

Russian Federation

**NGO PROGRESS REPORT
ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS
(CCPR/C/RUS/CO/6)**

NGOs Submitting the Report:

**The Human Rights Centre “Memorial” (Para.14)
Interregional Human Rights Association – AGORA (Para. 16)
International Youth Human Rights Movement (Para. 16)
Civil Assistance (Para. 17)**

With the support of:



Paragraph 13

Notwithstanding the position of the State party that no crimes were committed by the Russian military forces or other military groups against the civilian population on the territory of South Ossetia (para. 264, CCPR/C/RUS/Q/6/Add.1), and that the State party does not take responsibility for possible crimes by armed groups (para. 266, *Ibid.*), the Committee remains concerned about the allegations of large-scale, indiscriminate abuses and killings of civilians in South Ossetia during the military operations by Russian forces in August 2008. The Committee recalls that the territory of South Ossetia was under the *de facto* control of an organised military operation of the State party, which therefore bears responsibility for the actions of such armed groups. The Committee notes with concern that, to date, the Russian authorities have not carried out any independent and exhaustive appraisal of serious violations of human rights by members of Russian forces and armed groups in South Ossetia and that the victims have received no reparations. (arts. 6, 7, 9, 13 and 14)

The State party should conduct a thorough and independent investigation into all allegations of involvement of members of Russian forces and other armed groups under their control in violations of human rights in South Ossetia. The State party should ensure that victims of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law are provided with an effective remedy, including the right to compensation and reparations.

Unfortunately the NGOs are unable to provide any information about the situation in South Ossetia.

Paragraph 14

The Committee is concerned about ongoing reports of torture and ill-treatment, enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrest, extrajudicial killing and secret detention in Chechnya and other parts of the North Caucasus committed by military, security services and other state agents, and that the authors of such violations appear to enjoy widespread impunity due to a systematic lack of effective investigation and prosecution. The Committee is particularly concerned that the number of disappearances and abduction cases in Chechnya has increased in the period 2008-2009, and about allegations of mass graves in Chechnya. While noting the establishment of a special unit aimed at ensuring implementation of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights and payments of compensation to victims, the Committee regrets that the State party has yet to bring to justice the perpetrators of the human rights violations in the cases concerned, even though the identity of these individuals is often known. The Committee also notes with concern the reports of collective punishment for relatives of terrorist suspects, such as the burning of family homes, and harassment, threats and reprisals against judges and victims and their families and regrets the failure on the part of the State party to provide effective protection to persons concerned. (arts. 6, 7, 9 and 10)

Committee Recommendation	Actions taken by the State	Further action needed	Other comments from the NGOs
The State party is urged to implement fully the right to life and physical integrity of all persons on its territory and should:	Since the summer of 2009 the leadership of Russia has been showing great concern over the surge of terrorism in the North Caucasus. In his public speeches the President has identified three reasons for the ineffectiveness of the campaign against terrorism: corruption, clannishness, and the	Conditions must be created in which Russian and international human rights organisations can work unobstructed in the Northern Caucasus.	The Northern Caucasus is one of the worst regions in Russia with regard to the respect for Human Rights. Although the situations in the various republics and <i>krais</i> [territories] of the Northern Caucasus differ appreciably, there are certain shared problems including: · An armed opposition underground, which employs terrorism; · The policy of state terror followed by the security forces in their campaign against the

