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# LIST OF RECOMMENDED OFFICIALS FOR INCLUSION ON THE SANCTION LISTS

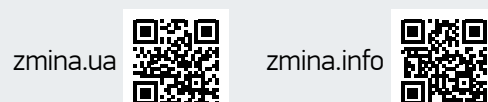


The list of officials recommended for inclusion on the sanctions lists was created within the framework of the project **“The Hafarov-Shyring list: rescue of Crimean political prisoners at risk”** in cooperation with partner organisation of the project – Crimean Human Rights Group. The project is implemented with the financial support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic as part of the **Transition Promotion Program**.

Cover photo of the study: ZMINA.

Human Rights Centre ZMINA works in the field of protecting freedom of speech, freedom of movement, countering discrimination, preventing torture and ill-treatment, combating impunity, supporting human rights defenders and civil society activists in the territory of Ukraine, including the occupied Crimea, and protecting victims of the armed conflict in Ukraine. The organisation conducts awareness raising campaigns, educational programmes, monitors and documents cases of human rights violations, prepares research and analysis, and drives change through national and international advocacy.

#### **More about Human Rights Centre ZMINA and its activities:**



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# INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of 2023, two Ukrainian political prisoners – Dzhemil Hafarov and Kostiantyn Shyring died due to lack of medical care in Russian prisons. Both men became victims of fabricated politically motivated criminal proceedings in the temporarily occupied Crimea. At the time of their arrest, their health conditions indicated the risks of being in prison, which became especially threatening due to the lack of medical care. Dzhemil Hafarov suffered a heart attack in 2017 and had stage IV chronic renal failure, his health gradually deteriorated, but the pre-trial detention centre administration constantly refused to hospitalize him. Kostiantyn Shyring had a cardiovascular disease and needed a heart operation, but the administration of the pre-trial detention centre did not give him the medication he had to take constantly.

According to information from the Mission of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, as of September 2023, there are 186 Crimean political prisoners<sup>1</sup>. Political prisoners are civilians who were unjustly detained, convicted and imprisoned in the temporarily occupied Crimea. Among these people, several dozen political prisoners have chronic diseases, disabilities or are elderly. Many of them received long terms of imprisonment, all of them are in conditions of non-provision of medical assistance.

Previously, ZMINA conducted a study, which identified 45 political prisoners who are currently in prisons in the temporarily occupied Crimea or were transferred to the territory of the Russian Federation, and who are systematically denied medical care during detention. The condition of 21 of these political prisoners is critical<sup>2</sup>. In fact, these political prisoners need immediate medical examination, qualified medical care, and in some cases – surgical intervention. Their stay in pre-trial detention centres or colonies in the conditions of not receiving treatment can have significant negative consequences for their health, cause disability and threaten their lives.


The creation of such detention conditions and the deliberate deterioration of the situation of political prisoners can be used as a tool of physical and psychological pressure on political prisoners and their family members.

In general, the following tools of pressure/violation of rights can be distinguished:

- permanent or partial ignoring of prisoners' complaints about health problems that already existed before detention or developed during detention;
- formalism in conducting medical examinations or medical and preventive measures, even when it takes place in specialized penitentiary medical institutions (in the case of Dzhemil Hafarov, the lawyer equated the conditions of the prison hospital of the Federal Penitentiary Service to torture);
- refusal to provide the necessary medicines or other medical supplies for the needs of the prisoner, liquidation of medicines or other medical supplies during the transfer of the prisoner from one prison to another;

<sup>1</sup> The number of Ukrainian political prisoners illegally detained by Russia in occupied Crimea has increased / ZMINA: <https://zmina.info/news/kil%ca%b9kist%ca%b9-ukrayins%ca%b9kykh-politiv%ca%bayazniv-yakykh-rosiya-nezakonno-utrymuye-v-okupovanomu-krymu-zbil%ca%b9shylasya>

<sup>2</sup> The Hafarov-Shyring list: rescue of Crimean political prisoners at risk / ZMINA: <https://zmina.ua/en/publication-en/the-hafarov-shyring-list-rescue-of-crimean-political-prisoners-at-risk>

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- refusal to carry out regular procedures or examinations (such cases are critical for people who need constant medication or treatment, for example, dialysis);
  - deliberate deterioration of detention conditions, in particular, long term of placement of political prisoners in disciplinary detention centre, which is not motivated by their disciplinary offenses in reality.

