reinstated the former head of the newspaper, Viktor Kachula, as editor-in-chief. Recently, the editorial board has released the first issue of the renewed Krymskaya Svetlitsa. However, it appeared only on the Internet.

The reason for this is trivial – there are no funds for printing. Last year, the newspaper was financed by one of the founders – the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine. In addition, funds are also needed to promote the site in search engines [<http://serenity.su>].

After that, state funding for the newspaper decreased until it stopped altogether. Since the beginning of the year, a little more than a dozen issues were published, which were barely similar to the previous ones, the real Svetlitsa with an 18-year history. Later on, even this newspaper also ceased its publication.

“It is necessary to launch the publication of the newspaper and fight for the reader, for the subscriber, who demands efficiency and the Crimean format. To start a regular publication of Svetlitsa and provide subscribers with issues that we owe them – after all, the newspaper has not been published for more than six months”, Viktor Kachula emphasises.

Who will pay off the debts?

Formally, only 15 issues of Svetlitsa were published this year, whereas 52 were planned, in reality – much fewer because almost all issues are doubled or tripled. The Ministry of Culture is reported to be planning to repay all debts to subscribers – and there are about 2 thousand of subscribers – in December, combining 4–5 issues in one. Viktor Kachula offers another way out – to send the newspaper free-of-charge to the current subscribers of Krymskaya Svetlitsa in the first quarter of 2011.

There is yet another problem – Krymskaya Svetlitsa is indebted to creditors. These are 65 thousand hryvnias for printing that it owes to the Simferopol printing house Taurida and 50 thousand hryvnias for the lease of editorial premises in the Artek hotel in Simferopol. Now the editorial offices are closed down, and the editorial board has already twice held planning meetings on the street, and the journalists prepare the newspaper on their home computers.

And the first Internet issue of Krymskaya Svetlitsa – after a long break – is devoted to main school problems, in particular, the situation with the construction of a Ukrainian-language lyceum in Sevastopol and the threats of Russian nationalists to close the only Ukrainian gymnasium in Simferopol. The newspaper also writes about anti-Ukrainian statements of Russian retired admirals in Sevastopol, honours the memory of the pilot, twice hero of the Soviet Union Amet Khan Sultan and talks about a concert of the Stepan Rudansky folk chapel of bandura players of the Crimean Humanities University in Yalta.

Recently, a number of heads of public organisations and civic activists of Crimea have appealed to the Ukrainian leadership with a request to save Krymskaya Svetlitsa and contribute to its revival, because without state support, the Ukrainian-language newspaper in Crimea will not survive.

Vladimir Pritula

Source:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20111125090032/http://flot2017.com/item/interesting/32241>

Annex 874

Radio Svoboda, “Ministry of Culture of Ukraine: ‘Krymska Svitlytsia’,
‘Qirim’ – what other newspaper will be shut down in Crimea?”,
12 April 2011

Translation**(Logo) Radio Svoboda (Radio Liberty)**

20 May 2021, Kiev 15:55

SOCIETY

Ministry of Culture of Ukraine: “Krymska Svitlytsia”, “Qirim” – what other newspaper will be shut down in Crimea?<https://www.radiosvoboda.org/a/3555288.html>

12 April 2011, 22:24

Vladimir Pritula

Simferopol – The newspaper “Qirim” – one of the few published in the Crimean Tatar language – is threatened with closure. The editor of the publication said that, due to a lack of funding from the state budget, the newspaper stops publishing. “Qirim” is already a second non-Russian-language state publication after “Krymska Svitlytsia” that stopped publishing in Crimea since the election of the president of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich.

The editor of the newspaper “Qirim” **Bekir Mamutov** has recently received from the State Printing House “Tavrida” an official warning about the termination of the publication due to the debt of the editorial office. He says that, without state support, no ethnic publication in Crimea will survive, but the Ukrainian government does not provide such support at present.

Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper “Qirim” Bekir Mamutov

“Since the beginning of the year, we have not received a single penny of funding. Not only is it very sad, but also outrageous because it’s an act of discrimination,” Bekir Mamutov believes.

He says that he envies his colleagues from Crimean Russian-language publications, for whose support this year the autonomous region's budget has allocated about UAH 4,000,000, and funding has already begun.

The newspaper “Qirim” is one of two publications published in the autonomous region in the Crimean Tatar language. Since 2002, it has been subsidized by the State Committee for Ethnic and Religious Affairs of Ukraine. However, as a result of President Yanukovich’s reorganisation of the central authorities in December last year, the State Committee ceased to exist. The head of state ordered to transfer its functions to the Ministry of Culture to protect the rights of national minorities.

However, the Ministerial Press Service reported that the reform process is still ongoing, and the transfer of functions of the former State Committee for Ethnic and Religious Affairs to the Ministry of Culture has not been completed. The head of the press service Elena Cherednichenko does not know when this process will end, but until this happens, the newspaper “Qirim” cannot apply for subsidies from the Ministry of Culture. The presidential decree on reforming the central executive authorities was issued more than 4 months ago – back on 9 December last year.

Officials of the Ministry of Culture kicked out “Krymskas Svitlytsia” to the Internet.

Formally, another Crimean publication, the only Ukrainian-language newspaper in the autonomous region,

“Krymska Svitlytsia”, has a better chance of receiving budget funds. The Ministry of Culture of Ukraine is its co-founder, and the State newspaper and magazine publishing house of the Ministry of Culture is its publisher.

However, since April 2010, which coincided with the time of the change of power, the funding and publication of the newspaper have stopped. The new heads of the Ministry and its publishing house have failed to resume the publication of “Krymska Svitlytsia” through the course of the year. Moreover, due to debts, the newspaper’s editorial office in Simferopol was closed down six months ago.

Viktor Kachula, Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper “Krymska Svitlytsia”

Viktor Kachula, Editor-in-Chief of “Krymska Svitlytsia”, is disappointed. “The publishing complex, computers, premises are idle – three well-equipped rooms for work,” he says. “It’s not just that it's not thrifty, it's not proper!”. But at the same time, despite all these paranormal conditions, the team is working. The team continues to publish the newspaper on the Internet. This year 11 issues have already been released. This Friday, the 12th issue of “Krymska Svitlytsia” will be released.

Neither the press service of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine nor its state newspaper and magazine publishing house know when the paper version will finally be released. Director of the publishing house **Viktoria Karaseva** said that the certificate of the budget programme has not yet been approved – a document without which it is impossible to transfer funds from the State budget, and all questions about the financing of “Krymska Svitlytsia” are forwarded to the Ministry of Culture. In response to journalists’ requests, officials of the Ministry of Culture recommend them to contact the publisher – the State newspaper and magazine publishing house.

Annex 875

Intentionally omitted

Annex 876

Radio Liberty, “Hizb ut-Tahrir regional leader arrested in Tajikistan”,
15 June 2011

Hizb ut-Tahrir Regional Leader Arrested In Tajikistan

rferl.org/a/hizb_ut-tahrir_regional_leader_arrested_n_tajikistan/24235600.html

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June 15, 2011 09:09 GMT

DUSHANBE -- The alleged leader in Tajikistan of the banned Islamic organization Hizb ut-Tahrir was arrested by Tajik police last week, RFE/RL's Tajik Service reports.

Tajik Interior Ministry press service chief Mahmadullo Asadulloev told RFE/RL on June 14 that Sharifjon Yoqubov, 43, was detained on June 8 in Dushanbe.

He said Yoqubov is from the Bobojon Ghafurov district in Tajikistan's northern Sughd Province and moved with his family to Dushanbe last year.

Asadulloev said Yoqubov and his followers prepared and distributed leaflets on the streets of Dushanbe.

He said Yoqubov's arrest became possible after his online correspondence with Ata Abu ar-Rushta, Hizb ut-Tahrir's London-based leader, was monitored by Tajik security services.

Yoqubov graduated from Khujand State University and is a Russian-language teacher by profession.

He has spent 10 years in prison for being an active member of Hizb ut-Tahrir, which was banned in Tajikistan in 2001.

His sister, Dilbar Yoqubova, said that after his arrest his three daughters, aged between four and 16, disappeared. She said police might have detained them to pressure her brother to talk.

Some 20 Hizb ut-Tahrir activists have been detained in Tajikistan so far this year and sentenced to up to 20 years in prison.

Police arrested 11 Hizb ut-Tahrir members in Sughd alone last month.

Lawyer Fayziniso Vohidova has chronicled the arrests of Hizb ut-Tahrir activists since 1999.

She told RFE/RL on June 14 that the movement has a very complex structure and it appears as though the people sentenced in Tajikistan as members of Hizb ut-Tahrir are only local leaders, while the real leadership lives abroad.

Vohidova said all detainees and suspects say they do not know the identity of their leader.

In January, a court sentenced Yusufjon Hafizov, then identified as the Hizb ut-Tahrir leader in Tajikistan, to 18 years in prison.

But the authorities said later that Hafizov, who like Yoqubov is from Bobojon Ghafurov, was only the Hizb ut-Tahrir leader in Sughd.

*Read more in Tajik [**here**](#)*

Annex 877

Avdet, “Crimeans are left without Crimea”, 20 June 2011

Translation

AVDET

Crimeans are left without Crimea

20 June 2011 12:57

On 7 July 1989, for the first time after the crime and tragedy of 18 May 1944, a newspaper in the Crimean Tatar language was published in Crimea. The regional party leadership gave it the status of insert to its print media, “Krymskaya Pravda”, and gave it a universal devalued Soviet name – “Dostluk” (Friendship).

Despite strict surveillance and censorship, the editorial staff of the first post-deportation Crimean Tatar national newspaper for two and a half years – until the collapse of the USSR – managed to preserve the priority of the corresponding ethnic orientation and interests. As soon as it was possible, the name of the newspaper was changed to “Qirim”.

Since the end of 1991, the centralised and targeted financing of the newspaper ceased. Funds were provided from the Republic’s budget, which were allocated for the program for the return and resettlement of Crimean repatriates. This funding was highly irregular and unpredictable. Debts for printing services and wage arrears became a regular occurrence.

The situation did not change much even after the newspaper was switched to state budget funding in 2004. Moreover, as the funding was increased, the newspaper “Qirim” started to be published twice a week.

“Today, when only two newspapers are published in the Crimean Tatar language – one weekly and the other twice a week – the situation cannot be described other than as pathetic and discriminatory,” says Bekir Mamutov, Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper “Qirim”. The newspaper “Qirim” has an opportunity to reach the furthest Crimean village, it performs social functions, partially inherent to the national theatre, museum, library, national school and other Crimean Tatar national institutions in the aggregate. Of course, the newspaper “Qirim” performs its own “innate” informative function as well. It is equally important that the newspaper contributes to the maintenance and strengthening of the language environment in Crimean Tatar families. If we consider the fact that the Crimean Tatar language was included in the UNESCO list of endangered languages, this circumstance alone should have prompted the Ukrainian government to maintain the viability of the national press”.

Since January 2011, the newspaper “Qirim” has been experiencing a particularly harsh financial crisis. The financing situation has never been so dramatic. The ethnic press, especially when it comes to a small people, cannot live without subsidies, cannot function as a business project. Out of the planned budgetary funds amounting to UAH 375 thousand (which allows paying minimum wages to employees), not a penny has been paid to the newspaper over the past six months. By the way, the parliamentary newspaper “Krymskie Izvestia”, which is published in the language of interethnic communication and has a one-time circulation (which is about two-thirds of the circulation of the newspaper “Qirim”) is planned to receive subsidies amounting to UAH 1 million 800 thousand in 2011...

Source: <https://avdet.org/2011/06/20/krymchan-ostavili-bez-kryma/>

Annex 878

Avdet, “Open letter addressed to Ukrainian authorities”, 18 July 2011

Translation**AVDET****Open letter**

18 July 2011, 17:02

<https://avdet.org/2011/07/18/otkrytoe-pismo/>*To the President of Ukraine***Viktor YANUKOVICH,***To the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ukraine***Nikolay AZAROV***To the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea***Vasily DZHARTY**

We, representatives of the expert community of Ukraine, appeal to you with regard to the dramatic situation that has developed around one of the two currently existing newspapers in the Crimean Tatar language, i.e. the newspaper “Qirim” (Crimea).

22 years ago, on 7 July 1989, for the first time after the flagitious deportation in 1944, a newspaper in the Crimean Tatar language was published in Crimea. Since the end of 1991, the financing of this newspaper started to come from the Republic’s budget funds that were allocated for the program of the return and resettlement of Crimean repatriates, but it was irregular and unpredictable. At the beginning of the year, debts for printing services and wage arrears increased and became a regular occurrence.

The situation did not change much even after the newspaper was transferred to state (largely extended) budget funding in 2004: it usually started in late March – early April. However, as the funding was increased, the newspaper “Qirim” started to be published twice a week since that very year.

Since January 2011, the newspaper’s funding has almost stopped, which did not happen even in the hardest crisis periods of the 1990s. Out of the planned budgetary funds amounting to UAH 375 thousand (which allows paying minimum wages to employees), not a penny has been paid to the newspaper over the past seven months.

The newspaper “Qirim” contributes to the maintenance and strengthening of the language environment in around four thousand Crimean Tatar families. This is especially important given the fact that the Crimean Tatar language is included in the UNESCO list of endangered languages.

The ethnic press, especially when it comes to a small people, cannot live without subsidies, cannot function as a business project. The ethnic press is supported around the world and in Europe. The Ukrainian state also guarantees support for periodicals published in national

languages, which is set out in a number of laws.

We ask for your assistance in resolving the issue of the further existence of the “Qirim” newspaper as soon as possible. We are convinced that such a decision is a matter of honour and reputation of the Ukrainian state.

Natalya BELITSER, expert of the Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy (Kiev)

Gulnara BEKIROVA, Professor at the Department of History of the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University (Simferopol)

Evgeny ZAKHAROV, Co-Chairman of the Kharkov Human Rights Group, Member of the Board of the International Society Memorial

Joseph ZISELS, Vice President of the Congress of Ethnic Communities of Ukraine (Kharkov)

Mikhailo GONCHAR, Center NOMOS (Sevastopol), consultant to the Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine (1996-2000) (Kiev)

Yulia TISHCHENKO, Head of Civil Society Programs of the Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research (Kiev)

Lilya BUDZHUROVA, Chairman of the Crimean Free Journalists Association (Simferopol)

Igor SEMIVOLOS, Executive Director of the Center for Middle East Studies (Kiev)

Sergiy DANILOV, Center for Middle Eastern Studies (Kiev)

Tatiana KHORUNZHAYA, Editor-in-Chief of the “Forum of Nations” newspaper (Kiev)

Olga DUKHNICH, Lecturer at the Department of General Psychology and the Department of Political Science and International Relations, Vernadsky Taurida National University (Simferopol)

Irina BRUNOVA-KALISETSKAYA, Candidate of Psychological Sciences, Senior Lecturer at the Department of General Psychology, Taurida National University, Coordinator of the Peacekeeping Education Section of the Eastern European Network of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflicts (Simferopol)

Igor TODOROV, Professor (Donetsk)

Gulnar NAZAROVA, Head of the Chernivtsi Regional Public Organisation “Prava Ludyny” (Human Rights) (Chernivtsi)

Myroslava ANTONOVYCH, Director of the Center for International Human Rights Advocacy, Head of the Department of International Law of the National University “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy” (Kiev)

Kyrylo BULKIN, non-governmental organisation “Mamai” (Kiev)

Sergey KULIK, “NOMOS” Analytical Center (Sevastopol)

Svitlana DUBYNA, Chairman of the Board of the Vinnytsia non-governmental organisation “Information and Education Center “VYS”” (Vinnytsia)

Victor PUSHKAR, Candidate of Psychological Sciences, leading scientific consultant of CIMC (City Information and Methodological Center) “Vsesvit” (Kiev)

Andriy DIDENKO, Program Coordinator of the Kharkov Human Rights Group (Boryspil),

Bohdana KOSTIUK, Journalist (Kiev), Member of the European Journalists Association, Natalia Pozniak-Khomenko, Journalist (Kiev)

Artur RUDZITSKY, President of the of European Journalists Association (Kiev)

Dmytro GORBACHEV, Candidate in Art History, Professor

Annex 879

The Independent, “The missing: Each year, 275,000 Britons disappear”,
23 October 2011

The missing: Each year, 275,000 Britons disappear

 independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/missing-each-year-275-000-britons-disappear-1801010.html

October 23, 2011

Odd place, Britain. Every day, 13 million CCTV cameras track our movements. We're PIN-numbered, databased, credit-rated, nannied, Neighbourhood Watched, Facebooked, emailed and GPS-ed. You wouldn't think any of us could slip away unnoticed. But we do, in ever-increasing quantities. An Independent on Sunday investigation has established that the numbers of Britons who disappear each year is now at record levels.

Missing People, the charity that helps both the disappeared and those left behind, told us that 250,000 missing persons reports each year – more than 30,000 higher than any previous total – is "probably an underestimate"; others put the total nearer 275,000. This, the equivalent of the entire population of Plymouth being spirited away, means that, across the country, one person goes missing every two minutes. The vast majority are swiftly found, or return of their own volition, but many don't. Some disappear for decades, and sources, including some inside the police, say the number of people in Britain who have been missing from family, friends and usual haunts for more than a year is at least 16,000 and could be as many as 20,000.

Among them are people like Melanie Hall, last seen in a Bathclub nightclub in 1996, whose parents had to endure 13 years of waiting and wondering before her remains were found, a week ago, beside the M5. She had been murdered. Nor does death always bring closure. At any one time, there are an estimated 1,000 unidentified bodies lying in the country's mortuaries and hospitals. Many have been there for years – unknown, unclaimed citizens.

The long-term missing inhabit a looking-over-their-shoulder world of false names, cash-in-hand jobs, hostels and short lets. For their families, they leave behind not only trauma, grief, guilt, anger and despair, but also, if they are breadwinners, more practical problems. Missing people are deemed neither dead nor properly alive, so salaries are stopped, insurance companies won't pay out, bills can't be paid and corporate "helplines" won't discuss the disappeared's affairs because of the Data Protection Act. But, most of all, the long-term missing leave behind an aching sense of mystery: what has become of them, and why did they go?

This is the story of Britain's long-term disappeared – of people such as Joyce Wells, Alan Hobbs and Janet Cowley; of those as young as seven-year-old Daniel Entwhistle, missing from his Great Yarmouth home since May 2003, or as elderly as 88-year-old Mary Ferns, missing from West Lothian for 16 months now. All an agonising riddle. Why did the Gloucester librarian Angela Bradley leave her spectacles in her car, the keys in the ignition, and walk away one January day in 1995? What happened last November to Quentin Adams, a 40-year-old father of three from Banchory, Aberdeenshire? He popped out to buy cigarettes and has not been seen since. And where on earth is the 14-year-old Doncaster schoolboy Andrew Gosden?

Some 93 per cent of the children who go missing do not live in a two-parent household, and single children are more likely to run away than those with brothers and sisters. Andrew fell into neither category, happily living, according to testimony from his caring family, with his mother, father and elder sister, Charlie. He was doing well at school, and no one had noticed him behaving in any way that would set alarm bells ringing. And yet, one day two Septembers ago, he left for school, waited for his parents to go to their work as speech therapists, returned to the house, changed his clothes, went to a cash machine, withdrew £200 of his savings, and boarded a train to London. We know this because he was seen on CCTV arriving at King's Cross, a slight figure dressed in black jeans and T-shirt. No one has seen him since. The despair, the not knowing, hit his father, Kevin, like a truck. He tried to commit suicide, hanging himself from the banisters, and his life was saved only because the vicar – who had a key to the house – arrived at that moment.

The efforts to find Andrew could not have been greater. Police were swiftly alerted, as was Missing People and local media. His face is on the web, on posters, and on 15,000 leaflets that were distributed in London by three coachloads of family, friends, schoolmates and teachers, who travelled to London and searched for him a year after his disappearance. His 14-year-old face stares from a page on the Missing People website, increasingly a reminder of what he once was, rather than an aid to recognising him now. The Andrew who left the house in his school uniform is no longer the Andrew who might be found. So an age-progressed face will feature on a new leaflet, to be emailed to snooker halls and, if permission is granted, to be handed out at a Muse gig, one of Andrew's favoured bands.

Back in Doncaster, his family keep his childish things, and the clothes that will no longer fit him, in a room unchanged since that day in September 2007. They can still look and hope. What they cannot do is grieve. Kevin Gosden told us: "We have all reacted differently in our house. It's been a battle with depression for me. I haven't reached the point where I can give up – there's always another chance to find him. Sometimes it feels like we're going round and round in circles, like we're trapped in a work by Escher."

Children make up the bulk of the missing persons reports in Britain. But, as teenagers who stay out a night or two from their care or foster home, or who sleep on a friend's sofa to cool down after a row with a parent, they are also likely to be the cases that are resolved within a few days. Teenage runaways are overwhelmingly female: 71 per cent of missing 13- to 17-year-olds are girls. With adults, it is different. Men predominate, with 73 per cent of all disappeared people over the age of 24 being male. Adult missing cases are also far less likely to be resolved quickly, or at all. A 2003 study found that only 20 per cent of missing adults traced by Missing People decided to return to the place they had left, and 41 per cent of those located were not prepared to make contact with those who were looking for them. The conclusion is that they're fleeing something – in their own minds or in reality – far more deep-seated than the cause of a teenager's tiff with Mum, Dad, a step-parent or friends.

There have always been the elderly and confused, the alcoholics, drug addicts and obsessive loners who drift out of contact, until the family, wishing to try again, finds there is no forwarding address. And there will always be the utterly inexplicable disappearances – people such as

Anne Simpson, a mother of 60, who went for a walk near her home in Ingoldmells, Lincolnshire, in September 2004 and never returned.

But the most intriguing of the missing are those ordinary folk who have some discernible pressure in their lives, but one which seems on the surface no worse than that experienced by the millions who simply keep battling on. It might be job stress, money worries (the recession is a major cause of a rise in missings), or relationship breakdown. But what is it that tips them over some invisible edge and compels them to make a sudden bolt for the door? And what is it like to be the family left behind?

To find out, we sat down with Anne and Peter Langridge, sister and nephew of Bernard Coomber, who went missing in January this year. His story contains many of the ingredients of other missing cases. You could call it "A Very Average Disappearance".

Bernard was 55, unmarried, and lived alone in Sevenoaks, Kent. He was an outdoor person, who often went walking and the job he liked best was landscape gardening. "That was his first love," says Anne, "but he had back problems, so he went into a factory that made parts for showers. He worked for an agency that made him redundant; he was taken on again when the work picked up, then they made him redundant again." By early this year, he had not worked for two years and "had totally run out of money". So she gave him £50.

One day in late January Anne was called by one of Bernard's neighbours. The woman could get no reply at his house. Anne went round, let herself in, and found the house empty. On the kitchen table were laid out Bernard's mobile, and beside it was the £50 Anne had lent him. He was, she explained, a proud man and hated accepting money.

"He took nothing with him," says Anne. "Not a bank card, small change, not a rucksack or holdall. He just walked out with whatever he'd got on. His coats were still in the house. And it was a bitterly cold day."

It was, in a phrase used by so many families of the missing, "totally out of character". Peter says: "He was a loner, really. He led a simple life, but he was quite a grounded sort of person." He was, however, "a bit down, having problems finding a job", says Peter. And, like many on benefits, things did not run smoothly. Anne says: "He had flu at Christmas and, because he didn't sign on by phone, they signed him off and he didn't get his money. So, within a month, there was no money coming in ... he didn't get on with the man at the Jobcentre and wanted to be referred to another one, but they wouldn't allow that." Bernard's last words to Anne were: "I've got myself in a mess, and I'll get myself out of it."

Like quite a few of the mature missing, Bernard had been a sort of carer, to his father, who died seven years ago. "Bernard did have one girlfriend," says Anne, "but, sadly, my dad made that one fizzle out. He was frightened of being left on his own." Instead, with his money problems, bad back and a troublesome recent hernia operation, it was Bernard who was left on his own.

Kent Police have carried out extensive searches, traced all possible contacts, travelled to interview Bernard's friends up north, talked to his doctor, publicised his details, and checked any bodies that have turned up. Appeals have appeared in local newspapers, on the net, in *The Big Issue*, and on posters besides the paths where he used to walk. But nothing. Anne says: "My only feeling is that he may have taken his own life in the old quarry, where he knew he wouldn't be found, because he wouldn't want to put me through the cost of a funeral. If he's taken his own life, he'll have put himself somewhere we won't find him for a long time."

As soon as the leaves are off the trees, police will use a helicopter with thermal-imaging equipment to see if any remains can be found in Bernard's favourite rural spots. Anne and Peter say that Missing People (who call regularly), and the police, both the Kent force and the National Policing Improvement Agency's missing persons bureau, "could not have done more".

The offices of the charity Missing People are the closest this country has to a nerve centre for the disappeared. Above a supermarket on a busy west London street is an operation that looks like a police incident room. Phones are constantly manned, and, on the wall, there are wipeboards with lists of names, and when and where they were last seen. Missing People, founded 20 years ago in the wake of the disappearance of Suzy Lamplugh, who lived near by, runs three helplines – for young runaways, missing adults, and the families of the disappeared, all manned 24 hours a day. They receive 120,000 calls a year. The chief executive, Martin Houghton-Brown, says they can barely cope with the volume.

In the early hours of last Monday morning, for instance, the two volunteers had 30 calls in an hour. They included sightings, relatives making initial reports and the missing phoning in. A recent sample: "James", 13, missing from care and sleeping rough on a park bench, angry and upset, who agreed to be put in touch with a social worker; "Paula", a long-term disappeared who had swallowed a large amount of paracetamol and drink, who eventually allowed Missing People to call an ambulance; "Adrian", 50, who had walked out on his wife, but wanted to let her know he was safe; and "Aina", 24, from Bradford, whose parents had her booked on a flight that night to go to a forced marriage. She was frantic; Missing People put her in touch with organisations such as the Asian Women's Domestic Helpline.

Mr Houghton-Brown and his policy and research director, Geoff Newiss, are clear about what needs to be done to help Britain's missing and their families. First, a government department needs to take responsibility for the issue. Second, comprehensive information on the missing needs collating and analysing centrally (we are better at keeping tabs on missing cars than missing people, according to Helen Southworth, Labour MP for

Warrington South and a long-time campaigner for the missing). Third, all agencies must have a duty to co-operate. And, fourth, underpinning all this, these responsibilities need to be statutory. "It means resources," says Mr Houghton-Brown, "but we're talking about people dying every day."

Adults, unless illegality is involved, have a perfect right to go missing, assume a new identity, and live out of contact with their former friends and family. (One man who disappeared told Missing People when he was traced: "How dare you look for me!" – and threatened to sue.) This has fed the myth that the police regard any missing case which is not that of a child, or where a crime is suspected, as beyond their remit. It may once have been true, but not now. In Bramshill, Hampshire, the NPIA's missing persons bureau logs and helps investigate cases. And it is thanks, in part, to its work that families such as Bernard Coomber's testify to the lengths to which most forces go to find their lost loved one.

Down in Surrey, police still keep active Operation Scholar, the search for Ruth Wilson, a sixth-former who went missing 14 years ago. She left Dorking just after 4pm on 27 November 1995, and, instead of going home, took a taxi to an isolated pub on Box Hill. Intriguingly, she had ordered flowers for her parents to be delivered two days later. More significantly, police later learned that Ruth, the bookish-looking daughter of two teachers, was in the habit of going to the remote spot on the way home from school. (As an example of the almost limitless trials facing families of missing persons, the Wilsons were asked if they were willing to appear on a game show where the audience would vote on the best step the family could next take to try to get their daughter back. They declined.)

Although Missing People uses a specialist in age-progressed likenesses to portray people missing over the long term, there is a limit to what it, and the police, can do. So families hand out leaflets, put up posters, tramp the streets, offer rewards (£10,000 is not an uncommon amount), hire private investigators (an extensive search can cost more than £15,000), and even, as Kent Police told us, consult mediums. They also start groups on Facebook, and launch websites such as the one for Nicola Payne, who went off to collect clothes for her baby in December 1991, took a short cut across fields, and has not been seen since. Among the poignant messages on the site is one from her son Owen – now 17, but just seven months old when his mother disappeared: "I envy my older cousins who remember her well, and they tell me what a fun-loving girl she was... My one wish would be to have my mum found and to be able to understand the confusion, mystery and heartbreak of the past 17 years."

Some do return. About 10 disappeared persons a week are found through the work of Missing People, among them Billy Andrews, who went missing from his family after his marriage broke up. He began sleeping rough, and defied all the efforts of his mother, Kathleen, and his four sisters to find him. Twelve years went by, and then Kathleen saw an advertisement for Missing People and rang. Within four weeks, the charity's case managers had found him. Kathleen says: "One day I was watching my favourite soap when the phone rang. It was Billy. We both wept." Billy says: "I was so happy when I got the phone call from Missing People telling me that my mum was trying to find me. To be

back in touch with her and my sisters after so long was a dream come true." So why did he lose touch? He felt he had let them down and was ashamed of the state he was in. He is now settled, and has remarried. "It is," says Kathleen, "a second chance for all of us."

Thousands of Billies, Bernards, Ruths and Andrews will join the ranks of the long-term missing this year. Maybe it isn't so curious that they can elude all the tabs kept on us, all of our petty nannying and risk assessments. We may have officials logging missing cars, we might microchip our dogs, and indelibly mark our possessions, but we're awfully casual about lost humans. After all, in 2009 there is no government department responsible for listing and finding them. Odd place, Britain.

The trafficked girls: They all exhibit a vulnerable prettiness

Among the passport pictures of the disappeared staring out from the Missing People web pages a sizeable number are of teenage girls of Far Eastern origin. Xia Wang, 17, has been missing from Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, since November 2006; Qin Wang, 16, from Bournemouth since January 2007; Yan He, 17, from Worthing since July 2007; Dung Thi Nguyen, 17, from Catford since April 2007; Lihua Hi, 16, from Birmingham since June 2006. There are many others. Having been brought to this country illegally, such girls – whose only common characteristic, says Missing People, is their region of origin and their vulnerable prettiness – are warned by those who transported them to trust absolutely no one. They are taken into care, but, a short while later, are often seen getting into a car driven by an older male oriental. They have been trafficked.

Britain's unclaimed bodies: They lie refrigerated in Britain's mortuaries

Who was the man known as Mr Seagull, whose body was found on Chesil Beach, Dorset, in 2002? Who was the white man aged between 30 and 40 killed at Canterbury by the London-bound train in October 2001? Who was the man whose badly burnt remains were found on Parley Common, Dorset, when firefighters tackled a heathland blaze in August 2006? Their bodies, and hundreds more, lie refrigerated in Britain's mortuaries, awaiting identification. One reason there are so many is because there is no database of the DNA of missing people, which Dr Tim Clayton of the Forensic Science Service has described as "a national disgrace". And an investigation in Scotland by the *Daily Record* last January found that police there have the DNA of just 34 of 450 long-term missing cases on their books.