	<p>ineffectiveness of government agencies. There is therefore some hope that the government will undertake the measures necessary to address these problems.</p>		<p>terrorist underground, which includes breaking national laws and violating human rights;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The impunity of government personnel for crimes committed during “counterterrorism operations”; · Corruption, which is extremely high; · Arbitrary actions of government personnel; · The high level of unemployment; · Antagonism between those advocating “traditional” Islam and those espousing the fundamentalist “Salafi” Islam, which is relatively new for this region. <p>Although the main targets of terrorist groups in the North Caucasus are security forces and government officials there have been incidents where civilians were deliberately targeted, such as the suicide bombing of the central city market in Vladikavkaz, Northern Ossetia on 9 September 2010, in which 18 civilians died and more than 130 were wounded.</p>
<p>a) take stringent measures to put an end to enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, torture, and other forms of ill-treatment and abuse committed or instigated by law enforcement officials in Chechnya and other parts of the North Caucasus;</p>	<p>On 19 May 2010 the Russian President Dmitry Medvedev met in the Kremlin with human rights advocates working on the problems of the Northern Caucasus. The meeting was organized by the President's Council for the Development of Institutions of Civil Society. Vice Premier Alexander Khloponin, the Plenipotentiary Envoy of the President in the North Caucasus Federal District also participated in the meeting. During the meeting the Human Rights Centre “Memorial” outlined its vision of the</p>	<p>The State must acknowledge that the requirement of respecting human rights not only does not contradict the goal of ensuring security, but is, in fact, a necessary condition for achieving that goal. Adherence to the law is an essential foundation for stability, and can only be achieved through systematic work on respect for human rights and the elimination of impunity</p> <p>The Public Prosecutor General should conduct a comprehensive review of the activities of the security forces, the operation of public prosecution agencies, and the work of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Prosecutor General's Office in the Northern Caucasus. On the basis of the results of this</p>	<p>See Annex 1 for figures on disappearances and murders collected by the Human Rights Centre “Memorial”.</p> <p>The use of terror tactics and illegal violence by the security agencies has declined since the early 2000s, but has not ceased completely. The system of illegal violence that has evolved over the past decade includes such elements as kidnapping people and incarcerating them in illegal secret prisons, torture, extrajudicial executions of some of those kidnapped, and falsification of evidence for trials for those whom the government desires to punish officially. The illegal methods used in the counter-terrorism campaign in the Northern Caucasus are inevitably gradually spreading to the rest of Russia.</p>

	<p>essential measures needed to improve the situation in the Northern Caucasus.</p> <p>However, the President has not yet publicly acknowledged that the systematic violations of human rights by the security forces is a major problem.</p>	<p>review, these security agencies must be “purged” of individuals implicated in serious violations of civil rights committed in the course of counterterrorism measures.</p>	
<p>b) ensure the prompt and impartial investigations by an independent body of all human rights violations allegedly committed or instigated by state agents and suspend or re-assign the agents concerned during the process of investigation;</p>		<p>Criminal cases involving crimes associated with human rights violations throughout all the years during which counterterrorism operations were conducted in the Northern Caucasus must be investigated and the guilty brought to justice.</p>	<p>The unwillingness to investigate the violations is demonstrated by the criminal cases brought against the newspaper “Chernovik” after it published articles criticising the counter-terrorism methods used in Dagestan. The editor-in-chief and four journalists are being charged with “inciting hostility” (article 282 of the Criminal Code) and a lawsuit is calling for the closure of the paper for printing extremist material.</p>
<p>c) prosecute perpetrators and ensure that they are punished in a manner proportionate to the gravity of the crimes committed, and grant effective remedies, including redress, to the victims;</p>		<p>Russia must fully comply with the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, including making systemic changes at the level of law enforcement and legislative practices, and should not restrict itself to paying monetary compensation to victims.</p> <p>Russia must actively cooperate with international organizations concerned with human rights problems in the Northern Caucasus.</p>	
<p>d) take effective measures, in law and in practice, to protect victims and their families as well as their lawyers and judges whose lives are under threat due to their professional activities;</p>		<p>Any attempt to obstruct the work of a defense attorney must be stopped immediately, and those guilty held responsible.</p>	<p>In 2010 in Dagestan three attorneys working on cases involving accusations of terrorist activity were brutally beaten. Sergey Kvasov suffered severe injuries as a result of an attack in the center of Makhachkala by a group of strangers. Three female attorneys were beaten by the police in the police station as they</p>

			were trying to perform their professional duties. Sapiyat Magomedova was beaten on June 17 in the Khasavyurt police station and Dzhamilya Tafirova suffered the same fate on June 2 in the Makhachkala's Sovetsky police station. To date none of the police officers involved have faced criminal charges.
And provide information on investigations launched, convictions and penalties including those by military courts in relation to human rights violations committed by state agents against the civilian population in Chechnya and other parts of the North Caucasus, disaggregated by type of crime.			