Failure to provide medical aid to prisoners is a gross human rights violation, which can be equated to torture, for which the relevant officials of the occupation authorities of Crimea and the Russian Federation must bear responsibility.

This report provides information on several categories of officials who are directly or indirectly involved in the specified violations: judges, prosecutors, ombudsman, heads of prisons and detention healthcare institutions. The list includes 22 officials recommended by ZMINA for inclusion on the sanctions lists in European countries and the USA.

1. Abidov Kirill Karimovich (Абидов Кирилл Каримович)
2. Alekseenko Artem Andreevich (Алексеенко Артем Андреевич)
3. Bezrukikh Dmitry Nikolaevich (Безруких Дмитрий Николаевич)
4. Berezhnoi Sergei Vladimirovich (Бережной Сергей Владимирович)
5. Bernhardt Natalia Ivanovna (Бернгардт Наталья Ивановна)
6. Gleizer Alexey Leonidovich (Глейзер Алексей Леонидович)
7. Egorov Oleg Aleksandrovich (Егоров Олег Александрович)
8. Kabakov Oleg Konstantinovich (Кабаков Олег Константинович)
9. Kaporina Elena Evgenevna (Капорина Елена Евгеньевна)
10. Liulkov Sergei Aleksandrovich (Люльков Сергей Александрович)
11. Mordovin Aleksandr Aleksandrovich (Мордовин Александр Александрович)
12. Opanasenko Valerii Sergeevich (Опанасенко Валерий Сергеевич)
13. Pavlenko Pavel Vladimirovich (Павленко Павел Владимирович)
14. Romanets Ivan Andreevich (Романец Иван Андреевич)
15. Siniukov Petr Valerevich (Синюков Петр Валерьевич)
16. Teliatnikov Sergei Veniaminovich (Телятников Сергей Вениаминович)
17. Tepluk Dmitrii Vladimirovich (Теплюк Дмитрий Владимирович)
18. Kharchenko Viktor Alekseevich (Харченко Виктор Алексеевич)
19. Kharkovskii Anatolii Ivanovich (Харьковский Анатолий Иванович) (Rostov)
20. Khinevych Alla Mykolaivna / Khinevich Alla Nikolaevna (Хиневич Алла Николаевна)
21. Tsykurenko Anton Sergeevich (Цыкуренко Антон Сергеевич)
22. Shtekhbart Oleksandr Liudviovych / Shtekhbart Aleksandr Liudvigovich (Штехбарт Александр Людвигович)

# LIST OF RECOMMENDED OFFICIALS FOR INCLUSION ON THE SANCTION LISTS

	Surname, first name, patronymic; biographical information; information about position held	Justification of the person's responsibility
	<p><b>Abidov Kirill Karimovich</b> (Абидов Кирилл Каримович).</p> <p>Holds the position of the head of the Federal State Institution "Penal Colony No.5 of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service" in Orenburg Region in Novotroitsk town since September 29, 2021</p>	<p>While in the position of the head of the penal colony, Kirill Abidov bears personal responsibility for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical care, obstruction of prisoners' contacts with lawyers, and other violations against prisoners.</p> <p>Crimean political prisoner <b>Kostiantyn Shyring</b> stayed in this colony at the time of his death, he had serious heart illness, but he was not given medical care.</p>
	<p><b>Alekseenko Artem Andreevich</b> (Алексеенко Артем Андреевич).</p> <p>As of October 2018, held the position of the acting head of the Federal State Healthcare Institution "Medical and Sanitary Unit No. 61 of the Federal Penitentiary Service of the Russian Federation in Rostov Region", Rostov-on-Don town.</p> <p>Since April 12, 2022, holds the position of the head of the specified institution.</p> <p>Lieutenant colonel of the internal service in the Russian Federation.</p>	<p>While in the position of the head of the Medical and Sanitary Unit No. 61, Artem Alekseenko bears personal responsibility for the refusal to provide medical care, improper medical assistance, and obstruction of any treatment of prisoners. Artem Alekseenko is involved (showed inaction) in cases of failure to provide medical aid to Crimean political prisoners – <b>Arsen Dzhapparov</b> and <b>Dzhemil Hafarov</b>.</p>
	<p><b>Bezrukikh Dmitry Nikolaevich</b> (Безрукых Дмитрий Николаевич).</p> <p>Born on December 13, 1973 in the village of Nevonka, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Russia.</p> <p>Since September 4, 2020, holds the position of the head of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service in Rostov region.</p> <p>Major General of internal service in the Russian Federation.</p>	<p>While in the position of the head of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service in Rostov region, Dmitry Bezrukikh is responsible for improper conditions of detention, obstruction of prisoners' contacts with lawyers, failure to provide medical care, and other violations against detainees in pre-trial detention center of Rostov region.</p> <p>Dmitry Bezrukikh is involved in the failure to provide medical aid to Crimean political prisoners, including <b>Servet Haziyev</b>.</p>