THE DISAPPEARED...

Kevin Fasting

Age at disappearance: 50

Last Seen: 21 November 2003, leaving his Merseyside home for work.

Background: The father of three called himself "the worst father in the world" in a note found after he went missing.

Laura Haines

Age at Disappearance: 30

Last Seen: At her home in Bristol on 23 February 1997.

Background: Laura left two daughters behind. Investigators have looked into whether her disappearance is linked to previous relationship break-ups.

Alexander Sloley

Age at Disappearance: 16

Last Seen: Alexander was last seen by a friend in Edmonton, north London, on 2 August 2008.

Background: Alexander's was one of the first cases to be publicised on nearly 13.5m milk cartons at Iceland, the supermarket chain.

Quentin Adams

Age at Disappearance: 40

Last Seen: Buying cigarettes in Banchory on 6 November 2008.

Background: The used-car salesman had been living with his sister, and left three children behind. He disappeared without his mobile phone or passport.

Joyce Wells

Age at disappearance: 72

Last Seen: At her Bexhill home on 22 November 2008.

Background: Joyce was about to visit her daughter but failed to make the trip. She left personal effects, including her handbag, behind.

Luke Durbin

Age at Disappearance: 19

Last Seen: Luke was last seen early on 12 May 2006 after a night clubbing with friends in Ipswich.

Background: Luke had gone missing before, though only for one week and in that time he had remained in contact with his sister. His mother has led the media campaign to locate him, appearing on TV appeals on numerous occasions.

Liz Chau

Age at Disappearance: 19

Last Seen: Walking to her home in West Ealing, London, 16 April 1999.

Background: Liz, a student at Thames Valley University, went missing shortly after handing in coursework and meeting a friend for a drink.

Bernard Coomber

Age at disappearance: 54

Last Seen: Around 10 January 2008, near his home in Kent.

Background: Struggled with unemployment. 'Missing' status means Anne, his sister, cannot sell or let his house.

Robbie Carroll

Age at Disappearance: 40

Last Seen: He disappeared from his home in Lincolnshire on 20 February 2006.

Background: The Cambridge graduate, who specialised in Italian Renaissance literature, had appeared unwell, according to friends. He was badly affected by the death of his mother.

Nicola Payne

Age at Disappearance: 18

Last Seen: Leaving her parents' home in Coventry on 14 December 1991.

Background: A family website carries messages. A man was arrested in 2007, but the case is still open.

James Nutley

Age at Disappearance: 25

Last Seen: In Tenby, 24 October 2004.

Background: James was with around 20 other keen golfers on an annual trip to Tenby, West Wales. He failed to return to their hotel after a night out with friends, and his driver's licence was later found on the town's South Beach.

Ruth Wilson

Age at Disappearance: 16

Last Seen: Leaving her home in Betchworth in November 1995.

Background: Family raised alarm after she missed school; it was found she took a taxi to an isolated beauty spot.

Andrew Dill

Age at Disappearance: 38

Last Seen: 28 April 2003, at Hednesford train station, en route to his home in Birmingham.

Background: Andrew, a father of three, left no indication of his plans, but police have focused on Manchester, Wolverhampton and Cannock – as well as the Midlands area.

Paige Chivers

Age at Disappearance: 15

Last Seen: Leaving her Blackpool home, August 2007.

Background: Paige left home with a packed bag. Police have followed up sightings – and the possibility she may have joined a travelling fair.

Annex 880

Den, “Lesya’s house is being destroyed! Selective repairs at the poet’s Yalta Museum were last made 27 years ago”, No. 49 (3692),
21 March 2012 (excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Original in Ukrainian

Den (The Day)

No. 49 (3692)

Wednesday, 21 March 2012

DAILY ALL-UKRAINIAN NEWSPAPER

Our website: <http://www.day.kiev.ua>;<http://incognita.day.kiev.ua>E-mail of “Den” (“The Day”): master@day.kiev.ua

[...]

“Den” [The Day]

[...]

PROBLEM

PHOTO FROM THE WEBSITE KRIM.BIZ.UA

Lesya’s house is being destroyed!

Selective repairs at the poet’s Yalta Museum were last made 27 years ago.

One of the four Ukrainian museums dedicated to the life and work of the world-famous poetess Lesya Ukrainka is going to rack and ruin in front of everyone (the Yalta museum was opened to mark the 120th anniversary of the poetess’ birth, in 1991).

“We have sounded the alarms about the state of the house-museum since 2005,” said Oleksandra VISICH, Head of the Lesya Ukrainka Literary and Memorial Museum in Yalta. “The outstanding Ukrainian poetess did not spend much time here, but the life within these walls was very fruitful. Crimea may be called one of the cradles of Lesya Ukrainka’s creative activity, because it is here that the cycles “Crimean Memories”, “Crimean Echoes”, the story “Over the Sea” and the dramatic scene “Iphigenia in Taurida” were written, “Cain” by George Gordon Byron and “Macbeth” by William Shakespeare were translated into Ukrainian. She was comfortable in the estate of the merchant Leshchinskaya, where Lesya lived in rented accommodation; she would go out to beautiful balconies decorated with carved wooden platbands and admire the sea views. Not long ago, visitors to our museum used to go out to the balconies, but now it has become life-threatening to do this! The condition worsened especially after the prolonged February storms and frosts, which were unprecedented for Yalta, due to which the walls were covered with ice. Moisture penetrated inside, covered the cracked ceilings and walls of the museum halls with mold, and this even worsened their poor condition.”

“However, in preparation for the celebration of the 140th anniversary of the poetess in 2010, a resolution of the Verkhovna Rada was issued, stating in one of its clauses: “until 1 February 2011, the measures shall be taken to ensure the repair of the Lesya Ukrainka Museum in Yalta.”

“If it’s written, it doesn’t mean it’s done. ...There were no “measures to ensure the repair”, and, consequently, the repair of the building itself, which is 126 years old, was not carried out! The last selective repair was made twenty-seven years ago. Since then, the ceilings have become unserviceable, the building has been declared unsafe, we have to close some of the museum premises, and visitors no longer see the exhibitions located there.”

Let me remind you that the Lesya Ukrainka Museum exists as a department of the Yalta Historical and Literary Museum. For more than twenty years, it has become a tourist attraction of the resort, which is actively visited by tourists from different countries. Various expositions are constantly updated here, revealing new pages of the poetess' work. The project "Literary Museums of Ukraine on a Visit to Yalta" was implemented successfully, and, as part thereof, the exhibitions "Manor Estate of the Kosach Family" (together with the Kolodyazhnensky Literary and Memorial Museum of Lesya Ukrainka), "Crimea as Viewed by Kotsyubynsky" (with the Chernihiv Literary and Memorial Museum of M. Kotsyubynsky), "Someone's White, Someone's Black" (with the Chernivtsi Memorial Museum of Olga Kobylyanskaya). Employees of the museum take part in numerous municipal and all-Ukrainian fetes ("Seven Strings", "Lesya's Autumn"), hold annual scientific conferences. The folk theatre "Seven Muses", which has received the status of folk collective, has worked at the museum for seven years. On the basis of the museum, the first Ukrainian school in the city was formed; the museum spaces were turned into additional classrooms for students of the Crimean State Humanitarian Institute; activists of the society "Prosvita", the Union of Ukrainian Women, and the Crimean Club of Ukrainian Creators of Yalta met here.

"For fifteen consecutive years (in early October), the festival "Lesya's Autumn" was held. In the last two years, the Ministry of Culture has choked off funding for the Crimean Museum to hold this public event, which draws attention to the outstanding name not only in Ukrainian, but also in the world culture."

"Previously, the Ministry of Culture not only funded the festival, but also formed its programme. Owing to this, each fete was rich and informative. Residents and guests of Yalta could see the entire creative palette: from famous folk groups to ballet performances of the Donetsk Opera and Ballet Theater named after A. Solovyanenko. But life changes, and the festival, having become a coveted autumn event, has probably exhausted itself or needs to change its format. There was information that such an event would be held in other regions of Ukraine. If so, we can only express our regrets. We try to compensate for the current situation in various ways. We draw attention to the work of Lesya Ukrainka through a reading contest, hold the fete "Seven Strings", and open the doors to everyone during the "Night of Museums". This year, the 141st birthday of the poetess was celebrated modestly, with the traditional fete "Seven Strings", which included a presentation of books dedicated to the work of Lesya Ukrainka, written by Svetlana Kocherga, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor of the Crimean Humanitarian University."

Today, the museum staff lives a bright creative life. However, if the problem with the repair of the museum is not solved in the future, the walls of the museum will be destroyed altogether. Lesya's shelter, where she drew inspiration for creating immortal lines, is about to collapse. This attitude to the memorial house suggests sad thoughts that someone needs a "delicious" place in the centre of Yalta, near the seashore. Being put, as they say, on its edge, the house will be demolished or modernised as rudely and clumsily as, for example, the adjacent house of the composer Spendiarov, in the same street (8 Yekaterininskaya), above which there are buildings of the "collectible dwelling", according to the sales department of the "Composer's House" (in a colourful poster just a few meters from the memorial tablet). Probably, someone is itching to build a "collectible dwelling" on the site of the unique old estate, which adds a special charm to this corner of the city, but does not generate any profit, which fact is a big disadvantage today. And, seemingly, the state is unconcerned with the special cultural value – the Museum of the outstanding daughter of the Ukrainian people, unfortunately.

Lyudmyla OBUKHOVSKA, Yalta-Simferopol, specially for "Den" ("The Day")

Annex 881

Intentionally omitted

Annex 882

Taurica, “Dzhemilev’s opponent is delegated to the board of the Republican Committee of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens”, 20 February 2013
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Dzhemilev's opponent is delegated to the board of the Republican Committee of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens

<http://taurica.net/45348-Opponent-Dzhemileva-delegirovan-v-kollegiyu-Reskomnaca.html>

20 February 2013

[...]

“Now there finally appears to be an open-minded trend – increasingly more Crimean Tatars start working in governmental authorities in one form or another, however, this time quotas are not given to the entourage of the Mejlis’ leaders but based on personal and professional qualities. I am convinced that this approach will quicken the settlement of compatriots and help us build a common house rather than a temporary structure on the outskirts to which Crimean Tatars were driven by the long-time leader of the Mejlis. Then, after revealing the wounds on the people’s body, he introduced a practice of begging the entire world for handouts on behalf of Crimean Tatars. This fascination - apart from making the entourage of the Mejlis’ leader richer - did nothing positive for Crimean Tatars themselves. The goals of the Mejlis’ leaders have been at odds with the people’s aspirations for a long time. If we want to solve the Crimean Tatar people’s problems, we need to follow our own constructive path and pay no attention to the political games of Dzhemilev and his entourage”, Ruslan Balbek stressed.

[...]

Annex 883

URA.RU, “Future Caliphate state will do everything to take these lands from the Russian invaders”, 22 March 2013
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

URA.RU

Future Caliphate state will do everything to take these lands from the Russian invaders<https://ura.news/articles/1036259287>

Census of radical Islamists of Urals 2013. Security officials of the Ural Federal District are taking inventory of extremist party activists, books, beards, and guns

22 March 2013 at 12:47

[...]

Tyumen security officials reported on an operation aimed at liquidating an underground group of activists of the Islamic movement Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami (Islamic Party of Liberation). [...]

Page 3

[...]

The leader of the Nizhnevartovsk cell, Eduard Khusainov, was the first one to be sentenced to jail. On 8 September 2005 Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area court found him guilty and sentenced him to 4.5 years.

On 3 October 2005, the Tobolsk City Court delivered a judgement to nine members of the Islamic Party of Liberation. The cells leaders, Marat Saybatalov and Dmitriy Petrichenko, were sentenced to six years in a general penal colony. Rail Valitov and Alisher Dzhuraev were sentenced to five and a half years of imprisonment, and Azat Shikhov — to four and a half years. Dinar Sain, Marat Kutumov, and Fannur Kazymov who had been under travel restrictions, were sentenced to one year in a penal colony settlement each. Aziz Isin, who was under-age as at the time of the crime, had to pay a penalty of RUB 25,000.

Aziz Isin was repeatedly detained in April 2010. The investigation found out then, that since 2008, he had been actively working to promulgate extremist ideas among local residents, involving new followers in the terrorist organisation, including those recently released from prison. During a search, more than a hundred copies of editions published by Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami were seized from him.

And in December 2006 an unprecedented incident happened in Tyumen: a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami turned himself in with the regional directorate of the FSB in Tyumen region and declared voluntary termination of participation in the activities of [p. 4] the terrorist organisation. He handed the FSB officers extremist literature and lists of students who studied the ideology of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami in conspiratorial classes. “The presented documents evidenced that the cell leaders were engaged in propaganda and involved new followers of extremist ideas – mainly from among illegal immigrants working at construction sites and markets of the regional centre – into the organisation's activities,” the press service of the Regional Directorate informed.

The guilty verdict of the Nizhnevartovsk City Court of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District dated 18 April 2006, which was delivered against Ismoil Nurmatov, a citizen of Uzbekistan who resided in the district, became effective on 14 December 2006. [...]

In total, the activities of 16 leaders and adepts of cells of the Islamic Party of Liberation, an international terrorist organisation, were put to an end from 2004 to 2010 in the Tyumen Region and autonomous districts.

[...]

Annex 884

Interfax Religion, “Criminal proceedings against five Islamists initiated in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area”, 19 April 2013
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Interfax Religion**Criminal proceedings against five Islamists initiated in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area**

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=50888>

19 April 2013, 11:02

Moscow. 19 April. INTERFAX - Five members of the extremist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir were detained in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area," the Press Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs reported to Interfax.

"It was found out that between November and December 2012, five men, some of them previously convicted, circulated extremist video materials featuring religious hate on social media," said an employee of the Press Centre.

Searches were conducted in apartments of the detainees, during which extremist literature was found.

[...]

Annex 885

Novosti Kryma, “Bakhchisaray Reserve looking for funds to restore the park and repair the mosque”, 23 April 2013

Translation**Crimean News Service “Novosti Kryma” (News of Crimea)****Bakhchisaray Reserve looking for funds to restore the park and repair the mosque**

news.allcrimea.net/news/2013/4/23/1366695000/

Culture

Tuesday, 23 April 2013 08:30 a.m. Bakhchisaray

Bakhchisaray Historical and Cultural Reserve is unable to repair a number of important sites due to the lack of funding.

This is what Vadim Martynyuk Deputy Director of the Reserve, said at a meeting of the Permanent Culture Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

The Reserve is now self-financed, with no budget funds since January 2011. The institution earns about UAH 15 million per year, however, these funds are not sufficient for the full restoration work as about UAH 6 million goes to pay off utility bills, to provide security in museums that form part of the Reserve, and to pay wages to its permanent staff.

According to V. Martynyuk, in order to minimise the costs, the Reserve administration was forced to transfer half of its regular employees to part-time work during autumn and winter periods, to introduce a strict heating regime and to reduce the number of guards.

“However, the funds we have made available and the money we have earned pale into insignificance compared to the amount of the Reserve’s expenditures on security, reconstruction and restoration of monuments”, underlined the Deputy Director.

He added that a significant part of the Reserve monuments, such as the Khan’s Palace, a complex of cave towns, mosques and kenasas, required systematic restoration, while the archaeological sites required timely preservation. “In 2017, we’re celebrating the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Museum of History and Culture of Crimean Tatars “The Khan’s Palace”. Of course, we have no right to disgrace ourselves. However, the park complex is dying there. An inventory report on natural plantations is now prepared, which will become a starting document for the renewal of the park”, said V. Martynyuk.

In addition, the Palace’s mosque, which is in emergency state (the roof is leaking and the facade is dilapidated) needs urgent restoration. The design alone requires about UAH 200,000. Another problem is the lack of adequate water supply to the Reserve. The problem is now addressed by drilling a well.

As a result of the Commission’s meeting, a proposal was made to fund some organisational expenses of the Reserve from the Republic’s budget.

REFERENCE: The Bakhchisaray Historical and Cultural Preserve was created on the basis of the Historical and Architectural Museum. Its structure includes the Museum of History and Culture of Crimean Tatars, the Museum of Archaeology and “cave towns”, the Museum of Art, the Ismail Gasprinsky House-Museum, and the Historical-Memorial Museum “Alminsky Battlefield”. The Reserve’s objects include Chufut Kale, Mangup Kale, Eski Kermen, the Khan’s Palace.

Portal of News of Crimea materials are used in the text.

Annex 886

Kommersant, “A resident of Tyumen detained in Lvov”, 23 May 2013
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

A resident of Tyumen detained in Lvov

kommersant.ru/doc/2195530

23 May 2013, 17:57

As the Press Service of the Regional Directorate of the Federal Security Service for the Tyumen Region said to Kommersant, a Tyumen resident was detained in the Lvov Region of Ukraine by local officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in cooperation with officers of “E” Centre of the Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia for the Tyumen Region. “According to available information, the detainee was the leader of a Tyumen cell of the international religious association At-Takfir wal-Hijra (Excommunication and Exodus — Kommersant),” says the Federal Security Service message.

[...]

Annex 887

Interfax Religion, “A resident of the Tyumen region became a participant of criminal proceedings for distributing an Islamist video”,
29 May 2013

Translation**Interfax Religion****A resident of the Tyumen region became a participant of criminal proceedings for distributing an Islamist video**

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=51361>

29 May 2013, 10:27

Tyumen. May 29. INTERFAX - Tyumen investigative authorities initiated criminal proceedings against a resident of Nizhnetavdinsky district suspected of religious extremism.

The suspect posted a video of the banned extremist organization Hizb ut-Tahrir on his social media page, which is aimed at inciting hatred and religious hostility, the press service of the regional investigative department of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Investigative Committee said on Wednesday.

The criminal case against the man was initiated under Article 282 of the Criminal Code (incitement of hatred or enmity, as well as humiliation of human dignity).

Annex 888

Regnum, “Statement: Hizb ut-Tahrir recruits ‘conscripts’ in Crimea for war in Syria”, 10 June 2013

Translation**Regnum****Statement: Hizb ut-Tahrir recruits “conscripts” in Crimea for war in Syria**

<https://regnum.ru/news/society/1669627.html>

10 June 2013

Ukraine, 10 June 2013, 14:40 - REGNUM “On 6 June this year, an unauthorised rally of supporters of Hizb ut-Tahrir party took place in Simferopol near the Palace of Culture of Trade Unions. The rally marked the 89th anniversary of the abolition of the Caliphate. Participants of the event ‘One Ummah - One Flag’, which gathered about 1.5 thousand people, also dedicated it to the presage of the Prophet, as a symbol of the fact that Muslims should fight for the establishment of the Worldwide Caliphate. But in fact, the goals of the rally’s hosts were quite mundane, although not harmless”, - says the statement of the Crimean Tatar organisation “Milliy Firqa”, which is at the disposal of **IA REGNUM**.

“The protesters called on the residents of Crimea to join Hizb ut-Tahrir and promote the Islamic way of life. They also talked about discrimination of Muslims, for example, that Islamic flags are used in anti-terrorist training exercises. An appeal to the people of Syria was read in Arabic. The speeches at the rally were interspersed with Suras from the Quran. Almost all speakers emphasised that the Ottoman Caliphate, liquidated by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, was the heir to the state founded by the Prophet Muhammad. Therefore, in their opinion, it is the duty of every Muslim to fight for the creation of a Worldwide Caliphate, which will continue the interrupted tradition. In addition, an appeal was made from the speaker’s stand at the rally to the heads of Muslim states and military leaders of these countries to actively participate in the struggle to protect the interests of co-religionists and the foundation of the Caliphate,” the message says.

“What did the local commanders of Hizb ut-Tahrir really want when they called their supporters to a public rally in the center of Simferopol? As is known, in Syria there is an internecine war of some Muslims against others, provoked and financed by the West and its allies in the Islamic world. According to the latest reports from Syria, the “rebels” suffered heavy losses after the fights for the City of Quseira. It’s not a secret for anyone, except for the intelligence agencies of the SBU and the foreign intelligence of Ukraine, that in the ranks of the “fighters for freedom of people of Sham” mercenaries from different countries are fighting with arms in hands, including “conscripts” from Crimea. Moreover, our compatriots are already among those killed in the unjust war in Syria. As you know, *à la guerre comme à la guerre*: they kill there. New “tin soldiers” are required to replace ones “put out of commission”. An order was received from the “headquarters of the main command”, local commanders saluted and announced a general gathering under the cover of the event “One Ummah - One Flag”. They arranged a kind of an open-air recruiting spot. And now one more group of mercenaries consisting of Crimean youth will certainly be dislocated to the war in distant Syria by various routes,” Milliy Firqa activists emphasise.

Annex 889

Interfax Religion, “Tyumen resident arrested for distributing leaflets in support of Hizb ut-Tahrir in a mosque”, 3 October 2013

Translation**Interfax Religion****Tyumen resident arrested for distributing leaflets in support of Hizb ut-Tahrir in a mosque**

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/print.php?act=news&id=52864>

3 October 2013 13:52:00

Tyumen. 3 October. INTERFAX - Tyumen investigative authorities have changed the measure of restraint for a resident of the regional center accused of extremism from written undertaking not to leave the place to pre-trial detention, Press Service of the Regional Investigation Department of the Investigative Committee of Russia reported on Thursday.

According to the state agency, last spring, Tyumen citizen posted on his page in social network a video "Refutation of the lies in regard to the Islamic Liberation Party" aimed at inciting religious hostility and hatred.

In this regard, criminal proceedings were initiated against him under the article "Incitement of hatred or hostility" and the measures of restraint were chosen in the form of written undertaking not to leave the place and a proper behavior.

Nevertheless, on 27 September 2013, the accused distributed leaflets in a mosque of Tyumen with an appeal to support Hizb ut-Tahrir, whose activities are prohibited in the territory of the Russian Federation.

In connection with this violation, the measure of restraint was changed.

Annex 890

TASS, “Group of At Takfir Wal-Hijra extremists detained in Moscow”, 27 November 2013

Group of At Takfir Wal-Hijra extremists detained in Moscow

 tass.com/russia/709222

A large amount of weapons and explosives was seized

MOSCOW, November 27. /ITAR-TASS/ Russia's law enforcers last night detained a group of extremists belonging to the extremist organization At Takfir wal-Hijra in Moscow. A large amount of weapons and explosives was seized, the Interior Ministry's press-centre said on Wednesday.

"Fourteen members of the radical extremist organization At Takfir wal-Hijra were detained in a special operation in the territory of Moscow's eastern district on the night of November 26-27," the Interior Ministry's press-centre said.

A member of the terrorist organization Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has been detained in Moscow.

The operation was carried out by police and the federal security service FSB with support from the OMON crack police force.

"In the course of searches the operatives seized three make-shift explosive devices with fuses and stuffed with shrapnel (one of them was equipped with a belt) components of explosive devices, including detonators, cords, detonators, etc, handguns, hand grenades, cartridges and extremist literature," the Interior Ministry said.

"According to the available information the cash raised through committing general crimes were used to finance the group," the Interior Ministry said.

A decision to open a criminal case is about to be made.

What is At Takfir Wal Hijra?

At Takfir wal-Hijra (Expiation and Exodus) is one of the most radical international Islamist terrorist groups. Its activists profess the severing of all relations with the modern Muslim society, which they regard as heretic. Each of the group's members is obliged to break all bonds with the state and society, including their own families.

Background

The group's members are prohibited from being photographed, keeping in touch with persons declared as infidels or obtaining any documents from official agencies.

The group was established in Egypt in the early 1970s.

On September 15, 2010 Russia's Supreme Court declared At Takfir wal Hijra extremist and prohibited its activity in Russia.

A second detention in one month

On November 5 Russian police and FSB agents detained a Russian citizen who was recruiting women for At Takfir wal-Hijra. The man had been under surveillance for six months. It was found that the man, aged 31, a Ukraine-born Russian citizen, was recruiting young women and persuading them to join the group.

By the moment he was arrested the suspect had lured four young women into the group. He contacted them on Moscow streets or in social networks. He preferred to focus on modest, self-reserved and not very sociable women.

The man's home was searched. The operatives found weapons and narcotic drugs, as well as extremist books. The man is under arrest and being investigated over criminal charges. If the printed matter he kept is found extremist, he will face more charges.

Recruitment results

It is known that three women the suspect had recruited refused to return home and preferred to stay with the followers of radical Islam in spite of attempts by police and FSB agents to explain to them the underlying motives of their handlers. Only one young woman has agreed to return to her parents following police explanations and briefings.

[27 November 2013]

Annex 891

Avdet, “Newspaper ‘Qirim’ is on the verge of being shut down”,
2 December 2013

Translation**Avdet****Newspaper “Qirim” is on the verge of being shut down**<https://avdet.org/2013/12/02/gazeta-kyrym-na-grani-zakrytiya/>

2 December 2013 3:40 pm

[photo]

One of the few periodicals in the Crimean Tatar language is on the verge of being shut down

The threat of national periodicals closing in Crimea and the extremely difficult situation of the Crimean Tatar national media was discussed at the press conference on 28 November by the head of the Mejlis Department for Culture, History and Spiritual Life, Editor-in-Chief of the Crimean Tatar newspaper “Qirim” Bekir Mamutov, Academician, Chairman of the Scientific Council “Qirim karajlar” Yury Polkanov, national movement veteran Izzet Izedinov and social activist Rasim Kerimov.

Bekir Mamutov said that there has been no funding for the publication for a long time, and all the appeals written by the employees of the newspaper remain unanswered.

“At the moment, the ‘Qirim’ newspaper is under the threat of closing and, accordingly, disappearance”, he said. “By far, out of UAH 300,000 allocated by the Ministry of Social Policy for the newspaper publication, 149 thousand remain in the accounts of the Treasury, while the newspaper's bills are not paid.”

The editor-in-chief noted that its subscribers have always been a huge source of support for the periodical. “If the Crimean Tatars start subscribing to national newspapers, this would be the best help,” B. Mamutov said. However, in his opinion, the distribution of national newspapers and magazines is extremely limited.

“Due to various reasons, our circulation has now decreased from four thousand to three thousand,” Bekir Mamutov emphasized and noted that at this time the newspaper has a debt to the Taurida publishing house, which cannot be paid back”.

Bekir Mamutov drew attention to the fact that the “Qirim” newspaper is one of the few newspapers in the Crimean Tatar language. Moreover, this is the first state periodical in the Crimean Tatar language, which is published after the repatriation of Crimean Tatars. “Qirim” has been published since July 1989, recalled the newspaper’s editor-in-chief. “Since 2005, once a month the newspaper is published with the supplement “Qirim karajlar”, covering the life of the Crimean Karaites”.

According to the Chairman of the Scientific Council “Qirim karajlar” Yury Polkanov, the “Qirim” newspaper is the only newspaper for Crimean Karaites not only in Ukraine, but in the whole world. “For us, the Crimean Karaites, this newspaper has an utmost importance right now, when we are practically separated even from the shrines,” Y. Polkanov continued. “For us, this is a kind of encyclopedia, since the newspaper contains the richest ethnographic, historical and linguistic material”.

Izzet Izedinov, in his turn, noted that newspapers and magazines in the native language play a very important role in the life of the Crimean Tatars, as they help to preserve and develop the Crimean Tatar language.

To recall, the Audit Commission of the Qurultay of the VI convocation made an appeal to the delegates of the Qurultay, members of regional and local mejlises with a request to subscribe to the “Qirim” and “Avdet” newspapers and to motivate the compatriots to subscribe to national print media.

Annex 892

Golos Islama, “The fact of political persecution of Muslims recorded in Russia”, 22 December 2013 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Golos Islama

The fact of political persecution of Muslims recorded in Russia

<https://golosislama.com/news.php?id=21006>

22 December 2013

The Muslims from Chelyabinsk who were unreasonably charged with and illegally convicted on an attempt to overthrow the constitutional form of the government of Russia by force are political prisoners, i.e. persecuted for political reasons only. They appear on the list of political prisoners under the following numbers: Bazarbayev No. 14; Valiev No. 38; Galiullin No. 52; Idelbayev No.86; Nasyrov No. 150.

Residents of Chelyabinsk Oblast **Marat Tukmurzayevich Bazarbayev**, born on 9 April 1976, **Rushat Rashitovich Valiev**, born on 8 April 1982, **Rinat Fayzulloevich Galiullin**, born on 25 June 1978, **Rinat Vadimovich Idelbayev**, born on 27 December 1980, **Vadim Gayfullayevich Nasyrov**, born on 17 February 1981, members of the banned organization Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, have been convicted under **Article 205.1(1)** (*Inducing persons to commit and otherwise involving persons into committing a crime under Article 278 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation*), **Article 30(1)**, **Article 278** (*Preparing to take action to seize power by force and to overthrow the constitutional form of government by force*), **Article 282.2(2)** (*Involvement in an extremist organisation*) **of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation** and sentenced to 6 years in high security penal colony and 1 year of limitation of freedom and a fine amounting to 150 thousand rubles, and R. Galiullin, who was also charged under **Article 282.2(1) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation** (*Organisation of the activity of an extremist organisation*), was sentenced to **6 years and 6 months in high security penal colony.**

[...]

Annex 893

SEVAS, “Lenur Usmanov: Crimean Tatars have been used as a club against Russia for the last 20 years”, 26 February 2014

Translation

SEVAS

[photo]

Politics

6:16 pm 26 February 2014

Lenur Usmanov: Crimean Tatars have been used as a club against Russia for the last 20 yearshttp://news.sevas.com/politics/lenur_usmanov_vystupil_protiv_politiki_medzhlisa_na_mitinge_v_sevastopole

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

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

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

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

Throughout the entire speech, the square chanted “Well done” to him.

To recall, on 26 February, four buses of activists in support of the pro-Russian protesters of Simferopol who were opposed in front of the building of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by the Crimean Tatars supporting the new government in Kiev, left Sevastopol.

Irina POSTOLNIK

Photo: Alexey KUZNETSOV

Proofreader: Natalia BABANINA

Annex 894

RT, “Canceled language law in Ukraine sparks concern among Russian and EU diplomats”, 27 February 2014

Canceled language law in Ukraine sparks concern among Russian and EU diplomats

 rt.com/news/minority-language-law-ukraine-035/

HomeWorld News

27 Feb, 2014 13:28

Ukraine's swift abolition of the law allowing the country's regions to make Russian a second official language has worried European MPs and officials, and has been condemned outright as a "violation of ethnic minority rights" by Russian diplomats.