Paragraph 16

The Committee expresses its concern at the alarming incidence of threats, violent assaults and murders of journalists and human rights defenders in the State party, which has created a climate of fear and a chilling effect on the media, including for those working in the North Caucasus, and regrets the lack of effective measures taken by the State party to protect the right to life and security of these persons. (arts. 6, 7, and 19)

Committee Recommendation	Actions taken by the State	Further action needed	Other comments from the NGOs
The State party is urged to: a) take immediate action to provide effective protection to journalists and human rights defenders whose lives and security are under threat due to their professional activities;		Introduce an amendment to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation granting human rights defenders, journalists and other persons engaged in public activity the status of persons, whose lives are protected under Article 227 of the Criminal Code, by substituting the words “political, human rights, journalist and other public activity aimed at defending public interests” where it currently reads “and other political activity”. Satisfy as soon as possible the request of the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders for a country visit to	Russia should acknowledge and establish in law the special status of human rights defenders as a group which should enjoy particular attention, support and protection due to their high vulnerability and large public impact of their activities, as is enshrined in a number of international documents adopted by the UN, the Council of Europe and the OSCE.

		<p>the Russian Federation and grant the mandate holder an opportunity to meet human rights defenders in the regions where they are most at risk.</p> <p>The authorities should also introduce an explicit prohibition of the use of weapons by the police against peaceful public meetings. In this regard the implementation of the Federal Law ‘on Police’ should be improved.</p>	
<p>b) Ensure the prompt, effective, thorough, independent, and impartial investigation of threats, violent assaults and murders of journalists and human rights defenders and, when appropriate, prosecute and institute proceedings against the perpetrators of such acts.</p>	<p>Last year 3 cases of kidnapping of activists were registered – including the coordinators of the Moscow bureau and the movement of the Left Front Kosyakin Konstantin and Sergei Udaltsov, editor in chief and chief-editor of the independent magazine "Dosh" - Israpil Shovhalov and Abdullah Duduev.</p>	<p>Create a “contact group” from representatives of the State bodies and law enforcement agencies of the Russian Federation and the human rights defenders’ community in order to ensure rapid and effective response actions for defending human rights defenders and prevent new unlawful actions towards them.</p> <p>Take the investigation of cases of attacks on human rights defenders and initiating criminal proceedings against them under special control of the General Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation and the authorized representatives of the President of the Russian Federation in respective federal districts, and the investigation of the cases of murders of human rights defenders under the special control of the President of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>The courts should consider as aggravating factors that the crime was committed in connection with the victim’s official activities or the performing of public duties.</p>	<p>NGOs continue to be targeted in assaults and malicious prosecutions. In particular, anti-extremist legislation is still being used to prosecute those who criticise the authorities. In order to prevent this the law should be amended to include a definition of “social group” and to exclude the authorities and forbidden associations from its protection.</p> <p>Annex 2 contains figures and cases from the interregional Human Rights Association “AGORA” on the persecution of civil society activists in 2010.</p>
<p>c) provide the Committee with detailed information on developments in all cases of criminal prosecutions relating to</p>		<p>The investigation of murders and violent assaults on human rights defenders and court proceedings on them should be made more open to the public, as in most cases they are</p>	<p>The list of cases provided by the Russian Federation obviously is not full and includes only the murders and some of the violent assaults, but doesn’t include a number of cases of threats to</p>

<p>threats, violent assaults and murders of journalists and human rights defenders in the State party covering the period between 2003 and 2009.</p>		<p>resonant and enjoy high level of public interest. Additional efforts are required from the side of the investigatory bodies to regularly update the media and human rights organisations on the course of investigation on these cases and to answer the relevant inquiries of journalists and human rights defenders.</p>	<p>human rights defenders which were reported to the law enforcement. Unfortunately, at the moment the law-enforcement bodies prefer not to record such threats as a separate category to specifically control the investigation of such cases. In some regions they even try to avoid the investigation of these cases as such. At the same time, some cases of murders of human rights defenders (including those of Nikolai Girenko, Stanislav Markelov and others) were preceded by threats to them which were not effectively investigated. A change in the attitude of the law enforcement to investigation of such threats could potentially prevent violent assaults and murders of human rights defenders in the future.</p>
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Paragraph 17