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**Berezhnoi Sergei Vladimirovich**  
(*Бережной Сергей Владимирович*).

Born on December 10, 1974.

According to available information, before the occupation of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, held the position of the head of the Directorate of Internal Security of the State Department of Ukraine for Execution of Sentences in Crimea.

Between March 21, 2017 and March 11, 2021, held the position of the head of the so-called "Federal State Institution "Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1" of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service in the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol" (Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1, Simferopol city).

While in the position of the head of Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1 in Simferopol city, Sergei Berezhnoi is personally responsible for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical care, obstruction of prisoners' contacts with lawyers and other violations during the period between March 21, 2017 and March 11, 2021. According to available evidences, he personally prevented the access of lawyers to **Volodymyr Balukh** during his detention in Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1 in Simferopol city.

Due to the fact that Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1 in Simferopol city is often the first place of detention of victims, improper detention conditions in it cause further deterioration of health, which can be life-threatening.

**Dzhemil Hafarov, Oleh Prykhdoko, Halyna Dovhopola, Iryna Danylovych, Amet Suleymanov** and other Crimean political prisoners can be considered victims of improper conditions of detention in Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1 in Simferopol city.



**Bernhardt Natalia Ivanovna**  
(*Бернгардт Наталья Ивановна*).

From 2017 to May 7, 2018, headed the so-called "Federal State Healthcare Institution "Medical and Sanitary Unit No. 91" of the Federal Penitentiary Service (Simferopol city)".

Major of the internal service in the Russian Federation.

While in the position of the head of the Medical and Sanitary Unit No. 91 in the occupied Crimea, Natalia Bernhardt bears personal responsibility for the refusal to provide medical care, improper medical assistance and obstruction of any treatment of prisoners in places of detention. In particular, Natalia Bernhardt is involved in the failure to provide medical aid to Crimean political prisoner **Volodymyr Dudka** when he was under investigation in the pre-trial detention center in Simferopol city.




**Gleizer Alexey Leonidovich**  
(*Глейзер Алексей Леонидович*).


Headed the Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1 of the Main Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of the Russian Federation in Rostov region (Rostov-on-Don town) until October 25, 2018.

Lieutenant colonel of the internal service in the Russian Federation.

While in the position of head of the Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1, Alexey Gleizer bears personal responsibility for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical aid and medication, obstruction of prisoners' contacts with lawyers, and other violations against detainees. Alexey Gleizer is involved in the failure to provide medical care to Crimean political prisoner **Arsen Dzheparov**.



	Surname, first name, patronymic; biographical information; information about position held	Justification of the person's responsibility
	<p><b>Egorov Oleg Aleksandrovich</b> (Егоров Олег Александрович).</p> <p>Born in 1967.</p> <p>By Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 573 of October 11, 2018, appointed as judge of the Third District Military Court (Vlasikha village, Moscow region, Russian Federation).</p> <p>By Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 286 of June 19, 2019, appointed as judge of the Military Court of Appeal (Vlasikha village, Moscow region, Russian Federation).</p>	<p>Oleg Egorov, as a judge of the court of appeal, extended the term of illegal detention of the defendants in the “Second Yalta Group” (including <b>Dzhemil Hafarov</b>, in particular, due to the decision of April 15, 2022 in case No. 55K-153/2022).</p> <p>Upheld the judgment to detain <b>Remzi Bekirov</b>, delivered by judge of the Southern District Military Court O.V. Volkov (judgment of March 31, 2022 in case No. 55k-138/2022). Involved in other cases of politically motivated prosecution.</p> <p>The court of appeal considering the appeals of the defense party, has the opportunity to review a pre-trial restraint for a defendant, whose health condition deteriorated during the stay in the pre-trial detention center due to improper detention conditions. Thus, upholding the judgment of the court of the first instance, in addition to the fact of violation of Articles 49 and 64 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, can be considered in the context of the co-responsibility of a judge who delivered such a judgment.</p>