The European Parliament has approved a resolution on Ukraine, which among other things calls on the country's MPs and the new government to respect the rights of minorities, particularly when it comes to the use of languages.

Ukraine's new leaders should distance themselves from extremists and avoid any provocation that might fuel "separatist moves," MEPs said, the parliament's press service reported. MEPs said that the new government should respect the rights of minorities in Ukraine, including the right to use Russian and other minority languages.

The resolution, proposed by six political groups in the European Parliament, urges Ukraine to ensure that its new legislation complies with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

The Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) abolished the 2012 law "On State Language Policy" the day after it voted to dismiss President Viktor Yanukovich. The law allowed the country's regions to use more official languages in addition to Ukrainian if they were spoken by over 10 percent of the local population. Thirteen out of Ukraine's 27 regions, primarily in Eastern Ukraine, then adopted Russian as a second official language. Two Western regions introduced Romanian and Hungarian as official languages.

Polish Foreign Minister Radoslaw Sikorski said Ukrainian MPs were wrong to cancel the law.

"The parliament of Ukraine has made what I believe to be a mistake a few days ago, cancelling a law on regional languages," he told CNN, commenting on the current instability in the Crimea, where the majority of the population speaks Russian. "The new Ukrainian government should signal very eloquently to the ethnic minorities in Ukraine that they are welcome in Ukraine; that they are going to be part of the new Ukraine. And also Ukraine is a member of the Council of Europe, [with] its laws on protecting minorities."

A much stronger reaction earlier came from Konstantin Dolgov, the Russian Foreign Ministry's commissioner for human rights.

“Attack on the Russian language in Ukraine is a brutal violation of ethnic minority rights,” he tweeted in a comment on the abolition of the regional languages law.

An estimated 40 percent of the Ukrainian population speaks Russian, and the repealing of the language’s official status has been met with criticism by many citizens.

Activists in the Western Ukrainian city of Lvov, largely perceived as home to strong anti-Russian sentiment, decided to have a day of the Russian language to protest the Rada’s decision. The initiative was taken up by the city’s mayor, Andrey Sadovoy.

“I’m proud of those in Donetsk and Odessa who speak Ukrainian, although it’s not their native language. I’m proud of those in Lvov who today speak Russian in solidarity with the East of the country,” he said, Ukrainian Vesti daily reported.

The Russian Foreign Ministry has expressed its concerns over the overall human rights situation in Ukraine. Among the most acute issues, the ministry cited *“infringement of the right to speak [people’s] native language, discrimination based on ethnicity or country of origin, attacks and acts of vandalism performed on monuments of historical and cultural heritage as well as on places of religious worship.”* Monuments associated with Ukraine’s Soviet and imperial Russian past have been trashed all over the country in the last few days. As well as statues of Lenin, symbols of the victories over Hitler and Napoleon have also been destroyed or damaged.

Following the international and domestic criticism, acting Ukrainian President Aleksandr Turchinov ordered the Ukrainian parliament to urgently draft a new language bill, the press service of PM Arseniy Yatsenyuk’s Batkivshchyna (Fatherland) party has said.

The law will be *“completely balanced”* and will *“take into account the interests of the east and the west of Ukraine, of all the ethnic groups and national minorities,”* Turchinov said.

Annex 895

Censor.NET, “War with Ukraine will mark the beginning of the end for Russia and lead to the country’s collapse, – Dzhemilev”,
14 March 2014

Translation**War with Ukraine will mark the beginning of the end for Russia and lead to the country's collapse, – Dzhemilev**

https://censor.net/ru/news/275811/voyina_s_ukrainoyi_stanet_nachalom_kontsa_rossii_i_privedet_k_ee_raspadu_djemilev

Editor Censor.NET

14 March 2014 4:28 pm

One of the leaders of the Crimean Tatar People, People's Deputy of Ukraine Mustafa Dzhemilev believes that a potential war between Russia and Ukraine will mark the beginning of the end for Russia and in future lead to the collapse of the Russian Federation.

That's what Dzhemilev said to reporters at the NATO headquarters, after meeting with Alexander Vershbow, Deputy Secretary-General, and ambassadors of the 28 NATO member states, according to Censor NET citing UNIAN.

“The situation in Crimea is a gamble of the Russian state. It does not benefit the Crimean Tatars, Ukraine, or even Russia itself. War with Ukraine will mark the beginning of the end for Russia and lead to the country's collapse. But that will be dangerous because we will be talking about a collapse of a nuclear state”, Dzhemilev said.

He also commented on his phone call with the President of Russia, Vladimir Putin, which has taken place earlier this week. (It has been reported that Putin told Dzhemilev that the way Ukraine left the USSR was “not quite legal”).

“I told him (Ed.: Putin) that using a referendum to determine the future of Crimea in the current situation was absurd. He responded that not all the required procedures are observed in all situations. He alleged that to leave the USSR, Ukraine and other countries had to go through a specific procedure, but they used a different procedure instead”, Dzhemilev summarised the conversation with the Russian President.

Annex 896

Korrespondent.net, “Korrespondent 10 years ago: Ukrainization of Crimea. 2004 Exclusive”, 18 March 2014 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Korrespondent 10 years ago: Ukrainization of Crimea. 2004 Exclusive

<https://korrespondent.net/ukraine/3320614-korrespondent-10-let-nazad-ukraynyzatsyia-kryma-2004-y-hod>

Nadezhda Svetlitskaya, 18 March 2014, 08:00 AM

[photo]

Korrespondent.net continues publishing articles that were published in Korrespondent exactly 10 years ago. The February issue of 2004 addressed the Ukrainization of Crimea.

[...]

Ukrainian word

By the growth rate of subscriptions to all-Ukrainian publications, Sevastopol was ranked one of the first in the country. According to Lyudmila Budenkova, head of the department of periodicals of the Sevastopol directorate of Ukrposhta, the number of subscribers to Ukrainian newspapers increased by 162% as compared with a similar period last year. More than 30,000 people have subscribed. “This fact indicates an increase in the rating of all-Ukrainian publications in comparison with local or Russian newspapers,” notes Budenkova. “We have achieved such a result for the first time, and we expect to hold the ground.”

At the same time, Ukrainian-language newspapers published in Crimea remain marginal and are not popular with vast audience. “The only thing we can say about the print media is that newspapers like Krymska Svitlytsia or Dzvin Sevastopolya [“Bell of Sevastopol”] published in Ukrainian language had a circulation of 1,500 eight years ago, and today the situation has hardly budged. If there is no need, there is no demand,” sums up Kharabuga.

[...]

Annex 897

TASS, “Crimea is ready to welcome UN representatives in the Republic”, 21 March 2014

Translation**TASS News Agency****Crimea is ready to welcome UN representatives in the Republic**

<https://tass.ru/politika/1066252>

Situation in Crimea

SIMFEROPOL, 21 March. /ITAR-TASS/. The Crimean authorities are ready to see UN missions in the Republic, said the First Deputy Prime Minister of Crimea Rustam Temirgaliev at the meeting with the Assistant UN Secretary-General for Human Rights Ivan Šimonović. “We invite delegations of the appropriate level to carry out relevant missions in the Republic of Crimea under the auspices of the UN”, he said. Temirgaliev also assured the representative of the World Organisation that all the fundamental human rights are observed and will be observed in Crimea.

“I want to assure you that the Republic of Crimea, as a newly created constituent entity of the Russian Federation, is the state in which all the fundamental principles of observing the rights and freedoms of citizens will be absolutely respected,” Temirgaliev said. He stressed that the republic is an open and democratic society, ready for dialogue with all interested international organisations. “I count on the same open position from the UN, which has rich experience in implementing various programmes on the territory of Crimea”, said the First Vice Chairman of the Crimean Council of Ministers.

Touching upon the topic of the reunification with the Russian Federation, Temirgaliev drew the attention of the Assistant UN Secretary-General for Human Rights to the fact that the right to self-determination is spelled out in the charter documents of the World Organisation. He also referred to the ruling of the International Court of Justice in The Hague of July 2010 on the status of Kosovo. “Thus, we are absolutely convinced that the referendum held on 16 March is legitimate and complies with the UN standards and international law”, Temirgaliev stressed. He drew the attention of Šimonović to the fact that more than 80% of the voters took part in the plebiscite and almost 97% of them took the decision to reunite with Russia. Temirgaliev also stressed that there was a decision taken on guarantees to the Crimean Tatar people, who suffered from deportation in the 1940s. In particular, the First Deputy Prime Minister noted that Crimean Tatars are guaranteed representation in the highest authorities of the republic in the amount of at least 20% of the positions.

The Assistant Secretary-General of the World Organisation Ivan Šimonović said in turn that the UN is interested in observers from the Organisation working in Crimea. Šimonović explained that the purpose of his trip is to resolve two main issues. “The first issue is our interest in being able to ensure the presence of observers in Simferopol who will carry out the monitoring of human rights on the part of the UN”, he said. The second issue is the issue of the measures aimed at reducing tensions in Crimea.

Šimonović thanked the Crimean side for the offered opportunity to visit the republic “in these difficult times”. He stressed that he is here “not to deal with the complex political and legal issues related to

the status of Crimea”. “Moreover, it is not the UN Secretariat that determines the legal status of a unit of any kind, this status is determined by the UN member states (independently)”, Šimonović emphasised. Later, the conversation of the UN delegation with the First Deputy Prime Minister of Crimea took place behind closed doors.

Crimea after the referendum. Chronicle of events. 21 March

[21 March 2014, 6:51 pm]

Annex 898

*UNI*AN, “Dzhemilev promises to ‘surprise’ the occupants if they don’t let him enter Crimea”, 22 March 2014

Translation

Information Agency UNIAN

Dzhemilev promises to “surprise” the occupants if they don’t let him enter Crimea

 <https://www.unian.net/politics/899445-djemilev-obeschaet-syurpriz-okkupantam-esli-ego-ne-pustyat-v-kryim.html>

[photo]

Former Chairman of the Mejlis banned from entering Crimea

People’s Deputy of Ukraine, former Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Mustafa Dzhemilev claims he will find his way to Crimea even if the Russian military tries to stop him.

According to a UNIAN correspondent, Dzhemilev said so during a press conference at the Ukraine Crisis Media Centre.

Dzhemilev did not rule out a potential surprise for the occupants if he is not allowed to enter Crimea.

“For now, my actions in case I’m not allowed in there will remain a secret and surprise for the occupation government. We will not give them the opportunity to prepare,” Dzhemilev said and assured that he would “undoubtedly and most certainly find his way to Crimea”.

[22 March 2014; 1:17 pm]

Annex 899

TSN, “Dzhemilev spoke about problems at the Qurultay and work with gangsters in the Crimean authorities”, 1 April 2014

Translation**Dzhemilev spoke about problems at the Qurultay and work with gangsters in the Crimean authorities**

 <https://tsn.ua/ru/politika/dzhemilev-rasskazal-o-problemah-v-kurultae-i-rabote-s-banditami-v-krymskoy-vlasti-358128.html>

[photo]

Dzhemilev speaks about problems at the Qurultay / UNIAN

Among the leaders of the Crimean Tatar people, there are different approaches to the future in the occupied Crimea.

This was stated by the leader of the Crimean Tatars, People's Deputy of Ukraine **Mustafa Dzhemilev**.

"I did not attend the Qurultay, but there was a prevailing opinion that no one was in a hurry to protect us. There were so many Ukrainian army units, but the highest manifestation of the soldiers' patriotism was to surrender their weapons, while they only have been singing the anthem of Ukraine. If they are going to protect Crimea, the territorial integrity in such a way, what can we expect? That is why it is obvious that this occupation will last maybe many years, and people need to exist somehow, to solve their problems. And maybe there is an expediency to have someone in the authorities," Dzhemilev expressed his opinion.

He pointed out that there was another side of the question as well - collaborationism.

"Cooperation with illegal authorities, especially with the gangster authorities. And it's disgusting. And in this matter, of course, the opinions divided. It got to the point that several people from the Mejlis, I think nine, said that if we cooperate with these gangsters, they would leave this Mejlis. Others began to say that it was necessary to establish a new Qurultay and that they would not approve such a resolution," the Peoples Deputy said.

Dzhemilev has also mentioned that **the Qurultay had adopted the right decision on the right of the Crimean Tatar people to self-determination**. "The only question is in which state. This was simply not mentioned in the statement. Although, from my point of view, it was necessary to repeat, what we had said 23 years ago, that we saw our future within the Ukrainian state," Mustafa Dzhemilev added.

It should be recalled that in his speech at an informal meeting of the UN Security Council in New York, Dzhemilev said that **the pseudo-referendum on the status of Crimea was "cynical" and "absurd"**.

[1 April 2014 10:15 am]

Annex 900

Kryminform, “Lenur Islyamov: Crimean Tatars should not remain indifferent to processes taking place in Crimea”, 4 April 2014

Translation**Kryminform****Lenur Islyamov: Crimean Tatars should not remain indifferent to processes taking place in Crimea**

<https://www.c-inform.info/interviews/id/24>

4 April 2014 9:05 am

[photo]

It is known that even a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. The decision of the Mejlis to delegate its representatives to the Council of Ministers of Crimea showed that the part of the Crimean Tatar community that is opposed to the authorities is also ready for these steps, i.e. for conversation and compromise. And from this starting point, you can take the road to resolution of any issues and contradictions. Acting Deputy Prime Minister of the Crimea from the Crimean Tatars Lenur Islyamov has told in an exclusive interview with Kryminform agency about what tasks he sees for himself in the government of Crimea and how he sees this “road” in the future.

Lenur Edemovich, what are your main tasks in the position of Acting Deputy Chairman of the Crimean government?

My task is to make sure that there is no national factor in all the ministries that will be under my control. So that these structures would operate as one team. I am sure that the executive power represented by the Council of Ministers has no nationality. There are notions of a good manager or a bad one. All questions of nationality should be left for the kitchen, for domestic conversations with wives, children, or for public discussions that are related to national issues. However, they are out of place in the executive branch. Gas, electricity, water - this should be provided to all residents of the Crimea, regardless of the nationality.

Does this mean that your position is not a political position but an economic, an administrative one?

Exactly.

And which of the ministries do you consider a priority for yourself?

They are all important to me, I will not set any priorities, since the most important priority for me is that all performed under my supervision gets ten points on a ten-point scale. This is how it should be. In total, I now have four ministries under my control (Ministry of Housing and Communal Services, etc.). But the Prime Minister can any day assign any deputy that piece of work that the deputy can handle.

Do you share the opinion that the Mejlis and the Crimean authorities are now closer to a compromise than ever?

I have been living in Russia for a long time and I am less politicized than the local people. You can say whatever you want, but it does not make it any better. First of all, it's necessary now to put everyone's mind at ease so that wives can calmly wait for their husbands, so that children can safely play outdoors. And we are lifting these concerns with the present authorities... I think that Crimea's leadership in the person of the Prime Minister Sergey Aksyonov and the First Vice Prime Minister Rustam Temirgaliev, and even the State Council, are giving us every opportunity to remove all those little things that can give rise to problematic policies in the future.

Does this mean that they try to resolve the issues that create tension?

Certainly.

Do you assume that the Mejlis can eventually “recall” you from power? After all, the former head of the Mejlis Mustafa Dzhemilev, for instance, said that he does not support the decision to delegate representatives to the Council of Ministers of Crimea.

The Mejlis is an executive body of Crimean Tatars, and the Qurultay is a legislative body. I spoke from a rostrum of the legislative body. When I received a mandate from the Qurultay in the form of applause and support, the Mejlis agreed to delegate me (to the Council of Ministers) in a short time, since we cannot afford to delay it, time is running out, you can see how fast things are happening. And the Crimean Tatar people cannot distance themselves from the processes that are currently taking place. And they should not.

Although many people have a different opinion (about participation in power structures – editor’s note), I still belong to those people who are committed to practical things. Therefore, it is not important to me what will be said, where it will be said, who and how will speak. The most important thing for me is that kids can play in the street, that there is light and gas, and that no one says to anyone “you are of this nationality, and you are of another nationality, you supported something, and you did not support it”. We are now eliminating these issues. And the Moscow leadership supports this approach.

As for Moscow, are you planning to have meetings with the Russian authorities leaders?

Every day we have meetings with Federal Ministers and Deputy Ministers, some of them come here to visit us. Now the authorities in Moscow have sent a message to all the Ministries of the Russian Federation to help and assist the entire executive branch of Crimea in every possible way. All the Services are working on this, I am very happy about it, since it is a managerial approach indeed. It is a manual control, but it is kind of a friendly. This is a great support for us.

And do Crimean Tatars take part in development of the new Constitution of Crimea?

They are already taking part in it. I gave an order, then the Council of Ministers approved it, and Rustam Ilmirovich /Temirgaliev/ gave a command to make all this happen. Then two people, who are engaged in it, were selected on behalf of Crimean Tatars. The Constitution is the basic law that concerns us. And we need to get involved in this issue as soon as possible.

What will be essential for the Crimean Tatars in the new Constitution of Crimea?

We want our interests to be taken into account. Although the interests of any resident of Crimea should be taken into account. But there is a certain tension among Crimean Tatars that the constitution will somehow infringe on their rights. I have not yet found any confirmation of this (fear), people are working (on the Constitution), we will inform you about this work.

As far as I understand, you are not a representative of the Mejlis. But still, do you think that in the future, the Mejlis and the Qurultay can recognize the reunification of Crimea with Russia as an official, accomplished, legal fact?

The Mejlis and the Qurultay may or may not recognize it. This situation has not been fully resolved yet. After our joining (the government), I think it has mitigated, but we still need to work for these processes to happen. I really hope for it.

Do you hope that they will recognize it?

I am part of the executive branch and it is very important for me that everything I have done and will do will be aimed at supporting all residents of Crimea in general, and Crimean Tatars in particular. This is because they are now in such a situation when they (supporters of the Mejlis – editor’s note) have not recognized the referendum, on the one hand, and on the other hand, they have been sidelined from the current events. We must resolve these issues as soon as possible.

When such a tectonic shift occurs, it takes a certain amount of time, and a certain amount of trust is needed. In general, any success is equal to a number of handshakes. We need to shake hands, because we are already a constituent entity of the Russian Federation, we need to live by the rules that already exist, rather than sulk at someone else.

And can the rehabilitation of the Crimean Tatar people, which the Russian authorities promise, play a significant role? What results will it produce?

The rehabilitation, of course, will do a lot if it happens. As a Crimean Tatar, I will be very grateful to the Russian authorities which will do this. This will be important for every Crimean Tatar citizen.

And the arrival of Ravil Gaynutdin (Chairman of the Russian Council of Muftis) mitigated many issues. In all areas, we need people who have power in the Russian Federation, and each of them should mitigate this issue and make it more comfortable for all people who live in Crimea. Regardless of whether they recognized the referendum or not... In general, you need to forget all such things and to start building relationships from scratch.

Thus, we have shot “Haytarma” (a feature film about the deportation of Crimean Tatars produced by Islyamov – editor’s note) and received the “Nika” award in Moscow (in the nomination “Best Film of the CIS and Baltic Countries” – editor’s note). This also concerns every Crimean Tatar.

In general, there are more than 100 nationalities in Russia, all of them live and develop, and no one talks about any infringements. We should also develop, but in a new way. This is what applies to the executive branch. The tone in the political part here (among the Crimean Tatars) is set by the Qurultay and the Mejlis - I think that over time, this issue will be raised and will be also resolved somehow. I really hope so.

Thank you.

Annex 901

Intentionally omitted

Annex 902

TASS, “Acting Vice Prime Minister of Crimea: Crimean Tatars should be involved in Crimea’s political life”, 4 April 2014
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

TASS News Agency

Acting Vice Prime Minister of Crimea: Crimean Tatars should be involved in Crimea's political life

tass.ru/politika/1096814

4 April 2014, 09:32

Page 3

[...]

Recognition of the referendum results

According to Islyamov, certain time and certain trust are still necessary for the Qurultay and the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People to establish relations with the Crimean authorities. “When such a tectonic shift occurs, it takes a certain time, certain trust. In general, any success is equal to the number of handshakes. We need to ‘shake hands’ because we’re already a constituent entity of the Russian Federation, we need to live by the existing rules and not to be sulky with anyone” Islyamov believes.

[...]

Page 4

[...]

Islyamov believes that the rehabilitation of the Crimean Tatar people may have a very positive impact. “Rehabilitation will certainly do a lot if it takes place. As a Crimean Tatar myself, I’ll be very grateful to the Russian authorities that will do it,” Acting Vice Prime Minister said, stressing that “this would be important for every Crimean Tatar citizen.”

[...]

Annex 903

Regnum, “Lenur Usmanov: ‘Participation of the majority of Crimean Tatars in the referendum on 16 March is a deliberate step towards Russia’”, 12 April 2014

Translation**Lenur Usmanov: “Participation of the majority of Crimean Tatars in the referendum on 16 March is a deliberate step towards Russia”**regnum.ru/news/polit/1790324.html

12 April 2014

Moscow, 12 April 2014, 11:15 pm - REGNUM Lenur Usmanov, a public figure representing the young generation of Crimean Tatars, the Head of the Sevastopol branch of the Milliyy Firqa People’s Party, tells about the situation in the Crimean Tatar community and in the Islamic environment of Crimea.

IA REGNUM: How was the reunification of Crimea with Russia perceived in the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people? How reasonable is this position?

The leaders of the Mejlis fell into a stalemate. For many years interacting with the pro-Western, Euro-Atlantic People’s Movement of Ukraine, defending the position of the “Maidan” - the junta that forcibly seized power in Kiev - this organization pursued an extremist, nationalist policy against ethnic Russians living in Ukraine, and also constantly vilified Russia itself. The junta rhetoric on the “Maidan” was clearly aggressive (we all remember the chants like “If you are not jumping, you are a Moskal!”), and the leaders of the Mejlis were joyfully jumping there, showing their anti-Russian position. In Crimea itself and in social networks, members of the Mejlis in every possible way put pressure on those who looked towards Russia, urging them to “get out”. Kept saying: “If you suffer from nostalgia - suitcase, railway, Russia”, they did not notice how Crimea returned home to Russia.

Now, in order to somehow justify itself before the European sponsors and the Crimean Tatar people, realizing that complete ignorance of the new realities will lead to dismissal from government in Crimea, the Mejlis made a power move, in particular, having convened an extraordinary Congress-Qurultai and preparing a kind of “referendum” among the Crimean Tatars themselves. On the one hand, by this the leadership of the Mejlis shows Moscow that “the people are with us, and we should be reckoned with.” On the other hand, it makes excuses to Kiev that going towards Russia is something like the decision of the people themselves. This is how the Mejlis members killed two birds with one stone - they got off with a whole skin and, most importantly, received portfolios in the Aksyonov’s government. And most importantly, they justified themselves in front of their audience, calling entry into the government “a necessary measure”.

IA REGNUM: Does the Mejlis reflect the mood of the majority of the Crimean Tatars?

The Mejlis does not represent the majority among the Crimean Tatars. Over the long years of pro-Western rhetoric, the people have become disillusioned with the actions of the Mejlis. Constant opposition to the authorities, unresolved issues on land plots, lack of basic social conditions, roads, water, electricity, sewage ... A whole generation of young people has grown up who do not have the opportunity to get a higher or secondary specialized education. And those who have higher education cannot get a job in government agencies. As a rule, only those who are close to the Mejlis receive

seats. The participation of the majority of Crimean Tatars in the referendum on 16 March is a deliberate step towards Russia.

IA REGNUM: It is known that a considerable part of the national intelligentsia, and just the Crimean Tatar people, have a positive attitude towards Russia.

Quite right. Our elders-aksakals played a special role in the events of February-March. It is thanks to their wisdom that our hot youth did not follow the lead of the Mejlis and did not shed blood. Long years of fruitless waiting for a solution to national problems make our intelligentsia and businessmen think about the destructive actions of the Mejlis. After all, it is not a secret to anyone that Crimea lives exclusively on tourism and the arrival of Russians. Russians own many Crimean real estate objects. Many have joint marriages, business, a history of the common Victory, where our old people fought together against the Nazis. And besides, in Russia itself there are many Crimean Tatars, Kazan, Bashkir Tatars, Chechens, Dagestanis and other Turkic and Muslim peoples who live in peace and live well. All this affects people in a positive way, turns them towards Russia. Probably, it would be correct to say that the majority of Crimean Tatars think so now.

IA REGNUM: But why is the voice of this progressively minded part of the people barely heard? ... What organizations and leaders in this area should the Russian authorities cooperate with?

The answer is elementary: people are just tired of waiting and surviving. The constant empty promises of the authorities and the Mejlis disappointed people, they do not trust anyone, they fell into apathy. People just want to live and prosper. At the same time, any attempts of the intelligentsia to raise sharp questions to the Mejlis were hushed up, or even dragged through the dirt. We have many organizations that have always spoken out towards Russia and adhered to the Eurasian vector, for example, the National Movement of the Crimean Tatars and the Milliy Firqa People's Party headed by Chairman Vasvi Abduraimov. Here you should bet on them.

IA REGNUM: The situation in the Islamic environment is of particular concern. Does the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, headed by Mufti Emirali Abliev, control the situation in the religious sphere?

There are many problems in the Islamic environment of Crimea, ranging from the lack of mosques to extremists. Lack of qualified imams, connivance, or even direct or covert inculcation of destructive extremist sects, such as the Hizb ut-Tahrir party, the Wahhabis, the so-called Muslim Brotherhood party, led to the fact that some of the youth became members of these structures. Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea (SDMC) does not control the situation in the Muslim environment. Even those communities that are formally subordinate to it are de facto not under its control. As a rule, these are the communities that are controlled by the "Hizbs" and Wahhabis. For example, the Muslim community of Alushta publishes the Vozrozhdenie newspaper, the mouthpiece of the "Hizbs". Its imam is Hizb's nakyb (an ideologue-mentor). At the same time, the Alushta community is formally included in the canonical subordination of the SDMC. The Head of the Crimean press centre of the Hizb ut-Tahrir party, **Fazil Amzayev**, is

constantly promoting himself on the Crimean Tatar ATR channel, owned by **Lenur Islyamov**, who has now joined the Crimean government. There are many such examples ...

It should be said that there is another spiritual administration in Crimea - the Spiritual Centre of Muslims of Crimea (SCMC), headed by **Ridvan Veliyev**. It is this spiritual governance that effectively counteracts extremists – “Hizbs”, Wahhabis, the so-called Muslim Brotherhood party. By the way, the SCMC has always looked towards Russia and has never been seen in dirty political battles.

IA REGNUM: What does the appearance of the Head of the Council of Muftis of Russia, Ravil Gainutdin, and his Deputy, Damir Mukhetdinov, who are often accused of tacit support of the federal Islamist lobby, as honored guests of the extraordinary session of the Kurultai mean?

This suggests that the CMR (Council of Muftis of Russia) is trying to take control- patronage over the "qurultay-mejlis" national structure and the SDMC of Emirali Ablaev. If this happens, the influence of the Mejlis will increase, and the issue of countering the spread of Wahhabism and “Hizb” in Crimea will be blocked. In fact, the CMR needs these structures for the tacit defense of Wahhabism and the Hizb ut-Tahrir party. Everyone knows that the SDMC is the “pocket muftiat” of the Mejlis, and that what the Mejlis fails to do is realized through the SDMC. The SDMC did not resolve issues with religious extremists, since this was primarily beneficial to the leadership of the Mejlis. The radicals were kept as a kind of “fifth column” to put pressure on the Crimean authorities.

IA REGNUM: The extremist party Hizb ut-Tahrir, banned in Russia, operated in Ukraine absolutely legally. It has many supporters on the peninsula. How to solve this problem? How serious is the threat of Islamic radicalism in Crimea?

You can solve everything, the main thing is to have a will and provide support to those who are fighting against religious extremism. For Russia itself, it is important to understand whether you want to show the semblance of solutions or actually resolve the issue of extremism?... The total number of “Hizbs” and Wahhabis in Crimea is estimated at several thousand. Of course, they pose a threat - they are Western agents of influence. Sooner or later, they will have to work out Saudi bread. We need to create and implement whole programs to prevent extremism in Crimea. However, this cannot be done at the proper level without a clear understanding of the situation and appropriate funding.

IA REGNUM: Is it possible to unite the efforts of the Crimean Islamist radicals of various kinds and Ukrainian ultranationalists to destabilize the situation?

Yes, it is possible, and they are doing everything for this. It has long been no secret that the Crimean Tatar militants who previously fought in Syria participated in the seizures of state institutions on the “Maidan”. In principle, the Libyan-Syrian method of destabilization is applied in Ukraine as well. Realizing these threats, I propose to unite all the constructive forces of Crimea. We need to hold meetings, seminars, conduct explanatory work among the population. That which was bequeathed to us from our ancestors - peace, friendship - is a great mercy from the Almighty. Let’s do everything so that our children have a bright future and a blue sky over their heads.

Annex 904

Rossiyskaya Gazeta, “In Crimea, Day of Remembrance of the victims
of the deportation was commemorated without incidents”,
18 May 2014

Translation

18 May 2014 06:04 PM

Category: Government

In Crimea, Day of Remembrance of the victims of the deportation was commemorated without incidents

Text: Ilya Izotov (Simferopol)

<https://rg.ru/2014/05/18/reg-kfo/deport.html>

Commemorative events dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean Tatars in 1944 were held in the cities of Crimea. Despite radical organisations that tried to make waves on the eve of the tragic date, all the events ended calmly and without incidents.

The atmosphere on the eve of 18 May in Crimea was rather tense. The government of the republic, fearing provocations from radicals from Ukraine, banned mass actions on the peninsula until 6 June: information appeared that Ukrainian nationalists were going to use the tragic date to destabilize the situation in Crimea. For this reason, special security measures were imposed on the peninsula.

On the previous night, the “memorial candle” was lit by the Acting Head of the Republic of Crimea, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, Sergey Aksyonov in his office. After that, windows of each office in the building of the Council of Ministers of Crimea were lit by candlelight. The leaders of the cities and district centers of Crimea followed the example of the republican government.

In the morning, flowers were laid to two memorial sites - the memorial stone in the public garden near the railway station of Simferopol and the memorial complex of the Salgir Park - and a prayer service was held in memory of victims of the genocide of the Crimean Tatar people.

In addition, in accordance with the decision of the organizing committee for the preparation and running of events dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of the victims of the deportation from Crimea, on 18 May, state flags were lowered at all state institutions.

Mourning events dedicated to the tragic date were held in almost all cities of Crimea. For example, a mourning rally was held in Evpatoria. Local officials, deputies, representatives of ethnic communities, veterans of the Crimean Tatar national movement gathered at the monument to the victims of the deportation.