The Committee is concerned about reports of extraditions and informal transfers by the State party to return foreign nationals to countries in which the practice of torture is alleged while relying on diplomatic assurances, notably within the framework of the 2001 Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism. In particular, the Committee notes with concern the returns to Uzbekistan of persons suspected of involvement in the Andijan protests of 2005. (arts. 6, 7, and 13)

Committee Recommendation	Action by the State	Further Action Needed	Other Comments from the NGOs
<p>The State party should ensure that no individual, including persons suspected of terrorism, who are extradited or subjected to informal transfers, whether or not in the context of the Shanghai Co-operation Organisation, is exposed to the danger of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p>			<p>Despite legal guarantees against deportation, nationals continue to be deported particularly to Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Belarus.</p>
<p>Furthermore, the State party should recognise that, the more systematic the practice of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, the less likely it will be</p>		<p>The European Court of Human Rights' decisions should be generalised and incorporated into national legislation and the practice of extradition to states which use torture ended.</p>	<p>Extraditions to Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Belarus are carried out at the request of the authorities. It is sometimes possible to avoid the execution of these decisions by appealing to the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights</p>

<p>that a real risk of such treatment can be avoided by diplomatic assurances, however stringent any agreed follow-up procedure may be.</p>			
<p>The State party should exercise the utmost care in the use of such assurances and adopt clear and transparent procedures allowing review by adequate judicial mechanisms before individuals are deported, as well as effective means to monitor the fate of the affected individuals.</p>			<p>The case of Sandzharbek Abdurakhmanovich Sataldiev, a native of the Andijan region of Uzbekistan demonstrates the problems with deportations. He was detained on September 15, 2010 at about 7.30 am in his apartment. The detention was carried out by several people, only two of whom were in police uniform. Witnesses - the persons detained along with Satvaldiev and subsequently released - told his relatives that their documents were checked and only Satvaldiev has not been released. Appeals to law enforcement authorities did not lead to success. In December 2010 the parents of Satvaldiev were informed that he is in the Andijan department of the Uzbek National Security Service. The press release (in Russian) on this case issued by NGOs is in annex 3.</p>

Annex 1: Figures on Kidnappings and Murders in the Northern Caucasus

Below are the numbers of kidnappings and murders known to the Human Rights Centre "Memorial" in the course of work of our employees in the Northern Caucasus. It is important to keep in mind that the number of kidnappings, disappearances and murders are not limited to these figures.

Chechnya (2010)

Previously, the HRC Memorial was able to cover only a limited part of the republic with its monitoring, approximately 25-30% of its territory. However, in 2009-2010, the Human Rights Centre "Memorial" met new additional difficulties in its work in the Chechen Republic. In addition, the recent victims of kidnappings and other crimes and their relatives are afraid to complain to the official structures or human rights defenders, fearing repressions. Therefore, the "Memorial" registers only the "top of the iceberg" of the total number of such crimes.

Kidnappings, disappearances (Chechnya)

Month	Kidnapped	From them: released by the kidnappers or ransomed	From them: Found murdered	From them: disappeared	From them: «found» in pre-trial detention centres or temporary detention facilities	<i>In addition, disappeared under unknown circumstances</i>	From them: disappeared
January						2	2
February						1	1
March							
April	2	2					
May							
June	12	6		6		1	1
July							
August	1			1			
September	11			1	10	1	1
October						1	1
November							
December	1				1		
Total	27	8		8	11	6	6

Murders (Chechnya)

Month	Total residents of Chechnya:	From them: civilians	From them: security officials	From them: officials	From them: militants	From them: unknown persons
January						
February	12	4				8
March	1	1				
April						
May						
June						
July	2 kidnapped in 2009	2				
August						
September	7	1	2		4	
October	2	1 from Omsk	1 (died after combat, in hospital)			
November		1 from Ossetia				
December	24	10	3		4	8
Total						

Dagestan (2010)

It is important to keep in mind that the HRC "Memorial" monitors human rights violations in the republic in a very limited area, so the number of crimes listed below, unfortunately, is far from complete.