	<p><b>Kabakov Oleg Konstantinovich</b> (Кабakov Олег Константинович).</p> <p>Born on November 26, 1975 in Dzhankoy, Crimea Island.</p> <p>In 1998, he graduated from the International Independent University of Ecology and Political Science, in 2002 graduated from the Tavriiskiy National University.</p> <p>He holds the position of prosecutor of the Zaliznychnyi District of Simferopol.</p> <p>He started working in the prosecutor's office of the Crimea in July 1997 as an intern of the senior assistant prosecutor of the Dzhankoy district of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. On June 6, 2007, he was appointed to the position of head of the Department of Law Enforcement Supervision by Bodies Carrying Out Operational-Investigative Activities, Inquiry, and Pretrial Investigation of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea. He was appointed to the position of deputy prosecutor of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea until August 31, 2007.</p> <p>Senior advisor of justice.</p>	<p>While in the position of prosecutor of the Zaliznychnyi District of Simferopol, Oleg Kabakov is involved in the persecution of the Crimean political prisoner <b>Dzhemil Hafarov</b>. The person responsible for the improper conditions of detention ignored the complaints of lawyer <b>D. Hafarov</b>. At the first stage, after the arrest <b>D. Hafarov</b> was detained in pre-trial detention center No. 1 in Simferopol. Due to the fact that the political prisoner had a group of disabilities, his lawyer Rifat Yakhin filed a lawsuit for the inaction of the prosecutor of the Zaliznychnyi Court of Simferopol – Oleg Kabakov and the head of so-called Federal State Healthcare Institution “Medical and Sanitary Unit No. 91” of the Federal Penitentiary Service (Simferopol city) – Pavla Pavlenko.</p>
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	Surname, first name, patronymic; biographical information; information about position held	Justification of the person's responsibility
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**Kaporina Elena Evgenevna**  
(Капорина Елена Евгеньевна).  
Born in Stavropol Krai on November 25, 1970.  
By Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of June 19, 2019, appointed as a judge of the Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction (Sochi city, Krasnodar Krai of the Russian Federation).  
By Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 265/2021 of June 24, 2021, sanctions were imposed on E.E. Kaporina for three years (No. 248 of Appendix 1).

On July 15, 2021, judge Elena Kaporina upheld the judgment of the court of the first instance delivered to **Halyna Dovhopola** (case No. 55-318/2021).  
On January 25, 2021, the Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction in Sochi city upheld the sentence to **Kostiantyn Shyring**, delivered by the “Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea”. The judgment was delivered by judge Elena Kaporina (case No. 55-15/2022 (55-767/2021)).



**Liulkov Sergei Aleksandrovich**  
(Люльков Сергей Александрович).  
Born in Novosibirsk region on September 4, 1972.  
Between July 17, 2017 and May 2020, held the position of Deputy Governor of Ulyanovsk region of the Russian Federation.  
In May 2020, appointed as the Human Rights Commissioner in Ulyanovsk region of the Russian Federation.  
Veteran of internal affairs bodies, major general of police in the Russian Federation.

In May 2023, the wife of political prisoner **Tymur Yalkabov** appealed to Sergei Liulkov with a complaint about the actions of the administration of the penal colony in Dimitrovgrad town, Ulyanovsk region, where the political prisoner's rights were violated. After a formal inspection, no violations were found.  
**Tymur Yalkabov** was repeatedly and for a long time placed in an isolation cell without reason even though he suffers from 3rd stage asthma (moderate severity) and has a 3rd group disability.  
Human rights commissioners in the regions of the Russian Federation can be considered co-responsible for non-compliance with the rights of prisoners in places of detention. Especially in those cases when they do not respond to the substantive complaints filed by family members of illegally detained persons who suffer from human rights violations, in particular, due to non-provision of medical care in places of detention.  
The state-controlled ombudsman institution in the Russian Federation does not perform the formally prescribed functions of monitoring the observance of human rights; at the same time, their actual activity may directly contradict the spirit of human rights (See the case of Maria Lvova-Belova, accused of genocide by the ICC).