“Today, on a memorable mourning day, representatives of many ethnic and cultural communities came with me to remember victims of the deportation together with you,” said Mayor Andrey Danilenko. “And we are proud that in our city there is interethnic harmony, mutual respect for history. That is the way we have always built our relationships, and that’s the way we will continue to do it. Evpatoria is a big family for all peoples, where even in the most difficult moments it is important to listen and be heard and find compromise.”

The rally participants unanimously supported the statement, which sets out the most pressing issues related to the return, resettlement and restoration of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people.

In Simferopol, the All-Crimean mourning rally was held in the Ak-Mechet area. The rally gathered about 15 thousand people. Its participants said that the tragic date of 18 May 1944 should not fade from memory, and it should serve as a lesson for all future generations of Crimeans. “People! Homeland! Crimea!”, chanted the participants in the mourning event. After that, the artists of the ensemble “Krym” performed songs in the national language on the theme of the deportation of peoples.

As a result of the event, a resolution was adopted, which says: “During the total deportation of the Crimean Tatar people from their homeland and in the first years of inhuman conditions in places of exile, hunger and hardships that led to the mass death of children, old people and women, the Crimean Tatar people lost 46.2% of its population. The forcible retention of the Crimean Tatar people in places of exile, accompanied for 45 years by the state policy of repression and discrimination against the Crimean Tatars, caused irreparable damage to the development of the Crimean Tatar people as one of the unique peoples of human civilization.”

The event participants demanded, in particular, the restoration of historical names in Crimea, effective representation of the Crimean Tatars in legislative and executive bodies, as well as the end to repressions against the Crimean Tatar people.

On the whole, the commemoration of the deportation in Crimea was peaceful. In particular, because on the eve of this date, Vladimir Putin met with representatives of the deported peoples. It was explained to participants during the meeting that the problems of the Crimean Tatars had never before been considered at such a high state level.

The Council of Ministers and the State Council of the Republic of Crimea in pursuance of the President’s Decree “On measures aimed at rehabilitation of Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and state support of their revival and development” have already adopted a program to support the repatriates, scheduled until 2020. It takes into account proposals to improve conditions in places of compact residence of the Crimean Tatars, construction of schools, kindergartens and hospitals.

“The event ‘Light a Fire in Your Heart’ is important for us,” stated the Acting Head of the Republic Sergey Aksyonov. “We remember that people were unfairly deported on the basis of their ethnicity. We remember that their families, wives, husbands, and senior relatives were treated unfairly. Therefore, in order to pay tribute and remember the victims, we light a memorial fire in the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea.” The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation “On measures aimed at rehabilitation of Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and state support of their revival and development” laid the legal basis for national and cultural development, civil peace and consent of all Crimean ethnic groups.

Additional Information

According to the official data of the Commission of the Council of People’s Commissars of the USSR, more than 188 thousand Crimean Tatars, 50 thousand Germans, 14 thousand Greeks, 12 thousand Bulgarians, 10 thousand Armenians were deported.

Today the Crimean Tatar people hold a worthy position in the political, social and cultural life of the Crimean community. The Crimean Tatar language is the official language in the Republic of Crimea. Among dozens of higher educational institutions on the peninsula, the State Engineering and Pedagogical University, often referred to as the Crimean Tatar University, has a well-deserved reputation. It has 7,000 students in 23 specialties. In more than 50 schools, along with other languages of education, teaching is also conducted in Crimean Tatar.

The Scientific Research Center of the Crimean Tatar Language and Literature makes a significant contribution to the development of education and culture. Not a single Crimean holiday is complete without bright performances by professional Tatar musicians and amateur artists. Crimeans are also proud of the Crimean Tatar Academic Music and Drama Theater.

Annex 905

Avdet, “Address of the audit commission of the VI Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar people to the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people”,
19 May 2014 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

No.20 (807) 19 May 2014

AVDET 3

**ADDRESS OF THE AUDIT COMMISSION OF THE VI QURULTAY OF THE CRIMEAN
TATAR PEOPLE TO THE MEJLIS OF THE CRIMEAN TATAR PEOPLE**

On 9 May 2014, an amendment to the Criminal Code entered into force in the Russian Federation, according to which a new article was introduced to the Criminal Code - 280.1 "Public calls for performance of actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation":

1. Public calls for performance of actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation shall be punishable by a fine in the amount of up to three hundred thousand rubles or in the amount of the salary or other income of the convicted person for a period of up to two years, or by community work for a term of up to three hundred hours, or by imprisonment for up to three years.

2. The same actions committed with the use of mass media, including information and telecommunication networks (including the Internet), are punishable by community work for up to four hundred and eighty hours, or imprisonment for up to five years.

Having discussed this information, the Audit Commission invites the Milliy Mejlis ("National Mejlis") in the shortest possible time to draw up and distribute maximally between the compatriots through the available mass media, with the involvement of local Mejlises, an official explanation approximately of the following content:

"The annexation of Crimea, prior to its recognition by the world community as legal, is not a basis for the application of Russian legislation on its territory. That is, all court decisions and sentences against citizens residing in this territory, as well as against businesses located there, taken on the basis of Russian legislation, are illegal by default. All of them can and should be contested in the European Court of Human Rights, where they will be revoked by uncontested procedure. Moreover, each victim of such arbitrariness of the authorities gets the right to fair material satisfaction, which should also be expressed in a claim against Russia before the European Court of Human Rights. This statement is based on the following:

In addition to being a member of the United Nations and the Council of Europe, Russia is a member of 15 international organizations and has observer status in two more, but among them only the UN (Security Council), the Council of Europe and the International Olympic Committee have the right to make decisions binding on the party to a Treaty and to enforce actions to execute such decisions.

Taking into account the fact that the adoption of a decision by the Security Council, due to the veto of its permanent members interested in the conflict as a party to it, can be blocked, as we have seen in the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, and hopes for the adoption of effective and feasible decisions against the occupation regime and the settlement of international conflicts, in which Ukraine and Russia are parties, remain to be made by the International Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights.

The decisions of the International Court of Justice, as well as decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, are generally executed by Contracting Parties without coercion. There was only one case of non-execution of such a decision, the execution of which was coerced.

Adopted by the Audit Commission on 13 May 2014.

We also recommend using the comments of the lawyer Hatice Mamut:

“In this regard, timely appeals to the International Court of Justice with claims against Russia, for example, on recognition of the conduct of military and paramilitary actions against Ukraine and the termination of occupation actions and the provision of direct and indirect assistance to separatists, on the appointment of compensation for lost property as a result of the invasion in Crimea and its occupation and other can, perhaps, in parallel with other political moves and actions, ensure the protection of the rights of Ukraine and its citizens and contribute to the restoration of its borders.

In addition, already now, persons who have actually lost their property (the right to freely use, possess and dispose it) located in Crimea as a result of the annexation - these may be owners of hotels, health centres, state enterprises, organizations and institutions who have legal documents confirming their title to such property - should now apply to international courts with claims against Russia and raise questions about compensation. Such actions will have double importance: on the one hand, it is economic pressure on Russia. It is known that the value of movable and immovable property located in the peninsula and seized from the owners is estimated at millions of dollars. In addition, these lawsuits will help to return subsequently the property, and the order and procedure for the return must already be outlined in claims so that they form the basis of decisions of international courts.

The Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine” clearly defines that “collaborationist activity” is deliberate, voluntary cooperation in any form with the occupying state or its representatives to the detriment of the state interests of Ukraine and constitutes a treason, of course with the onset of such legal consequences as criminal liability for it. Proceeding from this, now it is necessary to draw up lists of all officials who willingly chose to serve the occupational government to the detriment of Ukraine’s interests. At first glance, it may seem that all those who in principle serve today as any kind of official may fall under such a definition, but, in fact, one must be careful to distinguish the areas of activity of such persons and remember that the second criterion of the definition is infliction of harm to the state interests of Ukraine. In this case, the list of persons who will be subject to criminal liability will be significantly reduced. And it is necessary at this time to realize the need for such steps and analysis of activities, because on the background of the euphoria of the return, ill-considered decisions can be taken and, in the heat of the moment, persons who actually provided real and invaluable help to people, ensuring their tolerable existence in the occupied territory, can be affected. Of course, all judges, prosecutors and police officers who, so to speak, have re-sworn oath and have taken up relevant positions in the occupied territory, should be included in the list of persons subject to criminal prosecution for treason and causing harm to the state interests of Ukraine.

Despite the creation of an information blockade by the occupied authorities, it is necessary for Crimea to systematically form and fill news portals with information that, being somewhat specific, since it is peculiar only to this region, can bring invaluable benefits to citizens, regardless of their ideas and views. People are so conveniently organised that they will familiarise themselves with it just in case, and they will decide whether to apply the knowledge gained, taking into account the awareness. For Ukraine, as a state, such behaviour is also natural - it takes care of citizens who are against their will in the occupied territory.

An example of such information and the way it is presented is the following:

Everyone knows the fact that Ukraine has officially recognized as invalid the forms of more than 5,000 passports and travel documents for a child that remained in the territory of the

Autonomous Republic of Crimea at the time of 16 March and beyond. On the one hand, this way of presenting information will allow the average citizen to just glance over the headline and not make him think. However, given the fact that life goes on, Crimeans, no matter what political orientation they adhere to, have urgent needs, including the need to travel abroad, which they will not be able to do without entering Ukraine. It is necessary to get an external passport and a travel document for a child. The Ukrainian authorities have made it clear that the listed documents can and should be drawn up in the regions close to Crimea and that there are all the necessary communication means with the State Migration Service of Ukraine in these regions. However, in Crimea there are already “do-gooders” who, according to them, will easily solve these problems without entering, for example, Kherson. It doesn't take a lot of effort to figure out how they will do it. Of course, with the help of those forms that will be filled out, with all the remaining stamps. However, when a person, who has received such a so-called passport or travel document for a child, faces a Ukrainian border guard, such a person would blame... Ukraine, border guard, but not the person who helped to get such a passport and travel document, for the fact that desire of such a person to leave the borders of Crimea and Ukraine remains unfulfilled. This is how you can present information to Crimeans, there will be a lot of similar information regarding different areas of their lives, as their life is currently in the murky waters, which is conveniently referred to as the “transition period”.

Ali OZENBASH, Chairman of the Audit Commission of the VI Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar people

[...]

Annex 906

Interfax Ukraine, “Right Sector registered as official party”,
22 May 2014

Right Sector registered as official party

 en.interfax.com.ua/news/general/206070.html

16:16 22.05.2014

The Right Sector organization has officially been registered by the Justice Ministry as a political party, the party's information coordinator, Boryslav Bereza, has said.

"The Right Sector party was officially registered. And now we're a legitimate political force. And this means we can participate in elections at all levels," he wrote on Facebook.

Right Sector is a political party drawing its members from a number of nationalist organizations. The Right Sector was formed on the basis of the Ukrainian National Assembly (UNA) Party.

Recently party leader Dmytro Yarosh said that Right Sector and the Svoboda All-Ukrainian Union could unite in future.

Tags: [#right_sector](#)

Annex 907

Krym.Realii, “Refat Chubarov: Federal Security Service of Russia
banned me from entering my Homeland”, 7 July 2014
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Krym.Realii (Crimea.Realities)

Refat Chubarov: Federal Security Service of Russia banned me from entering my Homeland
ru.krymr.com/a/25448389.html

7 July 2014, 17:59

Page 3

[...]

– To what extent did the Russian special services act according to law (though “law” can hardly be referred to here), to what extent of their own rules, were they able not to let you into Crimea?

– The fact is that even under the laws of Russia, which controls the Crimean territory today, I continue to be in the status of a deputy of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea now. In accordance with all the laws that were adopted after the referendum, including the agreement, the decree on the accession of the Republic of Crimea to Russia that Putin signed, the tenure of the deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of Crimea had been continued within the State Council. Only the name was reformatted. Of course, I don't attend this State Council. Of course, I don't work there. Of course, I don't recognise it. But formally, from a legal perspective, no one took me out of there, no one expelled me, and no one made any decision. In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, deputies of the State Council have parliamentary immunity. And they apparently forgot to take this into account, at least formally. In fact, they committed a crime by subjecting me to this type of punishment without having a formal right to do so.

[...]

Annex 908

Kryminform, “Pohlonskaya warns Chubarov on the possibility of declaring the Mejlis an extremist organisation (VIDEO)”, 8 July 2014

Translation**Kryminform****Poklonskaya warns Chubarov on the possibility of declaring the Mejlis an extremist organisation (VIDEO)**

 c-inform.info/news/id/8639

8 July 2014 3:40 p.m. Simferopol

[Photo]

Simferopol, 8 July. Kryminform. When announcing a ban on entry to the Russian Federation to the Chairman of the Mejlis Refat Chubarov, Crimean prosecutor Natalia Poklonskaya warned him on the possibility of declaring the Mejlis an extremist organisation, should its officials further violate federal laws.

On 5 July, at the “Chongar” border checkpoint between Russia and Ukraine, Poklonskaya once again issued a warning to Chubarov on impermissibility of conducting extremist activities. The prosecutor referred to the Mejlis’ consideration of the implementation of the Qurultay resolution on the Crimean Tatars’ right to self-determination during the organisation’s retreat session on 4 July.

“The said resolution of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People dated 25 March of this year announces the start of political and legal procedures aimed at recreation and restoration of the national and territorial autonomy of Crimean Tatars in their historical homeland,” Poklonskaya said.

During the first few minutes when Poklonskaya was reading out the warning, Chubarov requested that the Crimean prosecutor spoke Ukrainian. “I don’t understand what she is saying”, he said. To read the whole text, Poklonskaya had to raise her voice and thoroughly articulate every word.

Watch the Video at: <https://youtu.be/io7pCq2jvu4>

The Crimean prosecutor mentioned that participants of the retreat session of the Mejlis included Mustafa Dzhemilev who is banned from entering the Russian Federation for illegal actions. “In addition to that, on 17 June 2014, Dzhemilev, as the leader of Crimean Tatars, and Kolomoisky, as the Chairman of the Dnipropetrovsk Regional State Administration, signed a memorandum, which, among other things, provides for the support of the Crimean Tatar people in their struggle for the return of Crimea to Ukraine. Such circumstances are indicative of the possibility of further illegal actions by the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, similar to those that took place on 3 May of this year at the checkpoints near the Russian border – ‘Armyansk’, ‘Turkish Shaft’ and elsewhere in the republic, as well as the possibility of other extremist activities,” said Poklonskaya.

“I hereby warn you, the Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, Refat Abdurakhmanovich Chubarov, about the impermissibility of extremist activities, I warn you once again and I require you to cease any extremist activities immediately. I am also informing you that if the violations of federal laws indicated in this warning are not eliminated, the activities of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People on the territory of the Russian Federation will be banned in accordance with the Federal Law on countering extremist activity”, said Natalia Poklonskaya.

After that, Chubarov once again asked the prosecutor to speak Ukrainian or Crimean Tatar, because he said he did not understand Russian. “I would gladly sign /the warning/ in Crimean Tatar or Ukrainian. I do not understand Russian in this form”, said Chubarov pointing to the document, and referred to the Constitution of Crimea which specifies three national languages. Poklonskaya left before Chubarov got to finish his speech.

On 5 July, Russian Federation banned the Head of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Refat Chubarov from entering the country for the period of 5 years. Chubarov was returning to Crimea from the Kherson Oblast, where a retreat session of the Mejlis was held on 4–5 July, and the participants included its former Chairman Mustafa Dzhemilev.

On 21 April, President of Russia Vladimir Putin signed a Decree on rehabilitation of Crimean Tatars and other nations of the Crimea who suffered from repressions.

The same Decree specifies measures for the socio-economic development of a number of territories, which, according to Putin, have been practically abandoned and “not legally formalised” over the recent years and even decades.

The President previously said that “Crimean Tatars suffered a lot during the period of Stalinist repressions, when they were deported from Crimea – their native land”. “We absolutely must do everything we can to ensure that the process of joining the Russian Federation is associated with rehabilitation and restoration of the legal rights and interests of Crimean Tatars,” Putin said.

The President also recalled that after Crimea was joined to the Russian Empire in 1783, Catherine the Great issued a decree which basically meant that Crimean Tatars were to be treated like Russian citizens with all ensuing consequences, and that Russia would respect their rights and religion. “That policy was very wise”, Putin said. “That is the policy we intend to adhere to as well”.

Annex 909

Kryminform, “Authorities of Bakhchisaray decided to return the premises occupied by the regional Mejlis”, 30 July 2014

Translation**Kryminform****Authorities of Bakhchisaray decided to return the premises occupied by the regional Mejlis**

 c-inform.info/news/id/9779

30 July 2014 13:10 Bakhchisaray

Bakhchisaray. 30 July. Kryminform. The Administration of Bakhchisaray made a decision to terminate the agreement on the lease of premises to the NGO “Council of Teachers”, as a fact the building for many years hosted an office of the district *mejlis* of the Crimean Tatar People. The Mayor of Bakhchisaray Konstantin Rubanenko shared the information with Kryminform today.

According to him, no one has terminated this agreement, as initially, it had a clause that in case the rent is not paid for three months, the document automatically loses its legal force. Rent for the premises located on the first floor of the District Registry Office has not been paid for half a year already.

“This applies to any organisation, be it the ‘Council of Teachers’ or an Orthodox community. The allegations of Akhtem Chiygoz/Head of the Bakhchisaray regional mejlis/ that the agreement was concluded with mejlis are not true — upon the verification, it turned out that there exists no such legal entity and that the premises in question are occupied by the ‘Council of Teachers’,” Rubanenko noted and added that the agreement was annulled “due to non-payment and non-insurance of the building.”

The Mayor of Bakhchisaray also said that law-enforcement authorities submitted a request for taking measures with regard to the public statements of Chiygoz to the Prosecutor for Crimea and Head of the Directorate of the Federal Security Service of Russia for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol.

“In my opinion, his phrase ‘this is another case of putting pressure on Crimean Tatars and an attempt of the Administration to drive them out’ constitutes incitement of ethnic hatred. Such statements with regard to the Mayor are unacceptable and I felt compelled to submit a claim to the Federal Security Service and the Prosecutor’s Office,” Rubanenko noted.

Annex 910

iPress.ua, “Yatsenyuk re-assured that he works on a plan to return
Crimea”, 8 August 2014

Translation**Yatsenyuk re-assured that he works on a plan to return Crimea**

iP ipress.ua/ru/news/vatsenyuk_zaveryl_chno_gotovyt_plan_po_vozvrashchennvu_krima_78904.html

8 August 2014 15:43

"We are currently looking for funding together with Mustafa Dzhemilev"

Ukrainian Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk announced he was preparing a plan to return the occupied Crimea.

[photo]

He said so during a briefing, according to iPress.ua.

According to him, the government has already created a specialized body dealing with resettlers from Crimea.

"As for our brothers, Crimean Tatar people, last week a central executive body, a specialized body that works with resettlers from Crimea was created in the government', he noted.

Yatsenyuk also said that the authorities would develop a special stage-by-stage programme.

"We are currently looking for funding, and together with Mustafa Dzhemilev, we are working on a stage-by-stage plan and programme to return Crimea", Yatsenyuk said.

On 5 August, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine created the State Service on Matters of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and temporary displaced persons.

The State Service on Matters of Crimea will act as a central executive body, and its activities will be directly coordinated by the government.

By his resolution, Arseniy Yatsenyuk instructed the Ministry of Finance to provide for the costs of ensuring the functioning of that service when preparing proposals for amendments to the law on the 2014 state budget.

According to iPress.ua, on 22 April, leader of Crimean Tatars Mustafa Dzhemilev was banned from entering Crimea until 2019.

On 3 May, he wasn't allowed to enter Crimea.

On 7 May, Dzhemilev announced his intention to sue Russia in the European Court.

The Head of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Refat Chubarov said that some Crimean Tatars break under pressure and decide to cooperate with the occupants of Crimea. He named Teifuk Gafarov as one of them.

Annex 911

Lenta.ru, “Ukrainian authorities banned the broadcast of the Russian-speaking Euronews”, 14 August 2014

Translation**Lenta.ru****Ukrainian authorities banned the broadcast of the Russian-speaking Euronews**

<https://lenta.ru/news/2014/08/14/euronews/>

14 August 2014

The National Council of Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine ordered to cut off the broadcasting of the Russian-speaking version of TV channel Euronews, as announced on the agency's website.

The organization will send letters to all Ukrainian providers, asking them to amend the existing agreements and cease broadcasting.

“The National Television Company of Ukraine has the exclusive right to broadcast Euronews in the territory of Ukraine. According to a separate clause of this agreement, the broadcasting of the Russian-language version of Euronews must be stopped”, – stated the National Council in its message. Olga Gerasimyuk, the first deputy chair of the National Council, called the Russian channel a tool of the Russian propaganda, as Russian journalists work there. According to the agency, cable operators must let only the Ukrainian version of Euronews in the list of channels.

Previously, Ukrainian authorities cut off the broadcast of several TV channels such as Channel One, Worldwide Network, RTR-Planeta, Russia 24 and NTV-Mir, Russia 24 and TV Centre-International. On 7 August, the ban was extended to RBC-TV as well. Moreover, the National Council of Television and Radio Broadcasting took legal action to request the revocation of the license of providers rebroadcasting Russian channels.

Annex 912

Topwar, “Hizb ut-Tahrir terrorists in London are being targeted at CIS”,
16 December 2014 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Hizb ut-Tahrir terrorists in London are being targeted at CIS

topwar.ru/64845-terroristov-iz-hizb-ut-tahrir-nacelivayut-v-londone-na-sng.htm

Alexey BALIEV

16 December 2014

Page 2

[...]

Hizb ut-Tahrir was recognized as a terrorist or extremist organization in China, Iran, Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Turkey, Maghreb countries, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, and Azerbaijan.

[...]

Page 3

In Russia, Hizb ut-Tahrir was recognized as a terrorist organization and prohibited by a ruling of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in February 2003 [...].

Annex 913

BBC News Russian Service, “Moscow called ‘discrimination’ the decision of the Rada on media”, 17 February 2015

Translation

BBC News Russian Service

Moscow called “discrimination” the decision of the Rada on media

https://www.bbc.com/russian/rolling_news/2015/02/150217_rn_ukraine_russian_media

17 February 2015

The Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the Ukrainian parliament’s decision to revoke Russian journalists’ accreditation is a “blatant discrimination”.

According to the statement made by the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this decision “continues the policy aimed at purging the country’s media landscape, which leaves no room for alternative opinions”.

In early February, the Verkhovna Rada suspended the accreditation of several Russian media that covered the activities of Ukrainian state authorities until the end of the “anti-terrorism operation”. Vladimir Groysman, the speaker of the Rada, signed the document on Tuesday.

The Security Service of Ukraine is in charge of drawing up the list of Russian media whose accreditation will be suspended.

Annex 914

Kryminform, “Over the past 200 years, there has not been such a positive attitude towards the Muftiyat as there is now – Ablayev”,
19 February 2015

Translation**Kryminform****Over the past 200 years, there has not been such a positive attitude towards the Muftiyat as there is now – Ablaev**

<https://www.c-inform.infc/news/id/19259>

19 February 2015, 19:47, Simferopol

Simferopol, 19 February. Kryminform. The Mufti of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea (SDMC) Emirali Ablaev expressed satisfaction with the attitude of the Crimean authorities to solving the urgent problems of the Muftiyat. Ablaev voiced this a day earlier at a meeting with representatives of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis.

“Over the past 200 years, there has not been such a positive attitude towards the Muftiyat on the part of the authorities as there is now. Actually the government is doing everything necessary - the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea will receive title documents for more than 300 mosques,” Ablaev said. As an example, he cited the restitution of the Juma-Jami mosque in Evpatoria to the SDMC.

Emirali Ablaev recalled that earlier the head of Crimea, Sergey Aksyonov, publicly recognized the SDMC as the only legal Muftiyat in the territory of the Republic and assured that there would no longer be any parallel structures here. “Not a single leader of the Crimea has ever made such statements”, the spiritual leader of Muslims of Crimea emphasised.

Annex 915

IslamNews, “On 23 February, Crimean Tatars commemorated the national hero and the first imam”, 23 February 2015

Translation**Islam News****On 23 February, Crimean Tatars commemorated the national hero and the first imam**

<https://islamnews.ru/news-krymskie-tatary-23-fevralya-vspominayut-nacionalnogo-geroya-i-pervogo-imama>

[23 February 2015]

The Crimean Tatar people on Monday, on 23 February, commemorated the outstanding national figure Noman Çelebicihan, who tragically died in Sevastopol exactly 97 years ago.

Noman Çelebicihan was a prominent political and public figure. He is known as the first chairman of the government of the Crimean People's Republic and organizer of the 1st Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People. He became the first Mufti of Muslims of Crimea, Belarus, Lithuania and Poland. People's love and fame were brought to him by the poem "Ant etkenmen" ("I vow"), which became the national anthem of the Crimean Tatar people.

On the anniversary of the death of N. Çelebicihan, the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea annually holds prayers in the mosques of the peninsula.

Noman Çelebicihan was born in 1885 into the family of Ibrahim Çelebi, imam of the mosque in the village of Buyuk-Sunak.

He is the graduate of Istanbul University, where he obtained a higher education in law and theology. During his studies, he founded several public organizations, including the Society of Young Tatar Writers, Rodina ("Motherland"), Society of Crimean Tatar Student Youth.

After the outbreak of the First World War, he returned to Crimea. Together with Jafer Seidamet, they developed a strategy for the national fight. In 1917, political organizations in Crimea came out of hiding. In March, he organized the 1st Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People, at which the Provisional Crimean-Muslim Executive Committee was established and he became the chairman of this Executive Committee.

He founded the national Crimean Tatar party Milliyy Firqa, advocating the equality of all peoples inhabiting Crimea. It is noteworthy that he compared the peoples of Crimea with flowers that together form a single bouquet.

Soon the Bolsheviks came to power in the country and they did not recognize the Crimean Tatar government. They overthrew the new leadership of the peninsula, taking over the entire region.

On 26 January 1918, Noman Çelebicihan was arrested, and on 23 February - brutally killed by sailors, his body was thrown into the Black Sea.

Information Agency IslamNews.Ru

Annex 916

Krym.Realii, “Anna Andrievskaya: There will be no rule of law in Crimea while it is under occupation”, 17 March 2015

Translation

Krym.Realii (Crimea.Realities)

SOCIETY

Anna Andrievskaya: There will be no rule of law in Crimea while it is under occupation

<https://ru.krymr.com/a/26906249.html>

17 March 2015, 10:45 PM Svetlana Dollenberg

Kiev - Last week, the FSB (Federal Security Service of Russia) operatives carried out searches in the homes of parents of two journalists from the Crimean online media Center for Journalist Investigations, Anna Andrievskaya and Natalia Kokorina. The latter was detained for 6 hours as a witness.

Correspondent of Krym.Realii interviewed Anna Andrievskaya at the end of the press conference on “Oppression of freedom of speech in Crimea”, which was held in Kiev. The journalist did not open up on what she had endured - “in order not to please the occupiers”. She called the accusations of Russian law enforcement officers absurd and expressed hope that the persecution of journalists in Crimea would stop.

- It is known that you live in Kiev. Why do you think they came with a search to the apartment of your parents, who still live in Crimea?

- Most likely, they were driven by my Crimean registration. I am registered at this address, although I have not lived with my parents for 10 years and have not lived in Crimea for about a year. But they came to them. They confiscated my father’s laptop, confiscated my old notebooks: my work notes, which I kept, solely due to the fact that there are contacts of those people I work with. However, these are contact numbers provided by Ukrainian telecom operators, so they are probably already invalid. I do not know what they want to find in this computer and notebooks.

- What did you feel at the moment when you learned about the search in your parents’ house?

- Any person who the FSB comes to experiences stress. I don’t want to talk about what my parents and I experienced... Why will I please or upset the occupiers? This is something that will not be forgotten during this annexation: how I moved in, how people in masks came to my parents’ house with a search.

- Do you know what was reason of the criminal case being initiated?

- The criminal case was initiated because of my article on the volunteers of the Krym (Crimea) battalion. This is absurd in terms of legislation. Moreover, this article was prepared on the territory of Kiev and published in a media outlet whose editorial office is also located in Kiev. Why the FSB is involved here - I don’t understand at all. They also paid attention to my Crimean registration, because, according to the federal law on the admission of Crimea to Russia, all citizens who were on the territory of Crimea at the time of the annexation and had Crimean registration are recognized by Russia as its citizens. Of course, this is not recognized by international law and Ukrainian legislation. I am a citizen of Ukraine, but they are trying to impute to me an article of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

- What was said in the publication that attracted such close attention of Russian law enforcement officers?

- The criminal case was opened because of the article on public calls for encroachment on the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation. In my publication it is said about the volunteers of the Krym battalion, that is, about those volunteer organisations helping the Crimean volunteers who are now defending Ukraine in the ATO zone. And there are no calls to violate the integrity of the Russian Federation, it out of the question.

By the same principle, it is now possible to initiate criminal cases against all journalists who do not agree with the annexation of Crimea and write about battalions in the ATO zone. Not only for those who live in Crimea, but also for those who live on the mainland and also disagree with the annexation of Crimea. This is completely absurd and does not comply with any legislative norms.

- In your opinion, will the reaction of international organizations help in your case, what do you expect?

Of course, we need to continue to pressure Russia with the help of international community and Ukraine.

Anna Andrievskaya

Of course, we need to continue to pressure Russia with the help of international community and Ukraine. By the way, I will say that Ukraine, on its part, has not expressed any intelligible position on the detention of Natalia Kokorina and on the searches in our parents' houses. While international organisations reacted immediately and expressed their opinions on this issue, Ukraine still has not reacted. Yes, the Foreign Minister Klimkin wrote on Twitter that Kokorina should be released, but no one saw the official statement on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. And, moreover, not a single official in Ukraine has publicly stated their attitude towards this case.

I really hope that with the help of international organisations, with the help of Ukraine, which must nevertheless stand up for its citizens, we will get the truth. This criminal case has no legal basis. I would also like other facts of pressure on journalists in Crimea to stop. I hope we will achieve some kind of lawfulness... But there will be no lawfulness in Crimea while it is under occupation.

Annex 917

Kommersant, “Crimean Tatar ego”, 23 March 2015
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Crimean Tatar ego

<https://www.kommersant.ru/projects/crimeantatars>

Page 37

[...]

“We faced a new legislation that regulates everything differently” - says Deputy Chairman of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea Aider Ismailov.

We were not accustomed to that. It was difficult for us to comply with the requirement to bring bookshelves at mosques in compliance with that law as quickly as possible. It was morally and physically impossible to adapt so fast.

[...]