Kidnappings, disappearances (Dagestan)

Month	Kidnapped	From them: released by the kidnapers or ransomed or escaped	From them: murdered	From them: «found» in pre-trial detention centres or temporary detention facilities	From them: disappeared	<i>In addition, disappeared under unknown circumstances</i>	From them: disappeared	From them: murdered
January								
February						1	1	
March	1	1						
April	6	5			1			
May	5	1		3	1	4	4	
June								
July								
August						6	6	
September	3	1			2 (1 in Moscow)			
October	4 (3 in Moscow)	1- in Moscow		1	2 (1 in Moscow)			
November	1	1				1		1
December						1		
Total	20	10		4	6	13	11	1

Murders (Dagestan)

Month	Total residents of Dagestan:	From them: civilians	From them: security officials	From them: officials	From them: militants	From them: unknown persons
January	3	2	1			
February						
March						
April						
May	1	1 died after being beaten in hospital				
June						
July	2	2				
August	3	2				1
September						
October						
November	1	1				
December						
Total	10	8	1			1

Ingushetia (2010)

Considering Ingushetia, we can say that the "Memorial" has almost exhaustive figures on kidnappings and disappearances

Kidnappings, disappearances

Month	Kidnapped	From them: released by the kidnappers or ransomed or escaped	From them: murdered	From them: «found» in pre-trial detention centres or temporary detention facilities	From them: disappeared	<i>In addition, disappeared under unknown circumstances</i>	From them: disappeared	From them: murdered
January								
February						1	1	
March						1	1	
April	6	1		3	2			
May	2			1	1			
June								
July	4		1	1	2	3	3	
August	8 (2 in Stavropol)	3		3	2	3	3	
September	4	2		2		2	2	
October	6 (1- in Voronezh region; 1- in Rostov)		2	1 (in Ossetia)	3	3 (2- in Mahachkala)	1	
November	3 (1 – in Moscow)			2 (1 in Moscow)	1	2	2	1
December								
Total	33	6	3	13	11	15	13	1

Murders

Month	Total / from them residents of other regions of Russia	Civilians	Security officials	Officials	Militants	Unidentified persons	Unknown persons	Attached army servicemen and army conscripts
January	6/2	3	1					2/2
February	2	1	1					
March	12	4			4	2	2	
April	8	3	3		1		1	
May	4	4						
June	9	4	3	1	1			
July	3	3						
August	6	2	2				2	
September								
October	4	2					2	
November	5	5						
December								
Total	59/2	31	10	1	6	2	7	2/2

Annex 2: Analytical overview of the Interregional Human Rights Association "AGORA" about the persecution of civil society activists in Russia in 2010

During the five years the civil activists are persecuted increasingly - five times more

Interregional Human Rights Association "AGORA" summed up the information concerning the persecution of activists and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in 2010. The Human rights defenders have registered 603 such facts in 50 regions of the country. For comparison - in 2006 AGORA registered 118 messages, in 2007 – 212, in 2008 – 144, in 2009 - 308. That is, over the past five years, the number of murders, assaults, threats and other unlawful acts against the representatives of NGOs has increased five times.

Murders

In the past year the fans of football club "Spartak" (Moscow) Pavel Kazakov and Yegor Sviridov were killed. The investigators' decision to release the participants of the fight that had resulted in the death of Egor Sviridov has led to mass protests of fans on December 7th - hundreds of young men blocked off one of the busiest routes in Moscow (Leningradskij prospect). And on December 11th the action in memory of the deceased fan at the Manege Square turned into mass riots. In the center of Moscow more than five thousand people staged a massacre with special purpose police units, throwing stones, fires and Christmas garlands at them. Afterwards the wave of rallies and speeches of radicals swept across the different regions of the country - from Moscow to Rostov-on-Don.

In Krasnoyarsk a lawyer of Krasnoyarsk Lawyer Bar - Alexei Gryankin was found dead. The main version of the murder's reasons voiced by investigators was that Gryankin was murdered because of his professional activities. Several cases led by the lawyer were related to the infamous construction companies, which are engaged in the affairs of "defrauded real estate investors".