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	<p><b>Mordovin Aleksandr Aleksandrovich</b> (Мордовин Александр Александрович).</p> <p>By Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 286 of June 19, 2019, appointed as judge of the Military Court of Appeal (Vlasikha village, Moscow region, Russian Federation) from September 3, 2019.</p>	<p>Aleksandr Mordovin, as a judge of the court of appeal, extended the term of illegal detention of the accused Crimean political prisoners in the “Second Yalta Group”, including <b>Dzhemil Hafarov</b>, whose health condition was serious (judgment of January 13, 2022 in case No. 55K- 356/2021).</p> <p>On January 30, 2020, Aleksandr Mordovin upheld the ruling of the court of the first instance in the case of “Bilohirsk Group”, in particular <b>Arsen Abkhayirov</b> (case No. 55k-25/2020, unique identifier – 610V0000-01-2019-000138-03).</p>
	<p><b>Opanasenko Valerii Sergeevich</b> (Опанасенко Валерий Сергеевич).</p> <p>Born in 1985.</p> <p>By decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 31, 2017, appointed as judge of the North Caucasus District Military Court (since 2019 – the Southern District Military Court, Rostov-on-Don, Russia).</p> <p>Ukraine imposed sanctions on V.S. Opanasenko (No. 949 of Appendix 1 to the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 176 of June 21, 2018).</p>	<p>The Southern District Military Court (the North Caucasus District Military Court until 2019) in Rostov-on-Don is one of the main judicial institutions fabricating politically motivated prosecutions against Ukrainian citizens from the temporarily occupied Crimea.</p> <p>After the so-called “pre-trial investigation”, case files from the “Crimean courts” are quite often sent to the Southern District Military Court, in particular in the so-called “Hizb-ut Tahrir cases”. The consideration of such cases in Rostov-on-Don in accordance with the requirements of Russian legislation is a direct violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention.</p> <p>On March 11, 2023, presiding judge of the Southern District Military Court Valerii Opanasenko delivered an unjust judgment in the case of the “Simferopol Hizb-ut Tahrir Group”. 25 people were sentenced in this case, including deceased <b>Dzhemil Hafarov</b>, seriously ill <b>Servet Haziyeu</b>, and others.</p>



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**Pavlenko Pavel Vladimirovich**  
(Павленко Павел Владимирович).

Since February 14, 2019, holds the position of the head of the so-called Federal State Healthcare Institution "Medical and Sanitary Unit No. 91" of the Federal Penitentiary Service (Simferopol city).

While in the position of the head of the Medical and Sanitary Unit No. 91 in the occupied Crimea, Pavel Pavlenko bears personal responsibility for the refusal to provide medical aid, improper medical care, and obstruction of any treatment of prisoners in places of detention. In particular, Pavel Pavlenko is involved in the failure to provide medical aid to Crimean political prisoners **Iryna Danylovych** and **Dzhemil Hafarov** during their stay under investigation at the Simferopol pre-trial detention center.



**Romanets Ivan Andreevich**  
(Романец Иван Андреевич).

Born on January 14, 1989 in Krasnodar Krai.

Holds the position of "investigator of the FSB Directorate in the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol".

Captain of justice in the Russian Federation.

Ivan Romanets conducted "investigation" into many cases that have signs of politically motivated prosecution. In particular, the case of **Oleh Pryhodko**, the case of the "Third Bakhchisarai Group" which includes **Amet Suleymanov** who needs urgent heart surgery.

At the same time, Ivan Romanets repeatedly acted as a witness for the prosecution in politically motivated trials, thereby contributing to the adoption of stricter forms of pre-trial restraints for Crimean political prisoners.




**Siniukov Petr Valerevich**  
(Синюков Петр Валерьевич).


Between March 11, 2021 and December 1, 2022, held the position of head of the so-called "Federal State Institution "Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1" of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service in the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol" (Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1, Simferopol city).

While in the position of the head of Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1 in Simferopol city, Petr Siniukov bears personal responsibility for improper detention conditions, failure to provide medical care, obstruction of political prisoners' contacts with lawyers, and other violations between March 11, 2021 and December 1, 2022.