23 March 2015, 17:00

Annex 918

RIA Novosti, “Ministry of Internal Affairs: Number of Hizb ut-Tahrir supporters in Crimea decreased fourfold”, 30 March 2015
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

RIA Novosti (RIA News)

Ministry of Internal Affairs: Number of Hizb ut-Tahrir supporters in Crimea decreased fourfold

ria.ru/20150330/1055412640.html

RIA Novosti

1:16 pm 30 March 2015

Page 1

[...]

The number of supporters of the banned organization Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami in Crimea has decreased four times after joining Russia, Vladimir Makarov, deputy chief at the head office for countering extremism of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, said on Monday.

[...]

“The admission of Crimea to Russia has given us new tasks. And we have already managed to achieve some stabilization of the situation, to results comparable to the Russian average. Among other things, thanks to preventive measures taken, the number of supporters of the banned terrorist organization Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has dropped significantly from 10 thousand to 2.5 thousand” Makarov said at a meeting of the Human Rights Council under the Russian president.

[...]

Annex 919

TASS, “Exercises of Russian internal troops commence in six federal districts, including Crimea”, 2 April 2015

Translation

TASS News Agency

Exercises of Russian internal troops commence in six federal districts, including Crimea

<https://tass.ru/armiya-i-opk/1875084>

Exercises involve approximately 40 thousand people and around 1.5 thousand units of military and special equipment.

[Photograph]

Moscow, 2 April. /TASS/. Large-scale operational-strategic exercises of the Russian Internal Troops, Zaslou-2015, are being conducted in six federal districts, including Crimea. Vasily Panchenkov, Head of the Press Service of the Russian Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, shared this information with TASS on Thursday.

He mentioned that the exercises are conducted from 2 to 10 April under the leadership of the First Deputy Minister, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Internal Troops, General Viktor Zolotov.

“The topic of the exercises is the use of troops (forces) in the event of aggravation of operational situation in Russian regions. This topic has been chosen due to new threats to the country’s national security and is directly associated with the Federal Law on internal troops”, - the interlocutor of the agency said.

According to his words, operational-strategic exercises are being conducted in the Northwestern, Central, Privolzhskiy, North Caucasian, Southern and Crimean federal districts. This involves approximately 40 thousand people and around 1.5 thousand units of military and special equipment.

He reminded that, according to the law, internal troops are entrusted with a number of tasks, including working with internal affairs bodies on the protection of public order and ensuring public safety, taking part in the fight against terrorism, protecting important national facilities and special cargo, participating in the territorial defence of the Russian Federation.

Annex 920

SEVAS, “A new ‘resident’ in the Bakhchisaray Mejlis’ building”,
3 April 2015

Translation

SEVAS

A new “resident” in the Bakhchisaray Mejlis’ building

 news.sevas.com/crimea/medzhlis_zanimal_pomeshheniya_v_bahchisarae_nezakonno

[Photograph]

11:55 3 April 2015

Crimea

A regional mejlis division has recently moved out of the building it occupied under contract since 2012 – an architectural monument, old mansion of Dmitry Pachadzhi. Now the building will be the house of the Bakhchisaray Development Institute.

The new municipal autonomous organisation, Bakhchisaray Development Institute, will occupy the building of the Civil Registry Office—the spaces that were previously used free of charge by the regional mejlis of Crimean Tatars. Press service of the City Administration shared this information with Kryminform on 3 April.

According to Vladimir Verkhovod, the Head of the City Administration, Bakhchisaray Development Institute is an institution owned by the city which intends to work on the development and modernization of the urban environment, organize sporting and cultural events, coordinate patriotic education of young people and conduct informative and educational activities. “One of the most important tasks of the institute is to encourage the development of national cultures represented in Bakhchisaray”, said Vladimir Verkhovod.

Verkhovod reminded that a regional division of the Mejlis of Crimean Tatars occupied a part of the building of over 100 square meters.

The Commercial Court of Crimea obliged the tenant to vacate the premises; the Sevastopol Commercial Court of Appeal upheld the first instance decision, and **the mejlis has recently left the building**.

The Head of the City Administration said that the NGO “Council of Teachers”, which acted as the tenant of the premises used for the needs of the mejlis, used the municipal property almost free of charge. “According to the lease agreement from September 2012, the payment for the use of the historic building and architectural monument was only 17 hryvnias per month, but even that petty sum was paid with delays. In addition to that, the tenant was violating the lease agreement by refusing to insure the property”, said the Head of the Bakhchisaray Administration.

The House of Dmitry Pachadzhi is an architectural monument located in the centre of Old Bakhchisaray, next to the monument to Alexander Pushkin. Dmitry Ilyich Pachadzhi (1851–1912) was a second-guild merchant, an honorary citizen of Bakhchisaray, a prominent public figure, entrepreneur and patron of arts.

Previously, Arbitration Court of Crimea started action proceedings with regard to Charitable Organisation “Crimea Foundation”, concerning seizure of the building of the Mejlis of Crimean Tatars in Simferopol, which this organisation had left in September. On 16 September, OMON (Special Police Force) officers conducted searches in the central office of the Mejlis, followed by a visit of court enforcement officers who obliged the tenants to leave the building.

Author: Stepan Rysin

Editor: Stepan Rysin

Source: Kryminform

Annex 921

Krym.Realii, “Thousands of Crimean Tatars began ascent of Chatyr-Dag in memory of the victims of the deportation”, 16 May 2015

Translation

(Logo) Krym.Realii (Crimea.Realities)

NEWS

Thousands of Crimean Tatars began ascent of Chatyr-Dag in memory of the victims of the deportation

<https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/27019599.html>

16 May 2015, 10:42 AM



Ascent of Chatyr-Dag on 10 May 2014, archive photo

About three thousand Crimean Tatars gathered on Saturday morning, on 16 May, at the bottom of Chatyr-Dag, for the ascent.

As the **Krym.Realii** correspondent reports, the ascent began about half an hour ago and takes place as part of events dedicated to the 71st anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean Tatar people.

The crowd, mostly youth, is holding Crimean Tatar flags. Before the start of the ascent, its participants received a blessing from Mufti of Crimea Emirali Ablaev. Addressing the audience, he noted that “Crimean Tatars found themselves between two large states”, the Mufti called for “consolidation, unity of the people and asks not to engage in politics”.

The participants of the event are moving to the top of the mountain, chanting, “Millet! Batan! Qirim!”, which means, “People! Homeland! Crimea!”.

It is expected that at the top of Chatyr-Dag a dua (prayer) will be held in memory of those who perished during the deportation of 1944 and participants of the event will sing the national Crimean Tatar anthem.

Ascend of Chatyr-Dag is a traditional event carried out by Crimean youth every year since 2010. Representatives of the younger generation gather from all over the peninsula to pay tribute to the memory of victims of the deportation of 1944.

The organizers of the ascent are the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people, the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, as well as public and youth Crimean Tatar organizations.

Annex 922

Kryminform, “‘Light a fire in your heart’ event was held in Simferopol in memory of the victims of the deportation /PHOTO/”, 18 May 2015

Translation

Kryminform (Crimea Inform)

18 May 2015 02:14 PM Simferopol

“Light a fire in your heart” event was held in Simferopol in memory of the victims of the deportation /PHOTO/

<https://www.c-inform.info/news/id/23173>

[Photograph]

Simferopol, 18 May. Kryminform. In Simferopol, on the eve of the Day of Remembrance of the victims of deportation, an event “Light a fire in your heart” took place. The organiser of the event was the youth unit of the Crimean Tatar national movement Qirim.

The event was attended by the Head of the Republic of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov, Chairman of the State Council of Crimea Vladimir Konstantinov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea Ruslan Balbek, Deputy Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Remzi Ilyasov and Head of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea Zaur Smirnov. The senior-most officials of the Republic expressed a common opinion that the tragedy that occurred in 1944 is the pain shared by all Crimeans, regardless of ethnicity and religion.

Also more than 300 people gathered on Lenin Square to participate in the action, there were representatives of both Crimean Tatar youth and other Crimean nationalities.

Event “Light a fire in your heart” /PHOTO/

The participants lit candles and formed from them the outline of the Russian Federation and the Crimean peninsula with a tamga - a symbol of the Motherland of the Crimean Tatars, mourning for those who perished as a result of exile, as well as the long and persistent fight for the right to return home. The Head of Crimea lit the first candles, after which the rest of the senior-most officials of the Republic did the same. Also candles were lit in the windows of the building of the Council of Ministers of Crimea.

According to the Head of the Republic, today’s event is being held in solidarity with all the peoples of Crimea, whose representatives were deported in 1944.

“Today the event is held as a sign of solidarity with the Crimean Tatar and other peoples who lost loved ones during the 1944 deportation. The Crimean Tatar people suffered especially. Our task is to make sure that such tragedies never happen again, and the Russian Federation can provide protection for all citizens of any ethnicity”, Aksyonov emphasised.

“It is very important that we do this not just as officials and persons in charge, but as ordinary citizens, as human beings. Deportation is an absolutely insane crime that has no justification”, Vladimir Konstantinov told reporters.

Vice Prime Minister of the Republic Ruslan Balbek noted that the events of 1944 are a common tragedy for all the peoples of Crimea. “All Crimeans expressed solidarity, which is manifested in the fact that the minutes of grief of each Crimean ethnicity are our common pain, our common tragedy”, he noted.

“Today’s event is unprecedented because the candles form the map of the Russian Federation, which includes Crimea and tamga, which embodies the grief of all Russian citizens, including Crimeans, regardless of their ethnicity”, said the Head of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens Zaur Smirnov.

Annex 923

Kryminform, “In the Bakhchisaray district, a capsule was laid in the foundation of a future monument to the victims of the deportation”,
18 May 2015

Translation

Kryminform (Crimea Inform)

18 May 2015 02:14 PM Bakhchisaray

In the Bakhchisaray district, a capsule was laid in the foundation of a future monument to the victims of the deportation

www.c-inform.info/news/id/23193

Bakhchisaray, 18 May. Kryminform. At the Siren railway station, in the Bakhchisaray District, a capsule was laid on the site of the future memorial complex dedicated to the memory of victims of the deportation.

Laying a capsule at the site of the future memorial to the victims of the deportation located in the Bakhchisaray District /PHOTO/

The event was attended by the Head of the Republic of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov, Chairman of the State Council of Crimea Vladimir Konstantinov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea Ruslan Balbek, Deputy Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Remzi Ilyasov, Head of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea Zaur Smirnov, as well as by Mufti of Crimea Emirali Ablaev, Deputy Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy to the Crimean Federal District Vladimir Bobrovsky, Secretary of the Simferopol and Crimean Eparchy Archpriest Aleksander Yakushechkin and priest of the Armenian Apostolic Church, rector of St. Jakob's church in Simferopol Father Khachatur Gevorkyan.

Hundreds of people gathered to participate in the laying of the capsule. In the hands of those present were the Crimean Tatar flags, as well as blue balloons with mourning ribbons.

“This date will always remain in our memory, and Crimean government will do everything to preserve the memory of this tragedy of the Crimean people”, Aksyonov stressed.

According to the Mufti of Crimea, the memorial will perpetuate the memory of those who perished as a result of the deportation and will become a kind of reminder of the tragic events of 1944, which should never happen again.

“Today we have gathered for a good deed - to perpetuate the memory of those who died in those years. And the construction of the memorial should encapsulate our desire to ensure that this does not happen again”, Emirali Ablaev noted.

According to Remzi Ilyasov, “this tragedy does not fit into any moral framework at all” and it “cannot be forgotten”.

Annex 924

Rossiyskaya Gazeta, “Crimea commemorates the victims of the
deportation”, 18 May 2015

Translation

(Logo) Rossiyskaya Gazeta RG.RU

18 May 2015 3:25 pm

Section: Society

Crimea commemorates the victims of the deportation

<https://rg.ru/2015/05/18/reg-kfo/deportacia.html>

Text: Yulia Sukonkina (Simferopol)

On 18 May, Crimean towns hosted events dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of the victims of the deportation.

Representatives of the authorities and residents of the Republic laid flowers at the memorial to the victims of deportation near the Botanical Garden of the V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University and the “Renaissance” monument in Simferopol.

Also, the leaders of the Republic and its capital visited the Siren railway station in the Bakhchisaray District, from which Crimean Tatars, Armenians, Greeks and Bulgarians were deported to Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Siberia and the Urals in May 1944. The ceremonial laying of the capsule took place here at the construction site of the memorial complex.

“It is needed as a tribute to those who did not survive to this day”, said Sergey Aksyonov, the head of the Republic of Crimea. “A draft design will be developed by a working group involving the clergy, representatives of the public from the Crimean Tatar and other peoples, authorities. As soon as we achieve a working draft, we will present it to the public”.

According to Vice-Speaker Remzi Ilyasov of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea, the opening of the memorial complex is scheduled by 18 May 2016. The future complex will include two churches, a Muslim one and a Christian one, thereby providing an opportunity to pray for those who died during deportation to all peoples.

In Yalta, on the wall of the town bus station building, where mass deportation took place in 1944, there was an opening of the annotation board dedicated to the memory of the victims of the Crimean Tatar people deportation. Original Yalta resident Resmiye Yunusova, a veteran of the national movement, was just 13 at the time of deportation.

“It was exactly here that we were loaded into trucks and sent on the long journey”, Resmiye Yunusova say. “To this day, I cannot forget our trip from Yalta to Uzbekistan locked up for 22 days. Despite all hardships, we never lost heart, we always believed that we would return to our homeland. Today, I want to encourage everyone to live in harmony so that we never see such dark days again”. “We have no right to forget the events of those years and people who suffered from unfair actions. This shall not happen again”, Andrey Rostenko, Head of the Yalta administration, stressed. “We must support each other in difficult times, maintain peace, solidarity and respect, proceed as a family, live in our land and improve it. I believe it to be

everyone's responsibility.”

In Crimean churches of all confessions, ceremonial prayers were held in memory of the people who did not survive the tragic events that occurred 71 years ago. The day before, the Head of the Republic of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov and Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Vladimir Konstantinov participated in the event “Light a Fire in Your Heart”: attending individuals honored the memory of deportation victims by a minute of silence and lit candles arranged as a map of Russia.

It should be noted that this year the Day of Remembrance of the victims of deportation is held in a new format, namely without traditional all-Crimean mourning rally on Lenin Square in Simferopol. The authorities of the Republic were so requested, in order not to politicize this event, by the Crimean Tatar social activists and Mufti Hajji Emirali Ablaev of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol.

Background note by the RG

From August 1941 to June 1944, 277,009 people became victims of deportation, including Tatars (183,155), Bulgarians (12,422), Greeks (15,040), Armenians (9,621), Germans (53,119). Historical justice for the peoples that suffered deportation was restored on 21 April 2014, when the Russian President Vladimir Putin signed Order No. 268 “On the measures for rehabilitation of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and Government support for their revival and development”.

Annex 925

RIA Novosti, “Alleged members of Tablighi Jamaat will be tried in
Siberia”, 15 June 2015

Translation**Alleged members of Tablighi Jamaat will be tried in Siberia**

 <https://ria.ru/20150615/1070049117.html>

11:25 15 June 2015

Nurlan Borbiev, Ibrokhim Dzhurakhudzaev and 14 other people are accused of participation in the activities of a religious association, in respect of which the court adopted a legally effective decision on the prohibition of activities in connection with the implementation of extremist activities, a Novosibirsk court said.

NOVOSIBIRSK, 15 June - RIA Novosti. The Prosecutor's Office sent a case against 16 alleged members of the Tablighi Jamaat international extremist organization to a court in Novosibirsk; they face up to two years in prison, the press service of the regional Prosecutor's Office said on Monday.

The case on the establishment of the Tablighi Jamaat cell was initiated in Novosibirsk. A criminal case on the establishment of a cell of the banned Tablighi Jamaat extremist organization has been initiated in Novosibirsk.

According to the investigation, from May 2009 to November 2013, 42-year-old Nurlan Borbiev, 36-year-old Ibrokhim Dzhurakhudzaev and 14 other people, being members of the Tablighi Jamaat international religious organization, recognized as extremist and banned in Russia, promoted the organization's ideas and involved new members in the association.

“They are accused of committing a crime under Part 2 of Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (as amended by Federal Law dated 7 December 2011) - participation in the activities of a religious association, in respect of which the court adopted a final decision on the prohibition of activities in connection with the implementation of extremist activities”, - the report says.

In November 2013, the activities of members of the Tablighi Jamaat Novosibirsk cell were suppressed by officers of the Directorate of the FSB of Russia for the Novosibirsk Region (the criminal case was investigated by the Investigative Department of the FSB). Extremist literature was also confiscated from the accused.

The criminal case will be considered by the Dzerzhinsky District Court of Novosibirsk. The sanction of the Article provides for a punishment of up to two years of imprisonment.

The aims of the Tablighi Jamaat international religious association are to establish world domination through the spread of a radical form of Islam and to create a single Islamic World Caliphate state on the basis of regions with a traditionally Muslim population, the Prosecutor's Office added.

Annex 926

Rossiyskaya Gazeta, “Huge Crimean Tatar flag was unfurled in Simferopol”, 27 June 2015

Translation

(logo) Rossiyskaya Gazeta RG.RU

27 June 2015 01:38 PM

Category: Society

Huge Crimean Tatar flag was unfurled in Simferopol

<https://rg.ru/2015/06/27/reg-kfo/flag-anons.html>

Text: Ilya Izotov (Simferopol)

In Simferopol, in the Gagarin Park, solemn events dedicated to the celebration of the Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag were held.

The Crimean Tatar national flag, 14 by 28 meters in size, was unfurled in the park square, where several hundred people were holding it along the perimeter. Then they tried to lift the flag into the sky with a hot-air balloon, but rainy weather interfered with this idea.

“For the first time on such a scale, despite the bad weather, the flag of the Crimean Tatars is being honored”, Vice-Prime Minister of the Council of Ministers of Crimea Ruslan Balbek said. “We did not expect such a number of people, but we are glad to see everyone. Emotions, hearts, eyes and hands of the people holding the flag created an unforgettable atmosphere.”

Also in the Gagarin Park a large-scale iftar – an evening meal during Ramadan was held which was attended by about 800 people.

According to the Vice-Prime Minister, the event once again shows the consistent work of the Council of Ministers on the development of interethnic relations in the Republic of Crimea.

Celebration of the Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag also took place in other municipalities of Crimea. For example, in Bakhchisaray, a motor rally with national flags was organized by the Bakhchisaray District Council. The motor column was accompanied by officers of the State Traffic Safety Inspectorate and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia for the Bakhchisaray District.

“The national flag of the Crimean Tatar people has become its integral attribute. It demonstrates our unity, the continuity of generations and the centuries-old fight for our freedom”, said Refat Derdarov, Chairman of the Bakhchisaray District Council. “Striving to the sky, it calls us to new deeds and achievements. I believe that we will be able to preserve interethnic peace, mutual understanding, harmony and friendship in our Republic of Crimea. Together we will be able to make Crimea an exemplary constituent entity of the Russian Federation, I have no doubt about that.”

Background note from RG (Rossiyskaya Gazeta)

The flag of the Crimean Tatars is a blue cloth with a yellow emblem (tamga, taraq-tamga, in Crimean Tatar - taraq tamga) in the upper left corner. Taraq-tamga is a generic sign of the Giray dynasty that ruled in Crimea. It was Khadzhi Giray, the first Crimean khan, who approved the tarak-tamga as the state emblem and ordered to decorate with it not only kok-bairak, one of the symbols of Tengrianism, personifying the clear sky and freedom, but also edicts - yarliks. Since then, this sign has been a symbol of the khan's power. There is also a theory that the yellow color, which is used to depict the tamga, is the color of gold (gold is a symbol of spiritual and physical purity), and blue is the color of sorrow. In combination, these two colors give green - the color of initiation and life, truth and immortality.

The flag was first adopted by the Qurultay (national congress) of the Crimean Tatar People in 1917, after the February Revolution in Russia. On 30 June 1991, the newly convened

Qurultay re-adopted this flag as a national one. Since 2010, 26 June is celebrated by Crimean Tatars as the Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag.

Diary Holidays Crimea Republic of Crimea Simferopol RG-Video

Our Telegram-channel

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Redaktsiya of Rossiyskaya Gazeta

Annex 927

Kryminform, “Largest motor rally in Crimea dedicated to the Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag will be included in the Simferopol Book of Records”, 27 June 2015

Translation

Kryminform (Crimea Inform)

27 June 2015 04:55 PM Simferopol

Largest motor rally in Crimea dedicated to the Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag will be included in the Simferopol Book of Records

<http://www.c-inform.info/news/id/25165>

Simferopol, 27 June. Kryminform. The largest motor rally dedicated to the Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag was held in Simferopol. Vice-Prime Minister of the Republic Ruslan Balbek told Kryminform about it today.

According to him, 144 cars from all regions of Crimea and Sevastopol took part in the rally. “The biggest motor rally in Crimea united the Crimean Tatars of the peninsula. For the first time, such a number of participants in the rally gathered from all over Crimea, each car drove under the Crimean Tatar flag. During the event, a record was registered, which will definitely be reflected in the Simferopol Book of Records.”, Balbek said.

In addition, the organizing committee of the event intends to apply to the Russian Book of Records with a request to register the achievement at the state level.

Also, as part of the celebration of the Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag, the largest flag was raised in Simferopol.

Annex 928

TASS, “Member of terrorist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir sentenced to 5 years in penal colony in Saint Petersburg”, 17 August 2015

Translation

TASS News Agency 17 August 2015, 13:21

Member of terrorist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir sentenced to 5 years in penal colony in Saint Petersburg

Printable version, full: <https://tass.ru/proisshestviya/2190916>

Member of terrorist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir sentenced to 5 years in penal colony in Saint Petersburg

Eight suspects (currently all under arrest) have been detained in Saint Petersburg since last summer.

[Photograph]

SAINT PETERSBURG, 17 August/TASS reporter Anton Khlyshenko/.

During an extramural session in Saint Petersburg, Moscow District Military Court sentenced a Russian citizen Gapur Magomedov to five years of imprisonment in a general regime penal colony for participation in Hizb ut-Tahrir terrorist organization, TASS correspondent reports from the courtroom.

On Friday 14 August, that same court sentenced a Kyrgyz citizen Makhamadimin Saliyev to five years in a general regime penal colony for participation in Hizb ut-Tahrir.

Eight suspects have been apprehended since last summer in Saint Petersburg, including two suspected leaders of local cells of the terrorist organization, who are all currently under arrest.

The Directorate of the FSB noted that the activity of Hizb ut-Tahrir in Saint Petersburg has been suppressed thanks to the actions of the service and law enforcement authorities.

Pursuant to the judgment of the Russian Supreme Court, Hizb ut-Tahrir was declared terrorist and banned in Russia since 2003. In early April 2015, the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation demanded restriction of access to Internet resources promoting its activity.

Annex 929

Slovo i Delo, “Chubarov about the blockade of Crimea: We will block roads first and then electricity”, 10 September 2015

Translation

Slovo i Delo (Word and Deed)

Chubarov about the blockade of Crimea: We will block roads first and then electricity

<https://ru.slovoidilo.ua/2015/09/10/novost/politika/chubarov-o-blokade-kryma-snachala-my-zablokiruem-dorogi-a-potom-dojdem-do-elektrichestva>

10 September 2015, 12:56

Refat Chubarov, Head of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and a people's deputy of Ukraine representing the Petro Poroshenko Bloc, stated that Crimean Tatars are ready for a total blockade of Crimea.

This is what he said in his interview to *Ukrainskaya Pravda* as reported by *Slovo i Delo*.

“We’ll start blocking roads and then electricity. Ukrainians should know that it’s immoral to trade with those who kill people and keep society in fear”, Chubarov noted.

According to the people’s deputy, the blockade is the only effective tool against Russia’s occupation of Crimea because the ruling “power” on the peninsula cannot survive without the supply of foodstuff and other resources, for instance, electricity.

“The Russian Federation will have to spend additional resources to find ways to supply, first of all, foodstuff and other necessary materials directly from its mainland. These are additional expenses and also a form of pressure on Russia”, the Head of the Mejlis stated.

Besides, Chubarov spoke about five demands that Crimean Tatars raise against Russia. One of these is to release political prisoners, both Crimean Tatars and Ukrainians (Nadezhda Savchenko, Oleg Sentsov, Alexander Kolchenko, Alexander Kostenko). Moreover, Crimean Tatars demand that illegal obstructions to the operation of Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian mass media on the peninsula be lifted and that foreign journalists and international human rights observers be granted unimpeded access to the autonomous republic.

Another demand of Tatars, which is of no small importance, is that the criminal and administrative prosecution of Crimean Tatars and other Ukrainian nationals in Crimea be stopped. Finally, the last demand is to lift the ban denying entry to Crimea to Mustafa Dzhemilev and Refat Chubarov, leaders of Crimean Tatars, and Iskmet Yuksel and Sinaver Kadyrov, activists of the national movement.

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Annex 930

Interfax Ukraine, “Crimean Tatars to block administrative border with
Crimea on Sept 20-21 - Chubarov”, 14 September 2015

Crimean Tatars to block administrative border with Crimea on Sept 20-21 – Chubarov

en.interfax.com.ua/news/general/289993.html

13:54 14.09.2015

Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, President of the World Crimean Tatar Congress, MP Refat Chubarov, has said that Crimean Tatar activists are going to block the administrative border with Crimea on September 20-21.



"Either on September 20 or 21 we're blocking the border [between Kherson region and Crimea]. We made the decision," he said at the meeting of the conciliatory board of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for the leaders and heads of factions and groups in the parliament, which was held in Kyiv on Monday.

According to Chubarov, the reason for the blockade is not just the oppression of the Crimean Tatars in Crimea, but also because "the Crimean issue is getting forgotten" during international negotiations. He also said that the blockade is the result of the "unsuccessful actions of the government which inflict additional suffering on people."

As reported, on September 8, leaders of Crimean Tatars Mustafa Jemilev, Chubarov, and Lenur Islyamov, announced the "Citizens' blockade of Crimea." They said that over 80% of food, water and electricity supplies come to Crimea from Ukraine.

"Why should mainland Ukraine provide for the life of the occupation regime? In accordance with the international norms, the responsibility for legal, material and social situations on the occupied territories lies on the occupant," Jemilev said.

Jemilev also said that he would meet with Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko to discuss the blockade.

Tags: [#crimea](#) [#tatar](#) [#chubarov](#)

Annex 931

Rossiyskaya Gazeta, “Construction of the Cathedral Mosque began in Simferopol”, 25 September 2015

Translation

(Logo) Rossiyskaya Gazeta RG.RU

Construction of the Cathedral Mosque began in Simferopol

rg.ru/2015/09/25/reg-kfo/mechet.html

25 September 2015

Construction of the largest Islamic place of worship in Crimea – the Cathedral Mosque – began in Simferopol. The mosque is planned to be built in three years. According to preliminary estimates, the cost of the works will amount approximately to two billion roubles.

The construction of the cathedral mosque will begin in late September.

The mosque will be located near Simferopol water reservoir. The complex will occupy the area of 2.7 hectares and another 0.3 hectares of the adjacent territory will be used for maintenance of the mosque.

“The complex includes the main building of the mosque sized 38 by 76 metres, the administrative building of the Muftiyat, a guest house, imam’s home, ground ablution facilities,” said the project designer, architect Idris Yunusov. “The underground ablution room for men will have a capacity for 50 people and the one for women – for 25 people. 1,500 men can gather simultaneously in the main hall and 900 women on the balcony for salah. The patio can be used to accommodate 1,000 more worshippers at important festivals.”

The complex will include four minarets 49 metres high. The base of the main dome will measure 18 metres. The mosque will have a total of 40 domes and 12 semi-domes. Expensive types of stone are to be used for finishing of the mosque.

Mufti of the Muslims of Crimea hajji Emirali Ablaev noted that the opening of the mosque will be an important feast for the Muslims of the entire world. According to him, the construction will be funded by Russian philanthropists and budget, as well as the Turkish side.

Head of the Republic of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov stressed that construction of such places of worship contributes to stability and interethnic peace and accord in the Republic.

“This event demonstrates that peace and accord, mutual understanding and respect between the residents of all ethnicities and faiths have been fully restored in Crimea,” Aksyonov believes. “President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin instructed the Republic’s leaders to provide assistance in the construction of the mosque. We already know where the funds can be raised. We are meeting with Emirali Ablaev next week, we will talk to the philanthropists, charity funds. We plan to complete the construction in three years.”

Today, representatives of various faiths came to congratulate the Muslims on this important day, including Lazar, the Metropolitan Archbishop of Simferopol and Crimea. He wished the Muslims peace, kindness and success in all their good endeavours.

It is to be recalled that the land plot for the mosque at 22 Yaltinskaya street was allocated to the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea (SDMC) back in 2011. During his visit to Crimea on 19 August, Vladimir Putin assured that he is ready to take the construction of the mosque under his patronage. A Turkish construction company Erbek, which has experience in construction of such buildings, became the general contractor.

Annex 932

74.ru, “Hizb-ut Tahrir adherents arrested in the South Urals for recruiting activists”, 5 October 2015

Translation**Hizb-ut Tahrir adherents arrested in the South Urals for recruiting activists**

74.ru/text/gorod/2015/10/05/59814381

5 October 2015

On petition of the investigative authorities, the court arrested three activists of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami organization, which is banned in Russia, for two months. The members of Chelyabinsk cell of the extremist association were detained by the officers of the FSB together with the transport police officers, the press office of the regional Directorate of the Federal Security Service reported on 5 October.

Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami is an international organization which was recognized as a terrorist organization by virtue of the decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of 14 February 2003. Thereunder its activity in the Russian Federation, just like in some other states, has been banned.

“In June of this year, official warnings of the FSB on impermissibility of actions facilitating commission of crimes of terrorist orientation were issued to three residents of Chelyabinsk Region,” - says the report. – “That notwithstanding, they continued to be engaged in unlawful activity – they actively recruited and participated in the dissemination of ideology of the banned organization among the Muslims of South Urals.”

Criminal proceedings were initiated against the men for participation in the activity of an organization recognized as terrorist (Article 205.5(2) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation).

“The adherents of radical Islam remembered about their parental and son obligations only at the time of detention,” concluded the representatives of the Directorate of the FSB.

The banned literature found in the apartment of the suspects as well as operative footage of the detention can be seen on 74.ru TV channel.

Annex 933

Kommersant, “Peninsula residents are allowed not to declare their second passport”, 23 October 2015
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Peninsula residents are allowed not to declare their second passport

kommersant.ru/doc/2838052

23 October 2015

Ukrainian citizenship recognized as commonplace in Crimea

Kommersant newspaper, No. 196 of 23 October 2015, p. 1

The Crimean residents who acquired the Russian citizenship under the agreement on Crimea's admission to the Russian Federation do not have to notify the authorities of their Ukrainian citizenship. This was reported yesterday by the Head of the Directorate of the Federal Migration Service for Crimea Pyotr Yarosh.