In Karachayevo-Cherkessia one of the leaders of the Circassian youth Aslan Zhukov was killed, in Kaliningrad – a well-known journalist and blogger Maxim Zuev, in Dagestan – the leader of Kizlyar Cossack society Peter Statsenko.

Attacks

41 civic activists were injured in attacks in 2010.

In Krasnodar region a human rights defender and civil activist Vadim Karastelyov was nearly murdered. In Dagestan the police has beaten a lawyer Sapiyat Magomedova, known for her adherence to principles in protection of the legitimate rights and interests of citizens.

In Yaroslavl an activist of the organization "The army of the people's will" Alexander Sugurov was attacked. Unidentified persons grabbed the man on the street and pushed him into a car and then started beating. The young people of athletic constitution presented themselves as the Yaroslavl Center for the fight against extremism. They told the activist that they were displeased with his opposition activities. Sugurov was threatened that he will be "buried in the woods" or "put into a cage with criminals." After about 15 minutes the activist was released.

Prosecution

Last year 30 representatives of NGOs have been prosecuted, 3 cases of kidnapping of activists were registered - including coordinators of the Moscow bureau and the movement of the Left Front Kosyakin Konstantin and Sergei Udaltsov, editor in chief and chief-editor of the independent magazine "Dosh" - Israpil Shovhalov and Abdullah Duduev.

20 cases of searches in the apartments of activists and offices of public organizations were registered, which resulted in confiscation of documents and office equipment. Thus, in the Krasnodar region law enforcement agencies have searched the apartment of Anastasia Denisova - a member of the coordinating council of the International Youth Human Rights Movement, an employee of Memorial, a participant of the movement "Groza", the head of the organization "Ethnic". The policemen came to her

house with witnesses and presented a court order to conduct a search. The policemen explained to Anastasia Denisova that a "special operation to establish the concordance of residents of the apartment with the persons registered there to prevent the terrorist threat" was carried out and that they are looking for unlicensed software. As a result of the search, which lasted over three hours, the police seized a laptop, an external hard drive and a flash memory from the apartment.

In the town Zheleznodorojnyj of the Moscow region the apartment of Olga Kasyanenko was searched in connection with the activities of her husband Anton Mukhachev, the leader of the "Northern Brotherhood", who is accused of fraud and extremist activities.

Public actions

In 2010 - 405 actions, picketing and rallies were held, which were attended by more than 96 thousand people. After the public actions more than 3,160 civil society activists were taken to the police departments. Pickets and meetings were devoted to the perished journalists and human rights defenders (Anastasia Baburova and Stanislav Markelov, Aslan Zhukov, Natalya Estemirova), reform of the Ministry of Interior, the struggle against arbitrariness, against the increased tariffs for housing and community facilities, against the construction of a highway through the forest of Khimki, in support of Article № 31 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, etc. In addition, in December, there were numerous actions in support of Mikhail Khodorkovsky, who on the New Year's Eve received a new judgment of guilt.

"The revival of civil activity in the past year was noted by the majority of analysts. The response to it is a direct consequence", - according to the chairman of the Interregional Human Rights Association "AGORA", PhD, Associate Professor Pavel Chikov. – "It does not matter, talk about "Chekists" and antiekstremist police investigators, the Nazis and followers of the "black hawk" or semi-criminal officials and businessmen. What is happening - is the attack of the society against the established order of things. The increasing part of the society is not happy with it. Activists get bumps, gain experience and lose their fear."

Annex 3: Press Release on the case of Sandzharbek Abdurakhmanovich Sataldiev

ПРОПАВШИЙ УЗБЕК ОБНАРУЖЕН В ТЮРЬМЕ НА РОДИНЕ

22 сентября в Комитет «Гражданское содействие» обратился брат гражданина России, уроженца Андижанской области Узбекистана **Санджарбека Абдурахмановича Сатвалдиева**, задержанного 15 сентября 2010 г. примерно в 7-30 утра в квартире по адресу Загородное шоссе дом 11 сектор 1 кв.5.