Due to the fact that Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1 in Simferopol city is often the first place of detention of victims, improper conditions of detention there cause further deterioration of health, which can be life-threatening. Petr Siniukov is involved in the cases of deceased **Dzhemil Hafarov**, **Kostiantyn Shyryng** and other Crimean political prisoners.

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	<p><b>Tepluk Dmitrii Vladimirovich</b> (Теплюк Дмитрий Владимирович).</p> <p>Born in Kaliningrad city on February 3, 1972.</p> <p>By Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 286 of June 19, 2019, appointed as judge of the Military Court of Appeal (Vlasikha village, Moscow region, Russian Federation).</p>	<p>By the judgment in case No. 55K-66/2021 of January 19, 2021, Dmitrii Tepluk upheld the extension of the detention period of the defendants in “Second Simferopol Group in the Hizb-ut Tahrir Case”, in particular <b>Dzhemil Hafarov</b>.</p> <p>By the judgment in case No. 55K-167/2020 of July 9, 2020, extended the term of detention for defendants in “Chervohohvardiyske Group in the Hizb-ut Tahrir Case”, in particular <b>Arsen Abkhayirov</b> who was diagnosed with varicose veins and also needs dental care.</p>

	<p><b>Teliatnikov Sergei Veniaminovich</b> (Телятников Сергей Вениаминович).</p> <p>Born in Kyrgyzstan on December 19, 1964.</p> <p>Until April 23, 2021, held the position of the head of the Federal State Institution “Pre-Trial Detention Center No. 2 of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service in Moscow city” (the so-called Butyrskaya prison).</p> <p>Currently holds the position of executive director of JSC “Siberian Coal Energy Company” (ODRN – 1027700151380, IPN – 7708129854).</p> <p>Colonel of the internal service in the Russian Federation.</p>	<p>While in the position of the head of the pre-trial detention center, Sergei Teliatnikov bears personal responsibility for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical care, obstruction of contacts of political prisoners with lawyers and other violations until April 23, 2021. <b>Kostiantyn Shyryng, Halyna Dovhopola</b> and other illegally convicted Crimean political prisoners were held in Pre-Trial Detention Center No. 2 in Moscow city.</p>
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	<p><b>Kharchenko Viktor Alekseevich</b> (Харченко Виктор Алексеевич).</p> <p>Since January 17, 2023, holds the position of acting head of the so-called “Federal State Institution “Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1” of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service in the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol”.</p> <p>As of July 1, 2022, he probably held the position of deputy head of Penal Colony No. 2 (Kerch city), head of the security department.</p>	<p>While in the position of the head of the pre-trial detention center, Viktor Kharchenko bears personal responsibility for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical care, obstruction of contacts of political prisoners with lawyers and other violations. Due to the fact that Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1 in Simferopol city is often the first place of detention of victims, improper detention conditions in it cause further deterioration of the state of health, which can be life-threatening. Viktor Kharchenko is involved in the case of illegally imprisoned <b>Iryna Danylovykh</b>.</p>
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	Surname, first name, patronymic; biographical information; information about position held	Justification of the person's responsibility
	<p><b>Kharkovskii Anatolii Ivanovich</b> (Харьковський Анатолій Іванович).</p> <p>Born in Malo-Kirsanovka village in Matveyev-Kurgan district, Rostov region, on May 16, 1947.</p> <p>Between 1997–2007, held the position of prosecutor of Rostov region.</p> <p>Since 2007, re-elected several times to the position of Human Rights Commissioner in Rostov region (last time in July 2022).</p> <p>Honorary employee of the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation, Honored Lawyer of the Russian Federation.</p>	<p>Considering his position, Anatolii Kharkovskii can be considered as a person co-responsible for cases of violations of human rights of political prisoners illegally detained in Rostov region. The defendants in the cases of the Southern District Military Court are usually held in the pre-trial detention center in Rostov-on-Don during the trial stage.</p> <p>In 2018, commenting on health status of <b>Emir Useyin-Kuku</b>, who then went on hunger strike, Anatolii Kharkovskii assessed it as “satisfactory”, while the political prisoner’s lawyer Sergey Loktev pointed to the deterioration of the client’s health<sup>3</sup>. Similarly, Anatolii Kharkovskii pointed to the absence of complaints about conditions of detention of <b>Pavlo Hryb</b> who was in Pre-Trial Detention Center No. 4 in Rostov-on-Don in 2018<sup>4</sup>.</p>