[...]

The official position of the Federal Migration Service in relation to the second citizenship was announced yesterday by the Head of the Directorate of the migration service for Crimea Petr Yarosh. "The FMS's position is that the residents of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol who held Ukrainian citizenship as at the date of being recognized citizens of the Russian Federation (18 March 2014) under Article 5 of the Agreement between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Crimea, need not file a notice of their other citizenship with the FMS bodies after 1 January 2016", the official said. He explained that the residents of Crimea "did not acquire the citizenship of Ukraine but, rather, were citizens thereof".

[...]

Annex 934

EurAsia Daily, “Russia is not Ukraine: How Crimea turned from
Jihadist ‘Mecca’ into a quiet but still dangerous backwater”,
23 October 2015 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

EurAsia Daily

Russia is not Ukraine: How Crimea turned from Jihadist “Mecca” into a quiet but still dangerous backwater

eadaily.com/ru/news/2015/10/23/rossiya-ne-ukraina-kak-krym-iz-mekki-dzihadistov-prevratilsya-v-tihuyu-noeshche-opasnuyu-zavod

23 October 2015



[Pages 1-2]

FSB’s grip: Russia is not Ukraine

“They were forced to forget that they are Crimean Tatars. Some were even forced to forget about their families, and they are now fighting in Syria and dying on alien land for alien ideas and interests.” This *cri de coeur* of the Crimean Tatar community and veterans of the national movement regarding the pernicious influence of **Hizb ut-Tahrir** Islamist party (banned in Russia) on the people’s minds was heard way beyond the Crimean boundaries in 2013. Meanwhile, the Islamists were gathering thousands of people for rallies in Crimea proper on the anniversary of “death” of the last Caliphate and in the light of the day video-recorded speeches in support of the struggle against **Bashar Assad**, right in the patio of Bakhchisaray Palace. According to the Muftiyat of Crimea, Hizb ut-Tahrir have brought five thousand people under their banners.

Following the admission of Crimea to Russia, it transpired that the numbers were much higher. In the beginning of this year, Deputy Head of the Russian Interior Ministry’s Directorate for counter-extremism **Vladimir Makarov** voiced the number of Hizb ut-Tahrir adherents as 10 thousand people, not counting those who had left Crimea for Ukraine and Islamist radicals from competing currents. For example, Salaphite, best known as Wahhabi. According to the special services, there were up to 500 of them on the Peninsula.

The officers of security services allege that after preventive talk, the number of adherents of that same Hizb ut-Tahrir decreased by four times – to two and a half thousand people.

[...]

Annex 935

RIA Novosti, “Investigation asks Moscow court to arrest the head of Hizb ut-Tahrir cell”, 23 October 2015

Translation

RIA Novosti (RIA News)

Investigation asks Moscow court to arrest the head of Hizb ut-Tahrir cell

ria.ru/20151023/1306906249.html

12:29 23 October 2015 (updated: 16:40 02.03.2020)

Materials regarding the arrest of Mirzobakh Kurbonov suspected of terrorism were received by Meshchansky Court of Moscow. The investigation believes he is the leader of a Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami group, which is banned in Russia.

MOSCOW, 23 Oct – RIA Novosti. The investigation is seeking arrest of another member of the banned Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami extremist organization accused of terrorism, the press secretary of Meshchansky Court Yulia Bocharova told RIA Novosti.

“The court received materials regarding the arrest of Mirzobakh Kurbonov suspected of terrorism. The court will consider this matter today,” said the press secretary.

Meshchansky Court of Moscow arrested another 22 members of this organization on suspicion of terrorism this week.

“Islamic Liberation Party” (Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami) is recognized as a terrorist organization in some countries, its activity is also banned in Russia. This organization had previously manifested readiness to act jointly with the Islamic State but did not officially join ISIS.

Annex 936

TASS, “Roskomnadzor: Crimean media integrate into the information space of the Russian Federation”, 12 November 2015
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

TASS News Agency

12 November 2015, 11:43 a.m.

Roskomnadzor: Crimean media integrate into the information space of the Russian Federation

tass.ru/obschestvo/2428815

Data shows that the situation with media distribution in Crimea is comparable with the analogous situations in any region of the Russian Federation, says head of the permit issuing department of the agency

ALUSHTA /Republic of Crimea/ 12 November /Corr. TASS Aleksey Konovalov/ Almost 400 media outlets are currently registered in Crimea, Vadim Subbotin, Head of the Mass Communication Permit Issuing, Control and Supervision Department of Roskomnadzor, said on Thursday, [...]

Subbotin noted that a total of 50 media outlets in the Crimean Tatar language are now registered in Crimea. “We have issued universal licenses for broadcasting national TV and radio channels. I would like to note that the declared broadcasting volume is 168 hours per week. This means that the Crimean Tatar broadcasters are in fact ready to broadcast around the clock”, said the representative of Roskomnadzor.

[...]

Annex 937

Interfax Ukraine, “Dzhemilev after talking to Poroshenko: The incident in the area of the power transmission line in the Kherson Region was caused by a misunderstanding, and we will solve this issue”,
21 November 2015

Translation**Dzhemilev after talking to Poroshenko: The incident in the area of the power transmission line in the Kherson Region was caused by a misunderstanding, and we will solve this issue**

interfax.com.ua/news/general/305786.html

10:42 p.m. 21 November 2015

Mustafa Dzhemilev, the Crimean Tatars' national leader and Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of Ukraine for Crimean Tatar affairs, after a long conversation with the Ukrainian head of state Petr Poroshenko, announced that the incident between the participants of the "blockade of Crimea" and law enforcement officers was caused by a misunderstanding.

A long meeting was held, longer than 40 minutes, to discuss the situation at the border between Crimea and the Ukrainian mainland. In particular, in connection with the incident that occurred there. The incident was due to a misunderstanding: the actions were simply not coordinated", - he told journalists after his meeting with P. Poroshenko on Saturday evening.

According to M. Dzhemilev, there actually are no plans to restore or ensure normal power supply to Russian-occupied Crimea. "The current situation is such that the poles were collapsing. Grounding was necessary, otherwise people would have been at risk in case of rain. But our men were not informed, so the blockade participants thought that they (law-enforcement agencies - Interfax) were helping the occupants. I believe we will solve this issue", - he said.

M. Dzhemilev also noted that, during his meeting with P. Poroshenko, they discussed a large number of issues related to the actions of the country's government, and of the President in particular, for the protection of Crimean Tatars' rights in the occupied territory. "They (the issues - Interfax) are very complex, of course, but measures will be taken", - he stated.

M. Dzhemilev stressed: "there is no conflict between the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and the President's administration regarding this issue".

Tags: #poroshenko #PTL #dzhemilev

Annex 938

Ekho Kavkaza, “Leader of the Crimean Tatars named the condition for lifting the blockade of Crimea”, 23 November 2015

Translation

(Logo) **Ekho Kavkaza** (Echo of the Caucasus)
NEWS

Leader of the Crimean Tatars named the condition for lifting the blockade of Crimea

<https://www.ekhokavkaza.com/amp/27381807.html>

23 November 2015

Negotiations to resume electricity supplies to Russia-annexed Crimea are possible only after Moscow releases Ukrainian political prisoners. It was stated by Deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Mustafa Dzhemilev, one of the leaders of the Crimean Tatars. He also calls for lifting the bans to enter Crimea imposed on him and Refat Chubarov, the leader of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people, and for “allowing international organizations to monitor the situation with the human rights”.

Otherwise, according to Dzhemilev, the participants of the Crimea blockade do not guarantee that the line supplying electricity to the peninsula will be restored. The activists would allow to repair only two lines, namely the one that provides electricity to the districts of the Kherson region, and another one connected with the Zaporozhskaya nuclear power plant, he added.

In Russia-annexed Crimea, about 1.5 million people still have no electricity after Ukraine cut off electricity supplies due to the explosions on two power lines in the Kherson region. Sergey Aksyonov, Head of Crimea, said that the blow-up of power transmission line pylons was a “terrorist act”. A criminal case has been instituted. Today, there is a non-working day in Crimea, an emergency situation regime has been introduced on the peninsula. In the Crimean towns, there are interruptions in water supply, sewerage, heating, communications. There are queues at gas stations and ATMs.

Annex 939

RIA Novosti, “Participants of the blockade of Crimea stated the conditions for admission of power engineers to power lines”,
23 November 2015

Translation

RIA Novosti (RIA News)

Participants of the blockade of Crimea stated the conditions for admission of power engineers to power lines

<https://ria.ru/20151123/1327039751.html>

5:52 p.m. 23 November 2015

[Photograph]

In the Kherson region, power transmission pylons supplying electricity to Crimea were previously blown up, now the supply of electricity to the peninsula from Ukraine is completely stopped.

Supporters of the blockade of Crimea in Ukraine do not allow repairmen to the damaged power transmission poles.

KIEV, 23 Nov — RIA Novosti. Participants of the blockade of Crimea stated that they would let power engineers to the damaged power lines near Crimea, if they “cut” all supply lines of the peninsula, the draft of such a decision will be considered, said Vsevolod Kovalchuk, acting General Director of “Ukrenergo”, on Monday at a briefing.

Last Friday in the Kherson region, power transmission towers supplying electricity to Crimea were blown up, now the supply of electricity on the peninsula from Ukraine is completely stopped. Supporters of the blockade of the Crimea in Ukraine do not allow repairmen to the damaged power transmission pylons.

“A mandatory requirement in order to allow us to repair the lines on the part of these representatives is guaranteed non-delivery of electricity to Crimea before the resolution of a number of political issues that they put forward as part of the campaign. In order to provide them with this guarantee, we must cut the wires at all four lines, after that we will be allowed to the power line. Now the draft of this decision has been prepared, I am waiting for it”, - Kovalchuk said, whose briefing was broadcast by the TV channel “112 Ukraine”.

According to him, the draft of such a decision is likely to be discussed with the Minister of Energy, and the implementation of the requirements of the participants of the blockade will take from three to seven days. “A week is an absolute maximum, the minimum possible period is three working days”, - he said.

Kovalchuk said that, as a result of such actions, there may be outages in the Kherson and Nikolaev regions.

According to the Crimean authorities, behind the energy blockade of the peninsula there are leaders of the “Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people”, organization not registered in the Russian Federation, and, in particular, Mustafa Dzhemilev. Previously, he initiated the food blockade of Crimea and

openly called for termination of power supply. A criminal case has been initiated against him in the Russian Federation, he was banned from entering Russia for five years in connection with extremist statements.

Follow the developments in Crimea remaining without electricity in an online report of ria.ru
>>>

Annex 940

MKRU, “In Simferopol, the power supply was reduced to 4 hours”,
27 November 2015

Translation**MKRU (Moskovskiy Komsomolets)**

27 November 2015 at 3:54 a.m.

In Simferopol, the power supply was reduced to 4 hours

<https://www.mk.ru/incident/2015/11/27/v-simferopole-podachu-elektroenergii-sokratili-do-4-chasov.html>

Residents of Simferopol will receive electricity for four hours a day instead of six.

“Instead of the schedule of supplying for three hours with an interval of nine hours, electricity is supplied for two with an interval of ten hours, and, to tell the truth, it is impossible to comply even with this reduced schedule”, said the Head of the Municipal Administration Gennadiy Bakharev.

It is to be recalled that last Friday the poles of the transmission line supplying electricity to the Crimean peninsula were blown up in the Kherson Region. Now the supply of electricity from the territory of Ukraine has been completely stopped. In Crimea, an emergency situation regime and blackout schedules have been introduced.

Annex 941

Krym.Realii, “Is Crimea facing a ‘naval blockade’ as well?”,
1 December 2015 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

(Logo) **Krym.Realii** (Crimea.Realities)
Society

Is Crimea facing a “naval blockade” as well?

<https://ru.krymr.com/a/27400325.html>

1 December 2015, 14:30

[Photograph of Lenur Islyamov]

Coordinator of the civil campaign of blockade of Crimea Lenur Islyamov says that after the termination of the supply of goods, food and electricity to Crimea from mainland Ukraine, a “naval blockade” of the peninsula will follow, including near the Kerch Crossing which is today the main transport artery linking Crimea to the Krasnodar Region of the Russian Federation.

This is what he said in an interview to *Otkrytaya Rossia [Open Russia]*.

“We will go further. We will impose a network blockade, then a naval blockade, meaning that Crimea will be in complete isolation.”

Lenur Islyamov

“We will go further. We will impose a network blockade, then a naval blockade, meaning that Crimea will be in complete isolation, including a blockade of the Kerch Crossing. So they shouldn’t get fancy out there and think that we can’t do that”, Islyamov said.

[...]

Annex 942

VZGLYAD, “UN: Ukrainian authorities violated human rights during the food ‘blockade’ of Crimea”, 9 December 2015

Translation**VZGLYAD****Business newspaper****UN: Ukrainian authorities violated human rights during the food “blockade” of Crimea**<https://vz.ru/news/2015/12/9/782772.html>

9 December 2015, 12:06 PM

Numerous violations of human rights committed with the connivance of the Ukrainian authorities were recorded during the food blockade of the Crimean peninsula by Ukrainian activists, according to the 12th report of the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine.

Over the past year and a half, Ukraine first stopped the supply of Dnieper water to Crimea, then stopped bus and rail connection. The latest restrictions were the food and energy blockade, RIA Novosti reports.

The mission’s report covers the period from 16 August to 15 November and separately dwells on the events during the food blockade of Crimea, which began on 20 September at the initiative of the leaders of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People Mustafa Dzhemilev and Refat Chubarov. Criminal cases have been initiated against both in Russia, they are banned from entering Russia for five years in connection with their extremist statements.

Crimea again became a Russian region after the referendum held in March 2014 in which the overwhelming majority of residents of the then Ukrainian autonomy, who did not recognize the legitimacy of the coup in Ukraine, voted to return to Russia.

“The UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine is concerned about cases of human rights violations in the area of the administrative border (between Ukraine and Crimea). It is also a matter of concern that the activists strengthening the blockade illegally performed the functions of law enforcement agencies, such as checking identity cards and searching vehicles, with the clear connivance of the Ukrainian authorities” - the document says.

Representatives of the UN Monitoring Mission visited transit points in Chaplynka, Chongar and Kalanchak on the administrative line of the border between Ukraine and Crimea in mid-November. The experts noted numerous violations of human rights committed by “Ukrainian activists in uniforms, masks and balaclavas, who illegally performed the functions of law enforcement agencies”.

Such “volunteers who arrived to strengthen the blockade” independently built barriers, systematically stopped and inspected cars, despite the fact that the travel restrictions applied only to freight traffic. According to the testimony of representatives of the UN Monitoring Mission, force, threats and intimidation were used against those citizens who refused to be searched. The activists had also the “list of traitors”, on the basis of which people were illegally detained and arrested. According to the document, one of Crimean residents with a Russian passport issued on the peninsula was beaten.

The report of the UN Mission notes that activists violated human rights in front of the police and official border guards. At the same time, the official representatives of law enforcement agencies “were mostly passive and simply watched the situation”.

Annex 943

Lenta.ru, “Crimean Tatars forbade the Mejlis to speak on behalf of the people”, 19 December 2015

Translation

LENTA.RU

Crimean Tatars forbade the Mejlis to speak on behalf of the people

<https://lenta.ru/news/2015/12/19/crymea/>

19 December 2015

The unrecognized Crimean Tatar Mejlis was denied the right to speak on behalf of the people. This decision was taken at the congress of the “Qirim” movement of Crimean Tatars in Simferopol on Saturday, 19 December, RIA Novosti reports.

“The slipping of Dzhemilev, Chubarov and Islyamov into cooperation with extremist groups that are pursued all over the progressive world has deprived them of the right to represent the Crimean Tatars. From now on, all their statements in any forum must qualify as speeches of private individuals” - reads the resolution adopted at the end of the congress.

Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation to the Crimean Federal District Oleg Belaventsev said, at the congress, that the interests of the Crimean Tatar people on the peninsula are expressed by the Interregional Public Movement “Qirim”, TASS reports.

The leader of the “Qirim” Movement, the deputy speaker of the Republic's Parliament Remzi Ilyasov said that he would seek recognition of the blockade of the peninsula, which is being carried out by the Mejlis, as genocide. Ilyasov intends to submit a corresponding proposal to the State Council of Crimea. “When, first, the water is cut off so that the people can't plant anything and start to starve, the transport links are cut off, later, the food blockade begins, they say, ‘do die’, now it is the energy blockade, then, obviously, it all comes down to destroying” - he said.

The leaders of the Mejlis of Crimean Tatars (which is not registered in Russia) – deputies of the Verkhovna Rada Mustafa Dzhemilev and Refat Chubarov as well as the former Deputy Prime Minister of Crimea, the owner of the ATR TV channel Lenur Islyamov – began the food blockade of the peninsula on 20 September. Together with the militants of the “*Praviy Sektor*” [“Right Sector”] (RS) grouping, which is banned in Russia, they blocked the entry of trucks with Ukrainian goods into the territory of the Republic. On 16 December, the Ukrainian government legalised the food blockade of the region.

Besides, representatives of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis and the RS did not allow repair teams to access the damaged pylons of the electric transmission lines in Kherson region after the power supply to the peninsula was disrupted from the side of Ukraine. Crimea lost power on the night of 22 November as a result of the blowing up of the transmission towers. Ten days later, Russian President Vladimir Putin launched the first stage of the energy bridge from the Krasnodar region via the Kerch Strait, which gave Crimea an additional 230 megawatts.

On 12 December, the militants of the “Right Sector” announced that they were ending their participation in the energy and food blockade of Crimea.

Annex 944

Business Media, “Yatsenyuk: 60 million Ukrainian hryvnias allocated to the Mejlis from the state budget”, 27 December 2015

Translation**Business Media****Yatsenyuk: 60 million Ukrainian hryvnias allocated to the Mejlis from the state budget**

bzns.media/ukraine/yatsenyuk_v_gosbyudzhete_vydeleno_60 mln_grn_na_finansirovanie_medzhli sa-272461

7:42 p.m. 27 December 2015 [Home](#) / [Ukraine](#)

Author: [Vladimir Ivanov](#)

Earlier, the Cabinet of Ministers planned to allocate 40 million hryvnias to the Mejlis

Prime Minister of Ukraine Arseniy Yatsenyuk said that the government of the country for the first time allocated 60 million hryvnias to finance the needs of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people. Mr. Yatsenyuk said this on Sunday, 27 December, on the air of the program “10 minutes with the Prime Minister” - the newspaper BUSINESS.ua reports.

QUOTE

Arseniy Yatsenyuk:

“For the first time, the state budget provides for a sum of funding for our fraternal Crimean Tatar people – the government allocates 60 million hryvnias to finance the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people.”

CONTEXT

The funding of the Mejlis will help the representative body of the Crimean Tatar people to continue its activities until Russia completely de-occupies the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

DETAILS

Earlier, the government planned to allocate funding for the activities of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people in the amount of 40 million hryvnias.

To recall, earlier the prime minister noted that he expects replenishment of the revenue part of the budget due to the receipt of dividends from Ukrnafta in the amount of 1.8 billion hryvnias. In turn, the head of state called the adopted budget “the minimum necessary foundation for reforms”.

Tags: [state budget](#), [financing of the Mejlis](#), [Ukraine](#)

Annex 945

TASS, “Spiritual Directorate of Muslims: Establishment of the Crimean Muftiyat outside the Peninsula is unacceptable”, 16 January 2016
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

TASS News Agency

Spiritual Directorate of Muslims: Establishment of the Crimean Muftiyat outside the Peninsula is unacceptable

tass.ru/obschestvo/2591536

16 January 2016, 12:44 p.m.

[...]

Page 2

Crimean Muslims condemned creation of armed formations in Ukraine

Participants of the All-Crimean Conference of Crimean Tatar religious leaders and public organizations also called on youth to withhold from engaging in militant groups in Ukraine. This is stated in the resolution of the conference.

“Calls to leave Motherland, go to the Kherson Region and join militant groups to participate in pseudo-jihad contradict the interests of the Crimean Tatar people and threaten their livelihood in their Motherland. We call on the Crimean Tatar youth not to leave the land of their ancestors and not to join militant groups, not to yield to pseudo-Islamic appeals, but rather to live and create in peace and unity in their Motherland”, the resolution states.

Chairman of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol, Mufti of Crimea Emirali Ablaev, addressing the participants of the conference, said that the religious organization is “totally against the use of weapons”. “We cannot stand by those who call to use weapons - he said. - Blockades, blackmail, demolition of pylons, armed battalions and other insinuations of this kind are contrary to the high moral principles of our religion and are haram (sin - note by TASS)”.

According to Vice Prime Minister of the Crimean Government, Ruslan Balbek, Muslims condemn any attempts to use religion for political purposes. “At Crimea’s border in the Kherson Region, Mustafa Dzhemilev and Rufat Chubarov (deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine – note by TASS), Lenur Islyamov (former Vice Prime Minister of Crimea – TASS) are trying to declare a pseudo-jihad. The religious context is used to psychologically influence the feelings of Muslims, to mislead them, he told TASS. - This is unacceptable”.

The conference in Crimea is attended by 356 Muslim communities of Crimea and 42 Crimean Tatar political and public organizations.

[...]

Annex 946

Moscow Patriarchate official website, “Speech by Metropolitan Onufriy of Kiev and All Ukraine at the Bishops’ Council of the Russian Orthodox Church, 2-3 February 2016”, 2 February 2016
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Moscow Patriarchate official website

Speech by Metropolitan Onufriy of Kiev and All Ukraine at the Bishops' Council of the Russian Orthodox Church, 2-3 February 2016

<http://www.patriarchia.ru/db/print/4366242.html>

2 February 2016 6:48 p.m.

On 2 February 2016, in the Council Hall of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in Moscow, the Holy Bishops' Council of the Russian Orthodox Church began. Onufriy, the Holy Metropolitan of Kiev and All Ukraine, Primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, made a speech on the opening day.

[...]

Page 7

[...]

Although the Ukrainian Orthodox Church maintains a consistent peace-making position and is actively involved in charity, in 2014 and 2015 [p. 8] our Church was under severe informational pressure. The media (in particular, several TV channels) regularly show reports slandering the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. We are constantly facing streams of blatant lies and slander. The social information department is trying to oppose this campaign. In our addresses to the congregation, sermons, interviews and other public speeches, we do our best to clarify to the Ukrainian society the actual position of our Church.

The followers of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church were particularly concerned about two brutal murders that took place last year in Kiev. On the night of 25 July to 26 July 2015, an attempt was made on the life of Roman Nikolaev, the senior priest of the parish of Holy Martyr Tatiana in the Obolonsky district of Kiev. A few days later, without regaining consciousness, father Roman died in the hospital due to the wounds he suffered (bullet wounds to the head). On 28 July 2015, a nun of the Holy Ascension Florovsky Convent of Kiev, Alevtina (Kravchuk), was brutally murdered. Criminal cases were initiated under Art. 115 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (premeditated murder) in connection with these murders. On 30 July we submitted a request to the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine to investigate these murders in an unbiased manner. In September 2015, three suspects in the murder of nun Alevtina were arrested; they confessed that they had committed this grave crime to rob her. The murder of senior priest Roman Nikolaev remains unsolved.

In 2014 — 2015, there were several cases of arson and vandalism against the churches of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Three attempts were made to set fire to the church dedicated to

the icon of the Mother of God “Joy of All Who Sorrow” at the Babiy Yar memorial in Kiev. On the night of 26 January to 27 January 2015, in Kiev, the Church of the Martyr Tryphon was set on fire. On the night of 5 June to 6 June 2015, in Vasilkov, the Kiev Region, acts of vandalism were committed in the cathedral of Venerable Anthony and Theodosius of the Caves and in the church of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker. The offenders tried to knock down the door to the church of St. Nicholas and broke the windows near the altar. A similar act of vandalism took place on the night of 26 June to 27 June in the cathedral of Venerable Anthony and Theodosius of the Caves.

On 19 November in the urban settlement of Rokitnoe, the Rovno Region (territory of the Sarnenskaya dioceses), the church of the Holy Trinity was desecrated. Unknown people entered the altar, burned the communion-table Gospel, tore and burned the veil of the altar, set fire to the floor and burned the priests’ vestments, and they robbed the cash office as well. On 30 November in the same settlement, another act of vandalism occurred. This time, the church of the Iveron Icon of the Mother of God was desecrated. The criminals entered the church, set fire to the communion table, burned the Holy Antimins, the communion-table Gospel, and the Holy Gifts, robbed the cash office and set fire to three more areas of the church. To date, the Iverskiy church has been fully restored and reconsecrated.

On the night of 4 January to 5 January 2016, an attempt was made to burn the church dedicated to the Icon of the Mother of God “The Softening of Evil Hearts” and to St. Peter Mogila in Kiev. It was possible to prevent the fire only due to vigilance of the residents of the nearby houses.

All these wrongdoings caused deep pain in the heart of the clergy and parishioners of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. We pray the Lord Almighty, to impart wisdom to the perpetrators and save His Church from new trials.

Despite all these upheavals, our Church strives to worthily carry the Good News of Christ. We never tire of calling for our compatriots to eradicate animosity from their hearts. This is the only way to achieve both reconciliation, and real, lasting peace. [...]

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The problem with the schism

[...]

Using the social and political situation, the leadership of the “UOC KP” is actively trying to strengthen their positions by seizing churches of the UOC.

During 2014 — 2015, there were recorded 31 church seizure cases of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church; 8 more religious communities voluntarily changed their jurisdiction and joined the so-called “Kiev Patriarchate”. Today, the risk of church seizure still exists in 12 settlements. The situation remains particularly tense in the Volynovskaya, Lvovskaya, Rovenskaya,

Ternopolskaya and Chernovtskaya dioceses.

Churches are usually seized with the support of local authorities, with gross violations of the Ukrainian laws, using force and deception. Law enforcement authorities prefer not to interfere with these conflicts, and sometimes they even support the aggressors (as in the village of Katerinovka, the Ternopolskaya Region). As a result, the religious communities of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church are defenseless in the face of blatant abuse of power. I will mention just a few typical examples.

On 10 September 2014, in the village of Ugrinov (the Gorokhovskiy district of the Volyn Region), the supporters of the “Kiev Patriarchate”, led by Andrey Turak, a deputy of the Volyn Regional Council, in the presence of Vitaly Shpil, the chairperson of the village council, cut the locks of the Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. After this, the senior priest and the parishioners of our Church were no longer able to celebrate the divine service in this church. It should be noted that the religious community of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church has been present in the village of Ugrinov since 1989, and it uses the Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross legally. The religious community of the “Kiev Patriarchate” was registered here only on 10 November 2014 (i.e., two months after the actual seizure of the church). The situation deteriorated after 17 November 2014, when the village council passed a resolution to transfer the land plot where the church and the parish building are located to the religious community of the “Kiev Patriarchate”. After the church seizure, the parish building is the only place where the parishioners of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church can gather to celebrate the divine service. Moreover, the senior priest of the church and his family have been living in this house for 17 years. The “Kiev Patriarchate” supporters repeatedly attempted to evict the priest from the parish building, and demanded money from him for the right to live there as well. Throughout the entire duration of the conflict, psychological pressure was exerted on the priest and parishioners of the [p. 11] Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and threats of physical violence were voiced.

In the village of Gribovitsa (the Ivanichevskiy district of the Volyn Region), on 20 September 2015, after a conflict with representatives of the “Kiev Patriarchate”, the local Church of the Intercession was sealed off. However, on 29 November the inhabitants of the village held a meeting, during which they decided to transfer the church to the “Kiev Patriarchate”. This decision violates the law. The local territorial community is not authorized to change the property title of religious communities. Nevertheless, the chairperson of the village council removed the seals from the church doors, replaced the locks and sealed them again. On 6 December 2015, the representatives of the “Kiev Patriarchate” occupied this church. With the support of local authorities, the representatives of the “Kiev Patriarchate” virtually obtained the possibility to illegally dispose of property that did not belong to them.

In particular, the events in the village of Katerinovka (the Kremenetskiy district of the Ternopol Region) caused a great stir. This village houses the Church of St. George the Victorious,

which belongs to the community of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. On 7 September 2015, the head of the Ternopol Regional State Administration issued an order “On determining the procedure for using the church of St. George the victorious of the Katerinovka village, the Kremenetsky district, and the property located in it”. This order established alternate celebration of the divine service in the church by the two communities: the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the “Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kiev Patriarchate”. Our Church’s community has been lawfully using this church since the 1940s. For this reason, the parishioners of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church refused to sign the agreement on alternate celebration of the divine service with the regional state administration. However, on 21 September 2015, on the day of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the “Kiev Patriarchate” supporters seized the church. Law enforcement authorities used brute force against the parishioners of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, as well as tear gas and batons; because of this, more than 15 people were injured. The parishioners of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church asked the President of Ukraine to protect them from aggression.

The painful conflict in the village of Ptichya (the Dubensky district of the Rovenskaya Region) has been going on since November 2014. The “Kiev Patriarchate” supporters tried to take the Church of the Dormition by force. As a result, in spring 2015, the church was closed until the resolution of the dispute in court. On 2 September 2015, the Commercial Court of the Kiev Region confirmed the property title of the community of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church to the church in the village of Ptichya. On 2 December 2015, the Kiev Commercial Appeal Court, with its ruling, finally determined that the Church of the Dormition of the Holy Mother of God in the village of Ptichya belongs to the community of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The court deemed all the claims of the “Kiev Patriarchate” to be groundless.

However, on 17 November 2015, the Ptichya village council, at its extraordinary session, decided to introduce alternate celebration of the divine service in the church. The community of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church refused to submit to this decision.

On 18 December 2015, the “Kiev Patriarchate” supporters intended to prevent our Church’s parishioners from entering the church, while the police did not take any actions. However, some parishioners were able to enter the church through the side doors. After this, the "Kiev Patriarchate" representatives surrounded the entry to the church and turned off the power in the church. Our parishioners were blocked in the church without food, water, light and heat. This outrageous situation forced Metropolitan Bartholomew of Rovno and Ostrog to appeal to the President of Ukraine to protect the legal rights of the believers of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and prevent an escalation of the conflict on religious grounds. On 21 December one of the parishioners who were in the church was hospitalized in serious condition.

On 23 December in Rovno, a procession of the clergy and laity of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church took place in support of the parishioners in the village of Ptichya. The participants in the procession walked from the Holy Resurrection Cathedral to the building of the Rovno Regional State Administration and demanded that government officials observe the laws and perform court

rulings. Despite the negotiations held in the Rovno Regional State Administration, the conflict could not be resolved.