Задержание проводили более 10 человек, лишь двое из которых были в милицейской форме. Они не представились, не предъявили документов, не объяснили причины своих действий. Было задержано четыре человека, их на микроавтобусе вывезли на Ярославское шоссе, где машина стояла около 5 часов. За это время в микроавтобусе на короткое время появились 2 сотрудника из Узбекистана, они отметили что-то в своем ноутбуке и вышли. Затем троих задержанных отпустили, а Сатвалдиева пересадили в другой автомобиль и увезли в неизвестном направлении. По словам одного из тех, кого отпустили, сотрудники, проводившие задержание, плохо знали Москву, так что, видимо, были приезжими.

Сатвалдиев был задержан с киргизским паспортом на имя Абдурахмонова Умара, 1975 г.р. При этом был изъят также паспорт его брата – гражданина Киргизии, документы на его машину и два авиабилета на 3 октября до Намангана.

Братья Сатвалдиевы в 2002г. переехали в Киргизию и получили там киргизское гражданство. В 2007г. Санджарбек Сатвалдиев выехал в Россию и получил российское гражданство по упрощенной процедуре согласно двустороннему соглашению между Киргизией и Россией.

Поскольку Узбекистан объявил Санджарбека Сатвалдиева в розыск, он не носил с собой и на момент задержания не имел при себе паспорта на свое имя.

17 сентября родственники Сатвалдиева обратились ОВД района Донской, где им сказали, что об этом задержании ничего не знают.

23 сентября мы направили Генеральному прокурору письмо с просьбой сообщить имеющиеся сведения о местонахождении С.А.Сатвалдиева для решения вопроса о привлечении адвоката, а также провести проверку соблюдения законности при задержании С.А.Сатвалдиева и его соседей по квартире.

На наше письмо 29 сентября пришел промежуточный ответ: наше заявление было переправлено в Прокуратуру г. Москвы.

10 ноября мы получили еще один ответ о том, что прокуратура Москвы направила наше заявление на проверку в ГУВД Москвы, а оттуда его снова переслали в ОВД района Донской.

После этого председатель Комитета «Гражданское содействие» Светлана Ганнушкина позвонила в Генеральную прокуратуру, чтобы узнать, когда можно ожидать ответа о месте нахождения С.А.Сатвалдиева, и получила малообнадёживающий ответ: прокуратура проводит проверку законности действий сотрудников министерства внутренних дел.

18 ноября из прокуратуры пришел письменный ответ о том, что проводится проверка по факту похищения человека.

Вскоре нам пришел еще один ответ уже из Прокуратуры Москвы от 27 ноября 2010г., нам сообщалось, что проверка в порядке ст.ст. 144 и 145 УПК РФ продолжается, по факту похищения человека возбуждено уголовное дело.

До последнего времени о местонахождении С.А.Сатвалдиева ничего известно не было.

Однако 9 декабря в Комитет «Гражданское содействие» пришел брат Санджарбека Сатвалдиева и сообщил, что в конце ноября в дом его родителей приходили сотрудники СНБ Узбекистана. Они сообщили, что Санджарбек содержится в Андижанском отделении СНБ, ему необходима теплая одежда. Родителям разрешили приносить сыну продуктовые передачи.

На вопрос о том, где Санджарбек находился до сих пор, сотрудники СНБ сообщили, что более месяца он содержался в их ведомстве в Ташкенте. Санджарбека Сатвалдиева обвиняют в совершении ряда преступлений, среди которых разжигание межнациональной вражды, контрабанда, попытка свержения конституционного строя, терроризм.

Таким образом, Санджарбек Сатвалдиев был, передан узбекским правоохранительным органам и вывезен из России. По сведениям, полученным его братом от лиц, задержанных вместе Санджарбеком, последний сообщал задержавшим его сотрудникам МВД о том, что он имеет гражданство РФ, и просил их связаться с его братом, у которого хранился его паспорт.

Произошедшее с Санджарбеком Сатвалдиевым может с полным правом рассматриваться как похищение человека, незаконная передача гражданина РФ властям иностранного государства и незаконный насильственный вывоз его из РФ.

По указанным фактам направлена информация в Генеральную прокуратуру и ФСБ РФ, к сожалению, без серьезной надежды на возможность расследования преступления.