	<p><b>Khinevych Alla Mykolaivna / Khinevich Alla Nikolaevna</b> (Хиневи́ч Алла Николаевна).</p> <p>Born in Zhytomyr city on March 23, 1980. Citizen of Ukraine, betrayed the judge's oath.</p> <p>By Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 786 of December 19, 2014, appointed as “judge of the Simferopol District Court”. By Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 338 of July 13, 2016, appointed as “judge of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea”.</p> <p>The activity of a judge is investigated over the violation provided for in Part 1 of Article 111 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (high treason), an indictment was sent to court as of November 2022.</p> <p>By Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 321/2023 of June 11, 2023, sanctions were imposed on A. M. Khinevych for five years (Appendix No. 25).</p>	<p>While in the position of the “judge of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea”, on July 14, 2021, Alla Khinevych upheld the unjust guilty verdict in the case of <b>Kostiantyn Shyryng</b> (case No. 1-17/2021), on May 21, 2021, as the “head of the panel of judges” sentenced <b>Ivan Yatskin</b> (case No. 1-10/2021).</p> <p>The so-called “Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea” is involved in a significant number of cases of violation of the rights of prisoners due to improper conditions of detention as it acts as the court of appeal for the judgments of Crimean “courts”. Accordingly, “judges” of the courts of appeal have the opportunity to review pre-trial restraints in cases where the defense side points to serious threats that detention in custody entails for people with chronic diseases, disabilities, or serious health conditions. In fact, detention decisions usually are reviewed not in favor of a suspect.</p>
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<sup>3</sup> June 24, 2018. Alleged member in “Hizb ut-Tahrir Yalta Group” ended his hunger strike: <https://www.interfax.ru/russia/622402>

<sup>4</sup> July 18, 2018. Question not asked in Helsinki: <https://memohrc.org/ru/monitorings/vopros-ne-zadannyi-v-helsinki>



	Surname, first name, patronymic; biographical information; information about position held	Justification of the person's responsibility
	<p><b>Tsykurenko Anton Sergeevich</b> (Цыкуренко Антон Сергеевич).</p> <p>Born on November 12, 1972.</p> <p>Ukrainian citizenship, alleged illegal acquisition of Russian citizenship in 2014.</p> <p>Betrayed the judge's oath and violated the legislation of Ukraine. After the occupation of Crimea, joined the service of the occupying power.</p> <p>As of 2021, a judge of the Kyivskiy District Court of Simferopol. Appointed by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 343 of July 4, 2015 for six years.</p>	<p>While in the position of judge in the occupied Crimea, Anton Tsykurenko collaborated with the occupying power and delivered unjust judgments regarding Crimean political prisoners – those involved in the “Yalta group in the Hizb-ut Tahrir Case”, in particular <b>Amet Suleymanov</b> who needs a heart valve replacement and cannot stay in detention places due to his health. Anton Tsykurenko also contributed to the imprisonment of <b>Oleh Prykhodko</b>.</p>
	<p><b>Shtekhhbart Oleksandr Liudvihovych / Shtekhhbart Aleksandr Liudvigovich</b> (Штехбарт Александр Людвигович).</p> <p>According to information from open sources, in 1995–1999, Shtekhhbart worked as a senior investigator in the Prosecutor's Office of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on particularly important cases. By “Decision of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea No. 1715-6/14 of March 6, 2014” as appointed as “prosecutor of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea” (in office until March 13, 2014).</p> <p>Currently holds the position of “assistant to Human Rights Commissioner in the Republic of Crimea”.</p>	<p>Oleksandr Shtekhhbart did not react properly to the complaints filed by Bronislav Danylovych, <b>Iryna Danylovych's</b> father, regarding the failure to provide the illegal prisoner with the necessary medicines in Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1 in Simferopol.</p> <p>While in the position, Oleksandr Shtekhhbart “receives citizens” who are detained in the Simferopol pre-trial detention center. Accordingly, he should be thoroughly aware of all the actual unsatisfactory detention conditions in Pre-Trial Detention Center No. 1 and Pre-Trial Detention Center No. 2 in Simferopol.</p>







LIST OF RECOMMENDED  
OFFICIALS FOR INCLUSION  
ON THE SANCTION LISTS