[p. 12] The religious community of the “Kiev Patriarchate” of the village of Ptichya, together with the Rovno regional state administration, tried to challenge all court rulings issued in favor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. They submitted the relevant cassation appeal to the Supreme Commercial Court of Ukraine. However, on 26 January 2016, the Supreme Commercial Court of Ukraine issued a ruling with which it dismissed this cassation appeal, and confirmed once again that the community of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church is the legitimate owner of the Church of the Dormition in the village of Ptichya.

To this day, our parishioners are still permanently present in the church of Ptichya. The Divine Liturgy is performed daily in the church, as well as in a tent in the churchyard. The conflict has not been settled yet. The police monitor the church 24/7.

I could cite several other examples, but it is clear from what has been said that in some places in our country, unfortunately, local authorities (regional state administrations, village councils) violate the current laws of Ukraine, interfering in the internal affairs of religious communities. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church intends to defend its rights in court, but, unfortunately, court rulings in favor of the religious communities of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church are not fulfilled and are ignored by both local authorities and representatives of the “Kiev Patriarchate”.

All this led to a significant increase in tension in the relationship between the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the so-called “Kiev Patriarchate”. Our church has repeatedly stated its readiness to a constructive dialogue with the supporters of the schism. However, in a situation where the clergy and parishioners of the “Kiev Patriarchate” regularly initiate and participate in the violent seizure of churches of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, dialogue is hardly possible. It is impossible to conduct a dialogue through forceful pressure, threats and ultimatums.

Despite the fact that in several dozen settlements our parishes were subjected to aggression by the Kiev Patriarchate supporters, this did not affect the positive trend of growth in the number of communities of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Thus, in 2014 — 2015, 484 new communities of our Church were founded.

[...]

Annex 947

ATR, “Islyamov: There are only two options for returning Crimea under control of Ukraine”, 13 February 2016

Translation

ATR

Islyamov: There are only two options for returning Crimea under control of Ukraine

atr.ua/news/156967-islyamov-sushhestvuyut-lish-dva-varianta-vozvrata-kryma-pod-kontrol-ukrainy

13 February 2016, 9:16 p.m.

Head of the headquarters of the Civil Blockade of Crimea Lenur Islyamov said that there were only two alternatives to return the occupied Crimea under the control of Ukraine: peaceful and military one. He discussed it in the interview to the “*Obozrevatel*” website on Friday, 12 February. A peaceful mechanism to return Crimea to Ukraine provides for the recognition of the Crimean Tatars by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as an indigenous people and the creation of the Crimean Tatar national autonomy within Ukraine. Islyamov believes it is important to achieve recognition of Crimea as the Crimean Tatar land at the international level. It would be facilitated by the Crimean Tatars’ active work in this field as a part of the Ukrainian delegation to the UN.

“In this case, Ukraine would have a very strong instrument of influence. After all, the indigenous people support Ukraine and want to live as its part. Kiev would acquire a powerful legal leverage against Russia. For now, Ukraine does not have such levers” - he stressed.

In addition, Islyamov noted that a peaceful way shall include resolution of such issues as acquisition of various documents by Crimeans, distance education of Crimeans in Ukrainian universities, medical care environment for Crimean residents in the Kherson region.

“It is like mother looks after her children. It is important for people to know that Ukraine is doing something for them” - he added.

However, the head of the headquarters of the Civil Blockade of Crimea does not deny that the other, military, plan to return Crimea is possible.

“I believe, in the future Russia will start fighting with Turkey through Syria. Most likely, it will happen very soon. Therefore, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles will be closed. It is a chance for Ukraine to take Crimea by military means. That is why now it is necessary to create as many battalions of Crimean Tatars as possible. We need to strengthen the border, bring in troops. We have to be ready for the second scenario and entry to Crimea,” he said.

#Crimea #Ukraine

Annex 948

Yalta website, “Yalta Historic and Literature Museum hosted the Seven Strings event dedicated to the 145th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka’s birth”, 1 March 2016

Translation**Yalta website****Yalta Historic and Literature Museum hosted the Seven Strings event dedicated to the 145th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth**

<https://www.3654.ru/news/1139777/v-altinskom-istoriko-literaturnom-muzee-proslo-meropriatie-sim-strun-posvasennoe-145-letiu-so-dna-rozdenia-lesi-ukrainki>

1 March 2016

On 25 February, the Yalta Historic and Literature Museum hosted the traditional Seven Strings celebration dedicated to the 145th anniversary of the birth of Ukrainian writer Lesya Ukrainka and the 25th anniversary of the “Lesya Ukrainka and Crimea” first exposition opening.

As part of the celebration, at the Humanitarian and Pedagogical Academy (branch) of the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education Crimean Federal University named after V.I. Vernadsky held a “Crimean Collage” reading contest, where the poetry of Lesya Ukrainka, written by the poetess in Crimea, was performed. The contest was attended by students of the Yalta Medical College, the Humanitarian and Pedagogical Academy and students of Yalta schools No. 9, No. 15. The first place was taken by Olga Batura, a student of the 10th grade of Yalta school No. 15, the second place was given to the 7th grade student of Yalta school No. 15, Sofia Alekseeva, and the third place was given to the 6th grade student of Yalta school No. 9, Anna Makarova.

The festive events continued in the square near the monument to Lesya Ukrainka, where numerous friends of the museum spoke. Natalya Timofeeva, the Head of the Museum of Mikhailo Kotsyubinsky at the Simeiz Club, donated an embroidered towel and a silk scarf to the museum. A composition to the words of Lesya Ukrainka was performed by the Bandura Orchestra named after S. Rudansky. The participants of the holiday laid flowers in front of the monument.

In the halls of the museum there was a multimedia presentation of “Memories...” dedicated to the 25th anniversary of “Lesya Ukrainka and Crimea” first exposition opening and folk songs were performed by the Bandura Orchestra named after S. Rudansky.

The Seven Strings celebration ended within the walls of the Humanitarian and Pedagogical Academy, where teachers and students of the Academy presented the “Lesya's Love” play, directed by Tatiana Pavlyuk, the Associate Professor of the Department of Philology of the Humanitarian and Pedagogical Academy of Crimean Federal University named after V.I. Vernadsky.

Museum staff express their gratitude to the teachers and students of the Humanitarian and Pedagogical Academy (branch) of Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education Crimean Federal University named after V.I. Vernadsky, and the Yalta Medical College, teachers and students of Yalta schools No. 9, No. 15, the Museum of Mikhailo Kotsyubinsky and the Bandura Chapel named after Stepan Rudansky, as well as everyone who took part in organizing and conducting the Seven Strings celebration.





Annex 949

Radio Kuresh, “Chubarov: Crimean court can only ban the word ‘Mejlis’ but not the people”, 4 March 2016

Translation**Radio Kuresh****Chubarov: Crimean court can only ban the word “Mejlis” but not the people**

kuresh.info/chubarov-kryimskiy-sud-mozhet-zapretit-tolko-slovo-medzhlis-no-ne-lyudey.htm

4 March 2016, 8:51 a.m.

Head of the Mejlis of Crimean Tatars Refat Chubarov is certain that the attempts of Russian-controlled Crimean authorities to ban the activity of the Mejlis on the Peninsula through courts cannot “ban the people who represent this body”. He is sure that the national movement of the Crimean Tatars will continue having the support of the people.

He said this in his commentary for [Krym.Realii](#).

“There are over 250 local mejlises and 22 regional mejlises. It means thousands of people elected by Crimean Tatars themselves. How can they be banned? But it is clear that we are preparing for various forms, including the toughest ones, that can come from the occupational authorities” - Chubarov said.

The Mejlis Head stressed that in Soviet times repressions against his people were sweeping but the national movement of the Crimean Tatars was never left without members.

“On the one hand, the Crimean Tatars on the Peninsula are outraged and following the attempts to ban the Mejlis. On the other hand, they understand that one way to resist such pressure from the occupants can be through strengthening their unity” - Chubarov believes.

The Supreme Court of Crimea, which is controlled by Russia, commenced consideration of the claim to ban the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People. In its first session on 3 March, the prosecution demanded that a bundle of documents which, according to it, confirm that the actions of the representative body of the Crimean Tatars are unlawful and extremist, be included into the case file. Mejlis leaders forecast that the court is highly likely to satisfy the claims of the Prosecutor’s Office.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine officially declared 20 February 2014 as the commencement of temporary occupation of Crimea and Sevastopol by Russia. On 7 October 2015, the Ukrainian President Petr Poroshenko signed the relevant law. International organizations recognized occupation and annexation of Crimea as unlawful and condemned Russia’s actions. Western countries introduced a range of economic sanctions. Russia denies occupation of the Peninsula and calls it “restoration of historical justice”.

Annex 950

National News Service, “Crimean mothers against the leaders of the Mejlis. How will the UN help?”, 5 March 2016
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

National News Service**Crimean mothers against the leaders of the Mejlis. How will the UN help?**

nsn.fm/lenta-novostei/hots-krymskie-materi-protiv-liderov-medzhlisa-chem-pomozhet-oon

5 March 2016

[...]

Mejlis leaders **Mustafa Dzhemilev** and **Refat Chubarov**, as well as **Lenur Islyamov**, the initiator of the blockade of Crimea, “are discrediting the whole Crimean Tatar people”, and therefore the UN should stop their activities. This is stated in the resolution of the Crimean Tatar mothers’ forum “**Protect mother’s heart**” held in Simferopol, with the participation of about 500 women from various areas of the Peninsula.

“We call for the UN to put an end to the activities of People’s Deputies of Ukraine Dzhemilev and Chubarov, and of Islyamov, the organizer of the power blockade, as they are discrediting the whole Crimean Tatar people with their irresponsible actions. We also request to prohibit them from forming illegal armed groups, which are created on an ethnic and religious basis for the purpose of engaging in military operations in the Republic of Crimea” — RIA Novosti quotes the Crimean women.

[...]

“We support the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which called on Kiev to investigate allegations of human rights violations committed during the blockade of Crimea, to arrest those who committed them <...> and to make sure that the Ukrainian authorities will not let the criminals avoid their fair punishment” - the document states.

[...]

Annex 951

Crimea news, “The 202nd anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko was celebrated in Crimea”, 10 March 2016
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Crimea news**The 202nd anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko was celebrated in Crimea**

<https://crimea-news.com/society/2016/03/10/179283.html>



10 March 2016

On 9 March, a solemn event took place in the Simferopol city park named after T. Shevchenko on the occasion of the birthday of the Ukrainian poet and writer Taras Grigorievich Shevchenko. The event was organized by the “Local Ukrainian National and Cultural Autonomy ‘Revival in Unity’ of Simferopol urban district” and the Non-Governmental Organisation “Ukrainian Community of Crimea” with the support of the State Committee on Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea and the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “House of Peoples’ Friendship”.

Representatives of national and cultural autonomies, organizations and the public came to honor the memory of the Ukrainian poet.

According to the Head of the Ukrainian National and Cultural Autonomy “Revival in Unity” Oleg Kravchenko, 9 March is a memorable date in the life of Ukrainians:

“Taras Shevchenko made an invaluable contribution to the development of the Ukrainian culture. This kind of event has already become traditional not only in Ukraine, but also in Crimea. And today we, the Ukrainians of Crimea, want to emphasize that our rights on the territory of the Republic are not infringed upon and are respected in all aspects”, - Oleg Kravchenko stated.

[...]

Press-service of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea

Source: <http://gkmmn.rk.gov.ru>

Annex 952

Regnum, “Pohlonskaya refutes reports of Ukrainian media regarding detentions of Crimean Tatars”, 2 April 2016

Translation**Regnum Information Agency****Poklonskaya refutes reports of Ukrainian media regarding detentions of Crimean Tatars**

<https://regnum.ru/news/society/2110300.html>

Simferopol, 2 April 2016, 1:06 p.m.

Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea Natalia Poklonskaya commented on the information circulating in Ukrainian media regarding detentions of Crimean Tatars in the Peninsula, according to the LifeNews report released today, on 2 April.

Ukrainian media had previously reported detentions of 35 Crimean Tatars by law enforcement authorities in Crimea.

“Ukrainian media have twisted information and are deliberately speculating. There is no talk about detentions of Crimean Tatars”, - Poklonskaya highlighted.

The prosecutor said that Crimean directorates of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Federal Migration Service and Federal Drug Control Service were taking prevention measures at late night entertainment venues. The inspections were conducted in search of individuals under the influence of drugs, as well as illegal migrants.

As a result of the inspections, officers detected around 50 individuals of different nationalities. Poklonskaya clarified that those individuals included Russians, Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars, Chechens, Dagestanis and others. None of them were detained. Law enforcement authorities checked if they were listed in any investigation materials, after which they were released.

“There were no complaints or comments, and no violation of rights”, - said the prosecutor.

Officers also identified several individuals who were under the influence of drugs. Protocols on administrative offences were drawn up on those individuals.

Annex 953

RIA Novosti Krym, “Smirnov: No one is going to play the Crimean Tatar card in Crimea any more”, 24 April 2016

Translation

RIA Novosti Krym (RIA News Crimea)

Smirnov: No one is going to play the Crimean Tatar card in Crimea any more

crimea.ria.ru/society/20160424/1104570411.html

24 April 2016, 11:19 a.m.

[Photographs]

Today, the interests of the people in the political, socio-cultural sphere are represented by about ten structures.

600 million rubles allocated for addressing problems faced by the deported in Crimea.

SIMFEROPOL, 24 April - RIA Novosti Krym. In Crimea, there are no prerequisites for speculation on the Crimean Tatar issue, the people are represented in all spheres of the political, social and cultural life of the Peninsula, Chairman of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea, Zaur Smirnov, said on the air of “Sputnik in Crimea” radio.

“No one is going to play the Crimean Tatar card in Crimea any more. There will be order in Crimea. The Crimean Tatar people are represented not only in state structures. Today, Crimean Tatars are absolutely not deprived of the opportunity to create those structures that will represent them in public and political life. Today there are about ten such structures. We know the ‘Kyrym’ and ‘Kyrym Birligi’ public movements, there is an ‘Inkishaf’ organization, there was a presentation of the Crimean Tatar national-cultural autonomy. These organizations today are all endowed with maximum opportunities and powers” – Smirnov said.

At the same time, on many issues related to the activities of national cultural autonomies the authorities of the Republic have to start from scratch. As an example, Zaur Smirnov cited the Ukrainian national-cultural autonomy.

“Before our current situation, everything that concerned Ukrainism in Crimea, I think, was artificial. But today we do it all for real. We have a registered Ukrainian national-cultural autonomy, we are working on the publication of the “*Krim-Svetlitsya*” newspaper, it will have its former name, its readers, it will have its real content, there is a need for it. Despite the fact that the decree (the presidential decree “On measures for the rehabilitation of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and state support for their revival and development” – ed.) lists specific peoples, it is quite extensive. It binds to such an equal approach in relation to representatives of other nationalities” — Smirnov said.

Annex 954

Kommersant, “Hizb-ut Tahrir member Erik Karmatsky detained in the capital”, 11 May 2016

Translation**Hizb-ut Tahrir member Erik Karmatsky detained in the capital****kommersant.ru/doc/2983545**

11 May 2016

Suspected Tatarstan recruiter traced in Moscow

Kommersant of 11 May 2016, 5:59 p.m.

Erik Karmatsky, who had been detained in Moscow on suspicion of participation in a terrorist organization, was convoyed to Tatarstan. According to the investigation, he is one of the youngest members of Hizb ut-Tahrir, an Islamic organization banned in Russia, and his functions included recruitment of Russian nationals for participation in combat operations in Syria. Mr Karmatsky was traced in the course of a large-scale special operation conducted by law enforcement bodies in Tatarstan this March.

On Wednesday, Kommersant were told by the Directorate of the FSB for Tatarstan that the 18-y.o. resident of the Republic Erik Karmatsky, who was on the federal wanted list and was detained in Moscow, has been handed over to the officers of the agency. According to the security officers, he was an active member of the regional group of the international terrorist organization Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami. It will be recalled that this organization was banned in Russia by virtue of the decision of the Supreme Court of 14 February 2003.

“The detention was carried out within the framework of criminal proceedings initiated on 18 March 2016 by the directorate of the FSB of Russia for Republic of Tatarstan,” the security officers explained. The case is investigated under Article 205.5(2) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (participation in the activity of the organization that is recognized as a terrorist organization in accordance with Russian laws) that provides for a punishment of up to ten years of imprisonment.

Little is known about Mr Karmatsky. According to unconfirmed information, he recently graduated from high school in one of the districts of the Republic. In the past, he won prizes at national freestyle wrestling competitions and took part in a military patriotic club of a holiday camp for children.

The special operation to detain Mr Karmatsky was carried out on 10 May with the participation of officers of the Main Counterextremism Directorate of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs and FSB. The suspect was taken at daytime on the territory of the North-Western Administrative District of Moscow in a house looking like a hostel. Mr Karmatsky who was not expecting a visit from law-enforcement officers was startled and did not put up resistance. Having handcuffed the detained, the operatives inspected his belongings and discovered purportedly extremist literature – brochures titled “Neo-Kharijites: Who are they, ‘Salaphite’ Wahhabis?”, “Wahhabism as it Is” and others.

The Directorate of the FSB do not yet disclose what Mr Karmatsky is suspected of. Earlier the official spokesperson of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, Irina Volk, said that, according to the investigation, the young man “was recruiting Russian nationals for unlawful armed units operating in Syria and Iraq”. “In addition to the crimes he is suspected of, his involvement in other incidents of

extremist and terrorist activity is being investigated,” the Kommersant were told by the Directorate of the FSB.

According to Kommersant, Mr Karmatsky was located during the large-scale special operation conducted between 18 and 22 March this year in Tatarstan, following which ten criminal cases have been initiated against 17 local residents under Article 205.5(2) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The investigation believes that all of them are active members of the regional cell of Hizb ut-Tahrir. Searches of 21 addresses of residence of the suspects have been carried out within the framework of the special operation in Kazan, Naberezhnye Chelny, Almetyevsk. According to the information from Kommersant’s source, a large number of literature of the banned organization as well as the “reporting documents on electronic media confirming the anti-Russian, anti-constitutional propaganda among the Muslims of the Republic” were seized then.

Having obtained the information about Mr Karmatsky, who turned out to be the youngest of the suspects, the law enforcement authorities put him on the wanted list. Subsequently, the officers of the regional Directorate of the FSB obtained operative information concerning his whereabouts in Moscow, which was then worked off.

No reports regarding the testimony given by Erik Karmitsky have come in. Those who had been detained by the law enforcement authorities within the framework of the special operation stated they had nothing to do “with Hizb ut-Tahrir nor any other banned organization”.

Andrey Smirnov, Kazan

Annex 955

Strana.ua, “Murder of Buzina and calls for ISIS. Story of Mirotvorets”,
12 May 2016 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Strana.ua

Murder of Buzina and calls for ISIS. Story of Mirotvorets

strana.ua/articles/reconstruction/12709-ubijstvo-buziny-i-prizyvy-k-igil-istoriya-mirotvorca.html

Yuliana Skibitskaya

7:52 p.m., 12 May 2016

MIROTVORETS

CENTER FOR RESEARCH OF SIGNS OF CRIMES AGAINST THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE, PEACE, HUMANITY, AND THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER [title in Russian]

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

To all militants, terrorists, mercenaries and Russian war criminals! We suggest you surrender!

Contacts/ Complaints/ “PURGATORY”/ “ordilo” [Separate districts of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions]

On the operational situation on the information front

In the period from 10 to 12 May 2016, the operational situation on the information front worsened. Subdivisions of the Mirotvorets Center after the publication of the list of Russian and foreign journalists, accredited by the terrorist organization Donetsk People’s Republic (DPR), found themselves in a tactical entrapment.

The enemy is trying to inflict the most active strikes in the rear of Mirotvorets by groups of non-professional Ukrainian journalists under the leadership of Deputy Minister of Information Policy of Ukraine T. Popova, this group, by manipulating, speculating and distorting published materials, is trying to activate additional forces in its support, including the covert use of Ukrainian security forces and public organizations.

Seeing such an unexpected development of events, the Russian occupiers with the help of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia and the lips of their mouthpiece, Zakharova, decided to support Popova.

Center Mirotvorets expects support of forces from proper journalists who are able to think, study and analyze materials.

We will protect from non-professional journalists the freedom of speech, the right to know and the right of every citizen ...

The scandal around the website Mirotvorets is gaining momentum. European Union Ambassador in Ukraine Jan Tombinski was outraged by the publication of the data of journalists accredited in the “DPR/LPR”, the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media Dunja Mijatovic also expressed concern, as this creates an even greater threat to the safety of media representatives. Finally, the ombudsman for human rights in Ukraine Valeria Lutkovskaya called for the website to be closed.

At the same time, Mirotvorets has had a scandalous reputation since its beginning. Strana tells the story of the controversial resource.

Created under the Patronage of the Special Services

In December 2014, Anton Gerashchenko, an adviser to the Minister of Internal Affairs, announced the creation of a website that would collect data on “terrorists”. A few weeks later, he wrote the details of the project.

“A few weeks ago, I presented a project on collecting data on terrorists and separatists created by a group of like-minded people to help with the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the SBU (Security Service of Ukraine), this project is the Mirotvorets website”, the member of parliament wrote on Facebook.

Gerashchenko actively praised Mirotvorets, stating that the website would help to assemble a base of separatists, as well as the Russian military who take part in the conflict in Donbas on the side of the “republics”. However, it quickly became clear that almost everyone can get into the assumed “purgatory” - if, for example, you made a repost from the public page Antimaidan or other social network groups supporting the separatists. At the same time, all possible information is posted on the website - from profiles on social networks to addresses and phone numbers. Including the same details of relatives.

Murder of Buzina and Kalashnikov

On 15 April 2015, Oleg Kalashnikov, an ex-member of parliament from the Party of Regions, was murdered near his apartment door. The next day, journalist and writer Oles Buzina was shot dead near his entrance hall. On 13 and 14 April, the website published personal data of both Buzina and Kalashnikov.

MIROTVORETS

CENTER FOR RESEARCH OF SIGNS OF CRIMES AGAINST THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE, PEACE, HUMANITY, AND THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER

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

To all militants, terrorists, mercenaries and Russian war criminals! We suggest you surrender!

Buzina Oles Alekseevich



Country: Ukraine
Address: Kiev Region, Kiev, Degtyarevskaya Street 58, 101
Telephone: +380444460847



Separatist, supporter of the federalization of Ukraine.

Writer, journalist, TV presenter, homophobe.

The main literary work “Ghoul Taras Shevchenko”.

Was born on 13 July 1969 in Kiev. Oles’ parents, according to him, were descendants of Ukrainian cossacks and peasants, father, Alexei Grigorievich Buzina - officer of the 5th (ideological) department of the KGB. The great-grandfather of the writer served as a tsarist officer, and during...

MIROTVORETS

CENTER FOR RESEARCH OF SIGNS OF CRIMES AGAINST THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE, PEACE, HUMANITY, AND THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER

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

Kalashnikov Oleg Ivanovich



Country: Ukraine

Address: Kiev, Pravdy Avenue 31, apt. 31

Telephone:



Separatist. Provocator. An accomplice of the militants. Keeps in touch with the terrorists and militants, organizer of “Antimaidan”, supplier of “titushki”.

Was born on 6 November 1962, in Rovno. Citizen of Ukraine. Has been living in Ukraine since birth.

Higher education: from 1978 to 1980 he studied at the Kalinin Suvorov Military School, from 1980...

The records were published by a certain “404”, and after the murders of Kalashnikov and Buzina, the following messages appeared: “Today, agent “404” was promoted to extraordinary rank and presented with a valuable gift for successfully accomplishing the assigned task.” The next message was posted an hour after the murder of Buzina: “Agent “404” has once again distinguished himself. For the successful completion of today’s combat mission, he was granted a short-term leave of absence.”

The founder of Mirotvorets, at that time still just a volunteer Georgiy Tuka, then commented to the Strana correspondent, “I don’t care where they (Buzina and Kalashnikov — Auth.) were killed,” said Georgiy. “Regarding is it allowed or not (to publish addresses — Auth.) — let the persons suspected of separatism and terrorism go to court. And if I could, I would provide the addresses of Boyko, Bondarenko, Khomutynnik and other scum, if I knew.” He also said that the format of the website will not change. So, it happened.

On 18 April, Gerashchenko said that the editors of the website had organized a “special operation” in order to collect information on “Russian and Ukrainian terrorists”. According to Gerashchenko, visitors by typing their personal data in a search bar “documented themselves and their accomplices in their crimes”.

[...]

Page 4

[...]

The Prosecutor’s Office will check the activities of Mirotvorets

The Prosecutor’s Office of Kiev has already opened criminal proceedings under Part 1 of Article 171 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (“Obstruction of the legitimate professional activities of journalists” - punished by imprisonment for up to 3 years). They will check both those who posted this data and those who then threatened journalists.

[...]

Annex 956

RIA Novosti, “Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine promised to create new resources similar to Mirotvorets website”, 13 May 2016

Translation

RIA Novosti (RIA News)

Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine promised to create new resources similar to Mirotvorets website

<https://ria.ru/20160513/1432460365.html>

12:49 13 May 2016 (updated: 12:53 13.05.2016)

[photograph of a man]

Earlier it was reported that the website was shut down due to public pressure.

KIEV, 13 May — RIA Novosti. Zoryan Shkiryak, adviser to the Head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, said that he regretted the closing of the Mirotvorets website, where the personal data of journalists accredited in the Donetsk People’s Republic (DPR) and the Luhansk People’s Republic (LPR) were published, and promised to create similar resources.

Earlier on Friday, the Ukrainian website Mirotvorets, which published the data of journalists who received accreditation to work on the territory of the self-proclaimed LPR and DPR, was shut down due to public pressure.

“However, this is not the end. In the near future, the launch of new information technology projects of counterterrorism and countering threats to national security is planned,” Shkiryak wrote on Friday on his Facebook page.

He also called the closing of Mirotvorets website a loss for Ukraine in the media war with Russia.

Deputy Minister of Information Policy of Ukraine Tatiana Popova wrote on her Facebook page that she also opposes the closing of Mirotvorets website. “Before the situation with the lists of journalists, I always considered it useful and effective for Ukraine. The only thing I asked them for the last three days was to remove the lists of journalists. Because it harms the interests of Ukraine,” Popova wrote.

On Tuesday, lists of journalists working on the territory of the DPR appeared on Ukrainian Internet resources, indicating their personal data. The names of 5 thousand media representatives were published. The journalists stated that they were shocked by the fact that their personal data were made public and asked to investigate the case, as well as to remove their data from Internet resources.

The website of Ukrainian nationalists Mirotvorets, which published personal data of “enemies of the state”, that is, people in opposition to the current Kiev authorities, was registered by the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defense Center of Excellence (CCDCOE). This website published the data of the ex-deputy from the Party of Regions Oleg Kalashnikov and the writer Oles Buzina, who were killed in Kiev in April.

OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media Dunja Mijatović called the publication of personal data of these media workers “a very alarming development, which could further endanger the safety of journalists.” According to her, it is disturbing that some journalists from the published list had already received threats. The actions of the owners of Mirotvorets website were also criticized by

the spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Maria Zakharova. She called the publication “a direct call for violence against journalists.”

On Tuesday, the office of the Ombudsman of Ukraine Valeriya Lutkovska pointed out to law enforcement agencies that the work of Mirotvorets website was unlawful, due to its violation of human rights in terms of personal data processing.

Annex 957

Zmina, “Ukrainian newspaper ‘Krymskaya Svetlitsa’ moved from
Crimea to Kiev”, 7 July 2016 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Zmina**Ukrainian newspaper “Krymskaya Svetlitsa” moved from Crimea to Kiev**

https://zmina.info/ru/news-ru/ukrajinska_gazeta_krimska_svitlicjaperejihalaz_krimu_do_kijeva/

Date: 7 July 2016

All-Ukrainian social and political literary newspaper Krymskaya Svetlitsa, which was the last Ukrainian-language newspaper in Crimea, will be published in Kiev starting from this week.

The first issue was printed in Kiev on Wednesday, from next week the newspaper will be available at newsstands and mail subscription is already available today.

This was reported to the Centre for Information on Human Rights by **Andrey Shchekun, General Director of the National Newspaper and Magazine Publishing House.**

According to him, over the past year, the newspaper in Crimea was published only in electronic format and in social networks, since it was not possible to print it.

On 14 March 2016, an order was issued by the General Director of the National Newspaper and Magazine Publishing House to transfer the editorial office from Simferopol to Kiev.

But the editor-in-chief Viktor Kachula refused to move and on the terms of an employment contract was fired on 31 May 2016.

The executive secretary of the newspaper moved to Kiev from Crimea.

Viktor Merzhvinskiy, former Associate Professor of the Department of Philology of the Crimean Republican Institute of Post-Diploma Pedagogical Education, who has been a participant of the ATO since April 2015, is appointed new editor-in-chief.

According to Shchekun, Merzhvinskiy should complete military service in the near future and take up his duties. He also has to recruit the editorial staff of the newspaper. Now the newspaper employs 5 people.

The Director of the publishing house said that the newspaper will be printed with circulation of one thousand copies and, as before, will be published weekly.

He also said that the newspaper could be read in electronic form on the updated website of the media and in social networks.

“We are also negotiating with “Ukrzaliznytsia”, we are considering the option of selling the issues in trains running to Kherson, Novoalekseevka. And we will apply on the issue of the distribution to the presidential office in Kherson, in order to distribute the newspaper in the Kherson Region. It is desirable to make the newspaper available on the administrative border with Crimea, so that those people who are afraid to take the newspaper to Crimea could at least read it when they leave”, Shchekun said.

He stressed that the move of the newspaper was necessary in order to preserve state funding and, accordingly, the newspaper itself.

It is to be recalled that the state newspaper Krymskaya Svetlitsa was published in Crimea since 1992.

After the decision to move to Kiev, the Crimean employees of the newspaper stated that they considered such a decision unfair, since not all journalists of the media would be able to move to Kiev, and employers from the capital were not familiar with the Crimean reality and, accordingly, would not be able to objectively reflect what was happening on the peninsula.

At the same time, Shchekun, General Director of the National Newspaper and Magazine Publishing House, noted that the state enterprise National Newspaper and Magazine Publishing House, as a newspaper publisher, cannot be held responsible for the staff in the occupied territory.

“The editorial office of the newspaper Krymskaya Svetlitsa was seized and liquidated back in 2014. Accordingly, the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, like other government departments, issued directives to transfer government institutions to mainland Ukraine”, Shchekun said.

[...]

Annex 958

Komsomolskaya Pravda.Krym, “Ilmi Umerov, who is being ‘moulded’ into a second Savchenko: I am not a political prisoner!”,
2 September 2016

Translation**Komsomolskaya Pravda. Krym****Ilmi Umerov, who is being “moulded” into a second Savchenko: I am not a political prisoner!**<https://www.crimea.kp.ru/daily/26573/3592066/>

2 September 2016

Deputy Chairman of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis* Ilmi Umerov is accused by the investigative department of UFSB (Federal Security Service Directorate) of Russia under the Article of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation “Public calls for actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, committed using the media”. On the air of one of the Ukrainian TV channels, he repeatedly stated that Crimea is the territory of Ukraine, and called for its return to the independent [state of Ukraine] by force.

Umerov is currently undergoing a forensic psychiatric examination. This is a standard procedure for charges under this Article of the Criminal Code.

The Ukrainian authorities accuse Russia of applying “punitive psychiatry” to Umerov. The appeals of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine to the US State Department and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of European countries have been disseminated. There have already appeared statements in response in defence of the “prisoner of conscience”. According to political analysts, everything is developing according to the scenario of the case of Nadezhda Savchenko.

A closed ward of the regional psychiatric hospital is not the best place for an interview. However, Komsomolka [newspaper] has managed to persuade Ilmi Umerov staying there to answer all the questions and to dispel the rumors and speculations that are replicated by the Ukrainian media every day.

“I MYSELF REFUSED TO UNDERGO A MEDICAL EXAMINATION AT HOME”**- What are your living conditions here?**

- I’m not alone in the room, there are four of us. When I got here, I was alone, and later the second, the third and the fourth patients moved in. But I’m OK with it. I don’t want to stay alone in the room, the doctors offered this option to me.

- So, you are satisfied with the conditions, aren’t you?

- I am not satisfied at all with the fact that this medical examination has been commissioned for me. The investigator has decided that with the bouquet of diagnoses that I have, i.e. somatic diseases, I can also have psychiatric deviations.

- What is this diagnosis?

- Parkinson’s disease. Hypertensive disease with a long history. Post heart surgery status. I had an operation in 2011. There is a court judgement that has not entered into force. It was possible to appeal against it within three days, and we did so. At the court hearing, I had a hypertensive crisis, my blood pressure elevated to 270. They placed me in the cardiology ward and wanted to move me on the second day, but the chief medical officer did not give me away. So they moved me on the fifth day. I

didn't feel well for a few more days, the pressure jumped. Then it stabilized, now I've become a little used to it. Now my pressure is stable. The conditions in which I live now, I believe, cannot be better. Otherwise, I would have been provided with them.

- Why did you refuse to undergo a medical examination at home? You wouldn't have had to go to hospital.

- There are political issues. I am accused of not recognizing the results of the referendum. I declare it openly. The investigator offered me an outpatient examination. I refused it myself. I did not expect that the court would oblige me to forcibly pass this examination. I don't think that I've given a reason to think I am mentally defective.

- But this is a standard procedure.

- My attorney said it wasn't obligatory.

Umerov refused to undergo an outpatient forensic psychiatric examination.

“I HAVE NO COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE MEDICAL STAFF”

- As far as I understand it, you have privileges compared to other patients, don't you?

- I can't be compared to others because I'm not mentally disabled. But I have no complaints about the medical staff, everybody is very tactful. I'm also allowed to use a toilet room for the staff.

- You have undergone a heart surgery. You have been prescribed some medications. Do you take them?

- I take them, they are my own medicines. The general practitioner provides consultations to me, adjusts how much and what I need to take. A very good doctor. We've increased the number of medicines for hypertension. I'm taking a double dose right now. When I get back from here, I'll adjust the dosage and take less.

- What about food?

- I only eat my own food; my relatives bring it to me. Twice a day. I've even given a hand receipt that this is what I wanted. I have type 2 diabetes. This is not a terrible disease. Because of this, I ate 5-6 times at home in small doses. Here I have to eat twice. I try not to eat too much so that my glucose level wouldn't increase.

“I SEE MY FAMILY EVERY DAY”

- The Ukrainian media wrote that your wife was not allowed to visit you.

- That's not true. There were minor restrictions during the first days. Relatives came one after one. And then they let anyone in who came to visit me. Of course, only during special time intervals. The access mode is common for everyone. From 11.00 am to 1.00 pm and from 5pm to 6 pm. At this time, we sit down at a table right in the courtyard and talk.

- Are you allowed to use your phone?

- Of course. Twice a day for an hour.

- You are a Muslim. Does your stay in the hospital interfere with your religious exercises?

- I am a Muslim by convention. A non-observant Muslim.

“I HAVE TWO PASSPORTS – A RUSSIAN AND A UKRAINIAN ONE”

- You are being tried under Russian law by a Russian court. What country are you a citizen of?

- I have two passports, like many Crimeans. A Ukrainian and a Russian one. When I am asked what country I am a citizen of, I answer that I am a citizen of Ukraine. I received my Russian passport at the beginning of 2014 out of necessity. When they occupied the territory of the peninsula, I made a decision for myself not to go anywhere. Under any circumstances, I will stay in the Crimea. I was the head of Bakhchisaray District. Given the bouquet of diagnoses, I had every reason to apply for disability benefits. I did so. And on 2 August 2014, I resigned. I’ve been receiving a pension since then. I needed a Russian passport to obtain SNILS (Individual Insurance Account Number) and to receive a Russian pension.

On 18 April 2014, Ilmi Umerov received a passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation.

- What is the amount of your Russian pension?

- I have a social pension. I applied for my pension during the transition period. And for a year, I received 42 thousand rubles. A year later, I had to confirm my disability. I no longer had the second disability group, as it was in Ukraine, but the third working group. But I’m not working anymore. So the pension was recalculated. Now I get 8 thousand rubles.

- Three days ago, in Luhansk and Donetsk, about 200 pensioners who were charged under the same Article as you are, only within the framework of the Ukrainian legislation, were deprived of their pensions. And you continue to receive it.

- I will not compare Ukraine to Russia. It is incorrect to compare these two territories. If I lived somewhere in Moscow, then this question would be appropriate, but I’m in Crimea.

- You have signed an acknowledgement of travel restrictions...

- Yes, I could not leave the territory of Bakhchisaray District. If I need to go, for instance, to Simferopol, I just have to warn the investigator by phone about it. I traveled around Crimea, I have never been denied this.

“I HAVEN’T BEEN CONVICTED YET!”

- They also call you a prisoner of conscience. Do you agree with such label?

- I can’t answer this question. It is not ethical to discuss whether you are a prisoner or not.

- The news was dominated by Nadezhda Savchenko lately. Now she has left the media space. Don't you think you're being made into a certain Savchenko? The Ukrainian authorities, the attorneys, and the US State Department are talking about you. Everyone calls you a political prisoner. Didn't you think you were being used in this way?

- I don’t consider myself a political prisoner, since I am not a prisoner at all yet. I’m not convicted!

(The editorial office of Komsomolskaya Pravda has an audio recording of the journalist’s interview with Ilmi Umerov.)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FROM “KP” (Komsomolskaya Pravda)

Ilmi Umerov has been Deputy Chairman of the Mejlis* of the Crimean Tatar people (a banned organization in the Russian Federation) since 2015, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of Crimea in 2002-2005, Head of the Bakhchisaray District State Administration in 2005-2014.

EXPERT OPINION

“The technology has been tested on Savchenko”

Denis Baturin, the Crimean political expert:

- The technology was tested on (the deputy of the Supreme Rada (the Parliament) of Ukraine - correspondent) Nadezhda Savchenko. This is creation of a certain victim by the leaders of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis in exile and the attorneys. Ilmi Umerov is a sick man. Any problems with his health will be used as a political gain. Adding pressure to the situation with Umerov by the leaders of the Mejlis* may be related to the warming of relations between the Russian Federation and Turkey. A conflict between Russia and Turkey is beneficial to the leaders of the Mejlis*.

** Mejlis is a banned organization in the Russian Federation.*

Annex 959

Avdet, “Seit-Settar Mosque was opened after a large-scale reconstruction in Aqmescit”, 11 September 2016

Translation**Avdet****Seit-Settar Mosque was opened after a large-scale reconstruction in Aqmescit**

<https://avdet.org/2016/09/11/v-akmesdzhite-posle-masshtabnoj-rekonstruktsii-otkryli-mechet-seit-settar/>

11 September 2016 11:48 p.m.



On 11 September, on the eve of one of the main Muslim holidays - Eid al-Adha, the grand opening of the Seit-Settar complex took place in Aqmescit (Simferopol).

To recap, the Seit-Settar mosque was built in 1850. In 1936 it was closed to believers and used for economic needs. In the early 1990s it was signed away back to the Muslim community.

In 2014, the large-scale restoration of the Seit-Settar Mosque began. According to the project, a mosque, a madrasah (Muslim educational institution), and administrative buildings were built in the territory.

Mosque address: 34 Clara Zetkin Street, Simferopol.



Mosque before reconstruction







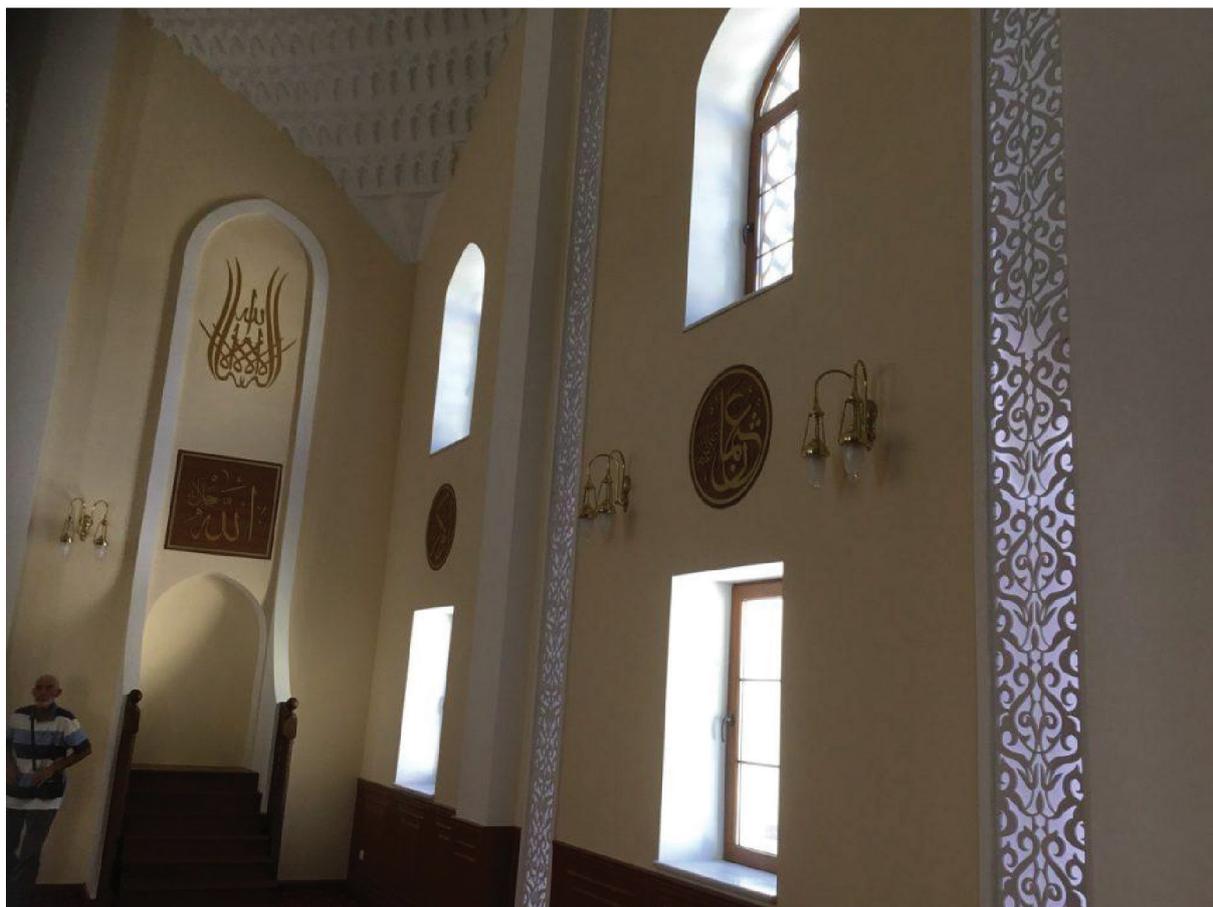




Photo: Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea, Sherif Osmanov

Author: Avdet editorial team



AVDET editorial team [View all posts by the author AVDET editorial team](#)

Annex 960

InoZpress, “Split in Tablighi Jamaat generates radicals”,
15 September 2016 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

InoZpress (Translations of foreign media about Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia)

Split in Tablighi Jamaat generates radicals

web.archive.org/web/20200203102750/http7/inozpress.kg/news/view/id/49484

Source: “Ferghana”

Quiet legion: Split in “Tablighi Jamaat” generates radicals

[<https://www.ferghananews.com/articles/9095>]

Thursday, 15 September 2016, 10:18:26

Page 1

[...] more radical movements started to spin-off from the “official” movement; their members begrudge about some passiveness of “state” tablighists acting under the roof of the Spiritual Muslim Authority of Kyrgyzstan. One of such spin-offs is the radical movement Yakyn Inkar, the influence whereof grows not only in Kyrgyzstan, but threatens to spill over to neighboring countries. [...]

Page 2

[...]

The split in “Tablighi Jamaat” was confirmed by Kadyr Malikov, theologian well-known in Kyrgyzstan. [...]

Page 3 “[...] Members of the movement [Yakyn Inkar] are fanatics. They don’t work; in general, they look untidy — long beard, dirty legs, Pakistani clothes; they don’t have any education and do not recognize secular sciences; they don’t use means of transport, they don’t take money in their hands. Members of Yakyn Inkar demonstrate such destructive behavior both during Daawat and in their daily lives.”

[...]

International Information Agency “Ferghana”

Alibek Mamataev

14 September 2016

Annex 961

Ukrinform, “Eskender Bariev, member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people: We are ready to fight for Crimea in an orderly non-violent manner”, 20 September 2016 (excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Ukrinform**Eskender Bariev, member of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people: We are ready to fight for Crimea in an orderly non-violent manner**

ukrinform.ru/rubric-crimea/2086622-eskender-bariev-clen-medzlisa-krymskotatarskogo-naroda.html

20 September 2016, 13:22

Page 1

[...]

– Eskender, who originally put forward the initiative to organise a blockade of Crimea?

– It was actually the people that came up with this idea. Even before I was forced to leave Crimea, I was approached at one meeting by a complete stranger, an elderly Crimean Tatar, who told me, “Eskender, you have acquaintances in the Verkhovna Rada, you can tell them to cut off the supply of electricity, water, and foodstuff to Crimea. Let people who lost no time in voting for Russia understand what they’ve chosen.” This seasoned old man asked me to say that Kiev had to take decisive action, and the people would rough it. As a result, the government did nothing, but activists of the Crimean Tatar national movement showed their decisiveness. We, as well as thousands of other people in Crimea, saw and knew that all those trucks carrying Ukrainian foodstuff and construction materials going to Crimea enjoyed “protection” of the so-called occupation authorities. We had reliable information that trade with the occupant via Crimea was blooming, and 80% of Ukrainian goods in new Russian packages went via Kerch to Russia and 20% remained in Crimea to be mostly eaten by the Russian army. So when on 20 September the leader of Crimean Tatars, Mustafa Dzhemilev, the Chairman of the Mejlis, Refat Chubarov, and the Vice-President of the World Congress of Crimean Tatars, Lenur Islyamov, made a statement proclaiming a civil blockade of Crimea, I supported it and had been among its activists in the Kherson Region from day one.

[...]

Annex 962

Sputnik, “A native of Tajikistan convicted for involvement in terrorist organisation”, 29 September 2016

Translation**Sputnik Tajikistan****A native of Tajikistan convicted for involvement in terrorist organisation**

tj.sputniknews.ru/20160929/1020759056.html

7:37 p.m. 29 September 2016

© Sputnik / Ruslan Krivobok

24 years old Abdunabi Zoidov was a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami (Islamic Liberation Party) knowing that it is banned in Russia and recognised as terrorist.

DUSHANBE, 29 Sept – Sputnik. In Moscow, a 24 years old Tajikistan native was sentenced to four years and four months of imprisonment in a general regime penal colony for participation in an international terrorist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami (banned in Russia), the Moscow Prosecutor's Office reports.

According to the Prosecutor's Office, Abdunabi Zoidov was a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami (Islamic Liberation Party) knowing that it is banned in Russia and recognised as terrorist. That notwithstanding, from summer of 2014 to October 2015, he participated in meetings of the organisation in Moscow where he studied ideological literature and was trained to interpret it in order to promote the ideas and attract new members.

Zoidov and other members of the organisation were detained on 19 October 2015. He was found guilty under Article "participation in activity of an organisation recognised as terrorist in accordance with Russian law".

"Moscow District Military Court delivered a sentence in the criminal case against the 24 years old citizen of the Republic of Tajikistan Abdunabi Zoidov...The court agreed with the position of state prosecutor of Moscow Prosecutor's Office and sentenced Zoidov to 4 years and 4 months of imprisonment to be served in a general regime penal colony," the report of the Prosecutor's Office says.

Other members of the terrorist organisation had been convicted earlier.

Annex 963

RIA Novosti, “Organisers of a Hizb ut-Tahrir cell detained in Crimea”,
13 October 2016 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

RIA Novosti (RIA News)

Organisers of a Hizb ut-Tahrir cell detained in Crimea

 ria.ru/20161013/1479100279.html

00:00 13 October 2016 (updated: 3 March 2020 at 12:53 am)

© RIA Novosti / Sergey Malgavko

[...]

SIMFEROPOL, 12 Oct - RIA Novosti. Organisers of a cell of the religious terrorist organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir (banned in Russia) were detained in Crimea, houses of five Muslims were searched, Esadullakh Bairov, Deputy of Crimean Mufti, said.

[...]

Bairov noted that at the moment the fact of searches in the houses of five Muslims is confirmed. According to him, individuals were detained and charged with Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (organisation of activities of a terrorist organisation and participation in it).

“The suspects were taken to the investigative committee of the Federal Security Service. Interrogations have been conducted. Unfortunately, according to law enforcement officials, during the search they found literature, materials, flash drives with materials of this organisation. “Hizb ut-Tahrir” is a banned organisation in Russia and is considered terrorist. Therefore, the organisation of cells of this party is prosecuted by law. We urge all Muslims to be vigilant to this movement and take appropriate measures to protect themselves and their families,” Bairov said.

[...]

Annex 964

RIA Novosti, “Members of Tablighi Jamaat, banned in Russia, were detained in Tatarstan”, 20 October 2016

Translation**RIA Novosti** (RIA News)**Members of Tablighi Jamaat, banned in Russia, were detained in Tatarstan**

 ria.ru/20161020/1479630552.html

1:04 p.m. 20 October 2016 (updated: 20 October 2016 at 2:07 p.m.)

Law enforcement officers conducted simultaneous searches at 39 addresses of 34 leaders and active members of the Tablighi Jamaat group in the cities of Kazan, Naberezhnye Chelny, Almetyevsk, Aznakaevo, as well as in Rybno-Slobodsky, Kukmorsky and Sabinsky districts of the Republic.

MOSCOW, 20 Oct - RIA Novosti. The Directorate of the Federal Security Service and the Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee for Tatarstan have detained seven members of the organisation Tablighi Jamaat, banned in Russia, the Republic's Directorate of the Federal Security Service reported on Thursday.

Purported members of Tablighi Jamaat will be tried in Siberia. Nurlan Borbiev, Ibrokhim Dzhurakhudzaev and 14 other people are accused of being involved in the activities of the religious association, in respect of which a court has issued a legally effective decision to ban its activities in connection with the implementation of extremist activities, the Novosibirsk court said.

“On 20 October 2016, the Directorate of the Federal Security Service of Russia for the Republic of Tatarstan, together with the Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee of Russia for the Republic of Tatarstan and the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Republic of Tatarstan, as a result of coordinated investigative and inquiry activities, suppressed the activities of an illegal group of the Tablighi Jamaat international religious extremist organisation, banned in Russia... Seven members of the organisation were detained,” the report says.

It is noted that law enforcement officers conducted simultaneous searches at 39 addresses of 34 leaders and active members of the group in the cities of Kazan, Naberezhnye Chelny, Almetyevsk, Aznakaevo, as well as in Rybno-Slobodsky, Kukmorsky and Sabinsky districts of the republic.

These measures were carried out within the framework of the investigation of the criminal case on “organizing the activities of an extremist organisation”.

According to the release, during the searches, extremist printed materials, notebooks with notes and other materials were seized, “reflecting the systemic anti-Russian and anti-constitutional nature of activities of the group's members’, its structure and composition, as well as evidence of their propaganda of aggressive and non-traditional Islam for Tatarstan”.

The international religious organisation Tablighi Jamaat was recognized extremist by the decision of the Russian Supreme Court of 7 May 2009, and its activities are banned in Russia.

Annex 965

Credo.press, “Media monitoring: Hizb ut-Tahrir in Central Asia”,
3 November 2016 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Credo.press

MEDIA MONITORING: Hizb ut-Tahrir in Central Asia

credo.press/74244/

3 November 2016

[...]

Page 9

The changing of the methods of fight is evidenced by the content of the leaflets and brochures of Hizb ut-Tahrir. In a leaflet of September 2003, Hizb ut-Tahrir explicitly calls for an armed fight by Muslims to establish the Caliphate: “Our supporters in the struggle for an Islamic state do not spare themselves. They are going to eradicate unfaithful ones in front of everyone. Muslims! We urge you to participate in this honorable act of honor! We urge you to break the chains of violence and put on the revered belts (suicide vest – Z.T.)! We urge you to fight with your body and soul to restore the rightful state of the Caliphate! We urge you to act, given the times of opportunity, for the victory of Islam and to receive the blessing of Allah and achieve happiness!” (see illustration No. 4 and 5).

The calls were heard. In March 2004, for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, explosive devices were detonated in Tashkent by female suicide bombers. On 30 July of the same year, three suicide bombers blew themselves up at the Israeli embassy, the US embassy and in the building of the General Prosecutor’s Office. During the investigation, 85 persons were detained including 17 women. It was found that the terrorists were affiliated to the Hizb ut-Tahrir party. It is indicated by the notes, leaflets, instructions found during searches, and also the testimony of the militants themselves. Along with other documents, the instruction “How to join the practice of jihad” was seized from the arrested individuals.

[...]

Page 10

Zurab TODUA

Published: 3 November 2006 at 4:18 p.m.

Headings: News Feed, Media monitoring

Annex 966

BBC News Russian Service, “Russian TV channel ‘Dozhd’ banned from broadcasting in Ukraine”, 12 January 2017

Translation**BBC News Russian Service****Russian TV channel “Dozhd” banned from broadcasting in Ukraine**

bbc.com/russian/news-38598237

12 January 2017

Caption to the photo:

“Dozhd” [“Rain”] is one of the few Russian channels, which give airtime to the Kremlin opponents, and it usually faces problems with Russian supervisory authorities.

The National Council for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine prohibited the broadcasting of the Russian TV channel “Dozhd” in the country.

According to the National Council’s statement, Russian TV channel “Dozhd” was deleted from the list of foreign channels allowed for rebroadcasting.

This had been previously announced by the channel itself, quoting Oksana Veselova, the representative of partner provider Volya. According to her, the National Council adopted the decision on 12 January, and an official document on the issue will be published on 16 January.

According to “Dozhd”, a total of 500,000 people in the territory of Ukraine have access to the TV channel. After the publication of the document, operators will have one month to turn off the channel.

Maria Zakharova, the spokesperson of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, promised to complain to the OSCE about the actions of the Ukrainian authorities.

Dmitry Peskov, the press secretary of the President of Russia, criticized Kiev’s decision to prohibit the broadcasting of “Dozhd” in its territory. “The disruptive policy of the Ukrainian side continues”, – the TV channel’s website quotes his words.

According to the National Council’s statement, during the monitoring of the TV channel signs of violation of Ukrainian law were found.

The Ukrainian authorities are dissatisfied with the stories, which, according to the statement, testify to the non-recognition of the state borders of Ukraine and threaten the territorial integrity of the country.

As an example, the Ukrainian authorities mention the show “Zdes i seychas” (“Here and now”), as well as the TV channel’s website, which showed maps where Crimea was

indicated as a part of Russia. Also one of the TV channel's stories mentioned the state border between Crimea and Ukraine.

The Ukrainian authorities are also dissatisfied with the fact that journalists of "Dozhd" visit annexed by Russia Crimea to report on certain events.

In addition, the statement says that "Dozhd" broadcast the films "O Chem Eshche Govoryat Muzhchiny" ["What Else Men Talk About"] and "Bystree, chem Kroliki" ["Faster than Rabbits"] by creative association "Quartet I", which, according to the statement, popularize the law-enforcement agencies of the aggressor state.

Sergey Kostinsky, a member of the National Council, also noted that "Dozhd" violated the advertising law of Ukraine by showing Russian commercials, although it is forbidden by the Ukrainian law. The Ukrainian authorities asked the TV channel to eliminate the violations.

"Over the year, 'Dozhd' failed to provide the National Council with its Ukrainian version for adaptation. Consequently, providers continued to broadcast 'Dozhd' with Russian commercials", – Sergey Kostinky, member of the National Council, said to the BBC Ukrainian Service.

According to the statement, Natalia Sindeeva, the general director of "Dozhd", promised to do it. Over the past two months, the Ukrainian version of "Dozhd" was created, but it was never presented to the National Council and was broadcast only on the Internet. At the same time, providers continued to broadcast the Russian version of the TV channel, Kostinsky explained.

Sindeeva expressed regret over the National Council's decision. According to her, the channel is broadcast in the whole territory of the country through IP connection without direct commercial advertising.

As for Crimea, Sindeeva explains, when showing the map of Russia, the TV channel is guided by Russian law.

"I hope that our Ukrainian viewers will be able to watch 'Dozhd' through our website, our Smart TV apps and other distribution channels", – the TV channel's website quotes Sindeeva.

Several dozens of Russian channels have already been prohibited for broadcasting in Ukraine, including "Channel One", "Russia 1" and "Russia-24", "NTV", "RBC", "TNT", "Petersburg 5", "Zvezda", "REN-TV", "Life News", "RT".

Annex 967

Krym.Realii, “Mosques in Crimea honored the memory of Noman Çelebicihan with prayers”, 24 February 2017

Translation

Krym. Realii (Crimea. Realities)

Mosques in Crimea honored the memory of Noman Çelebicihan with prayers

ru.krymr.com/a/news/28330921.html

24 February 2017 9:37 p.m.

Muslims of Crimea gathered in mosques of the peninsula to take part in prayers in memory of the first Mufti of Muslims of Crimea Noman Çelebicihan, the 99th anniversary of his death was mourned on 23 February. According to the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol (SDMC), prayers were held in all mosques of Crimea.

“It is our duty to honor his memory, to dedicate our prayers to him. We can hardly imagine now what a difficult time Noman Çelebicihan had to work in, but he was not afraid to take responsibility for his people, for the future fate of the Crimean Republic”, press service of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol quoted the words of the Mufti of Crimea hajji Emirali Ablaev.

A day earlier, a remembrance evening to honor the memory of Noman Çelebicihan was held in Kiev. At the National Museum of Literature of Ukraine, the children’s group of the educational centre “Crimean Family” performed the national anthem of Ukraine and the anthem of the Crimean Tatar people, whose words were written by Noman Çelebicihan. Crimean Tatar activists, youth, and historians remembered the fate of the first Mufti, his desire for peace and unification of Muslims.

Noman Çelebicihan (1885-1918) – Crimean Tatar writer, author of the words of the national anthem of the Crimean Tatar people, religious, public and political figure who was at the origins of the first Qurultay of the ethnic revival of the Crimean Tatar people in 1917-1918.

On 23 February 1918, Noman Çelebicihan was killed by the Russian Bolsheviks in Crimea, and his body was thrown into the sea.

Annex 968

Zmina, “Newspaper ‘Krymskaya Svetlitsa’ may stop publishing in Kiev”, 24 February 2017

Translation**Zmina****Newspaper “Krymskaya Svetlitsa” may stop publishing in Kiev**

 zmina.info/ru/news-ru/gazeti_krimskaja_svitlicija_mozhe_perestati_vihoditi_v_kijevi/

Date: 24 February 2017

*A+ A- To receive useful materials, subscribe to the newsletter [Subscribe](#)***The only weekly Ukrainian-language socio-political literary publication, which was published in the format of a newspaper until March 2014 in Crimea, “Krymskaya Svetlitsa” may stop publishing in Kiev.**This was reported by the Crimean News Agency [QHA](#).

The head of the public union “Coordination Council of Forced Migrants from Crimea” **Andrey Shchekun** noted that at the moment the issue of financial support for the publication is being discussed with the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine. In the event the newspaper does not receive support at the state level, it has to be closed.

[Photograph of the newspaper]

Crimean journalists decided to write a joint letter in support of the “Krymskaya Svetlitsa” and send it to various authorities, including the Ministry of Culture.

We recall that the newspaper “Krymskaya Svetlitsa” has been published on the peninsula since 1992. The newspaper systematically experienced financial difficulties, wage payments were suspended, but it continued publishing. The founders of the newspaper are the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko All-Ukrainian Society “Prosvita” and the workers’ association of the “United Editorial Office of the newspaper “Krymskaya Svetlitsa”. The publisher is the “National newspaper and journal publishing house” of the Ministry of Culture.

On 14 March 2016, the General Director of the “National newspaper and journal publishing house” issued an order on transferring the editorial office from Simferopol to Kiev. Back then, the former editor-in-chief of the newspaper **Viktor Kachula** refused to transfer. On 31 May 2016, he was dismissed. Later, Mr Kachula said that he disagreed with such decision of the management.

In Kiev, the first issue of the updated all-Ukrainian socio-political literary newspaper “Krymskaya Svetlitsa”, which is published in the Ukrainian language, and was previously published in Crimea - before the Russian occupation of the peninsula - was published in July. A Simferopolitan, philologist **Viktor Merzhvinsky**, who was recently demobilized from the ATO zone, won a competition for the position of editor-in-chief. The new team of the newspaper is fully composed of Crimeans. The newspaper is published weekly with a circulation of one thousand copies.

On 22 December 2016, activists and journalists organised a picket outside the building of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine demanding to save “Krymskaya Svetlitsa” and a number of

cultural periodicals included into the state enterprise “National newspaper and journal publishing house”. This campaign was triggered by financial problems and recommendations of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine to cut the staff of the periodicals that are subordinate to the publishing house.

Tags: Kiev, Ministry of Culture

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