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# "BLACKLIST OF OFFICIALS" INVOLVED IN CRIMES AGAINST CIVILIANS IN THE TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED CRIMEA



ANALYTICAL REPORT

**“BLACKLIST OF OFFICIALS”  
INVOLVED IN CRIMES  
AGAINST CIVILIANS IN THE  
TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED  
CRIMEA**

KYIV 2024

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**Human Rights Centre ZMINA** works in the area of protection of freedom of speech, freedom of movement, combating discrimination, preventing torture and ill-treatment, combating impunity, protecting human rights defenders and civil society activists in the territory of Ukraine, including the occupied Crimea, as well as protecting the rights of people who suffered as a result of armed conflict. The organisation conducts information campaigns and awareness raising programs, monitors and documents cases of human rights violations, prepares research, analyses, and seeks change through national and international advocacy.

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For comments and suggestions: [info@humanrights.org.ua](mailto:info@humanrights.org.ua)

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## INTRODUCTION

The Russian Federation, as the occupying power of a part of the territory of Ukraine and a party to the international armed conflict, has been arrogantly ignoring the norms of international humanitarian law and systematically violating human rights of Ukrainian citizens protected by the Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War for ten years of illegal occupation of the Crimean peninsula. Through politically motivated persecutions, arbitrary imprisonment in trumped-up criminal cases, illegal house searches and trials in the occupied Crimea, deportations of political prisoners and disregard for their conditions in detention, Russia systematically violates its obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

The state exercising control over the territory and population in wartime must ensure the full range of human rights guaranteed by international standards in this area. Accordingly, the Russian Federation, as an occupying power, is obliged to strictly comply with the provisions of both humanitarian and human rights law in the occupied Crimea. However, from the very first days of the occupation of the Ukrainian peninsula by the Russian Federation, it became clear that human rights would be subject to violations by the occupying power, and civil and political rights, as those that enable people to resist the arbitrariness of the state, would be in particular danger.

During the ten years of Russia’s occupation of Crimea, international and Ukrainian human rights organisations have documented numerous cases of enforced disappearances, torture, extrajudicial executions, politically motivated persecution and illegal detention of Crimean activists, the use of “legal” and non-legal mechanisms and instruments to directly and indirectly discriminate against the Crimean Tatar indigenous population and Ukrainians in Crimea, and to destroy any form of resistance to the occupation or to maintain ties with Ukraine. Every year, the number of human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law in the territory occupied by Russia increases, and the number of politically motivated persecutions grows, but no one has been brought to justice for all these crimes.

## OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

The leading role in the process of unlawful abductions, searches, detentions and interrogations on the territory of the occupied Crimean peninsula is usually played by the Federal Security Bureau of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – FSB RF) and the “Centre for Countering Extremism” (Centre “E”). Sometimes, the FSB RF officers, as group leaders, “operative officers” or so-called “investigators”, are distinguished because they are dressed in civilian clothes instead of uniforms (probably for disguise). At the same time, such “investigators” may use certain elements of military equipment, such as shoes, and carry weapons. Units performing police functions (such as the occupation “police”, “people’s militia” or “Rosgvardia”), in coordination and under the leadership of the “Centre “E” and the FSB RF, are trying to single out those Crimean residents who, in the opinion of the special services, may “pose a threat” or are perceived as “disloyal to the Russian Federation”.

All illegal actions of the security forces against the civilian population in the territory of the temporarily occupied Crimea are carried out by local officials – collaborators or relocated Russian citizens – investigators, prosecutors and judges assigned to work in Crimea. The personal data of these perpetrators is collected and documented by Human Rights Centre ZMINA to include them on the “Blacklist of Officials” and to carry out further advocacy in Ukraine and abroad, including the imposition of personal sanctions on such officials.

The purpose of the research is to create a “Blacklist of Officials” containing information on perpetrators of human rights violations and gross violations of international humanitarian law (hereinafter – IHL) committed by the FSB RF officers, investigators, prosecutors, judges, heads of pre-trial detention facilities, prisons and medical services in the occupied Crimea during the 10 years of occupation against activists, journalists, human rights defenders and the pro-Ukrainian community. In addition, the research aims to obtain a holistic picture of the number of officials involved in the persecution and illegal detention of civilians in the occupied Crimea and in the territory of the RF, as well as the types of crimes committed by these officials.

### **This research was conducted in several stages:**

- analysing the facts of all possible types of persecution, illegal searches, detentions and imprisonments of civilians by the occupation authorities of Crimea, primarily in relation to illegally detained political prisoners;
- identification of officials involved in the analysed facts of human rights violations and violations of IHL;
- collection of information about identified officials from open and closed sources (name, date of birth, citizenship, TIN, passport series and number, biographical data, job title at the time of the crime, job title at the time of the re-

search, description of the crime, in which cases of political prisoners the person is involved, photo search, etc;)

- systematisation of the collected information into a general list for further use.

**The collection of information on officials involved in human rights and IHL violations against civilians on the territory of the temporarily occupied Crimea is as follows:**

1. Obtaining information on illegal searches of homes, detentions, abductions, fabrication of criminal proceedings, use of illegal trials with violations of fair trial standards, and human rights violations in detention.
2. Monitoring the further fate of the victim, namely: what the occupation authorities accuse the victim of, what preventive measures the court has taken, communication with human rights defenders and lawyers, local activists, relatives.
3. Identification of officials involved in crimes against political prisoners based on information from court proceedings.
4. Search for personal data of officials, data on affiliation with a particular occupation authority of the RF.
5. Inclusion on the “Blacklist of Officials”.

One of the factors that had a significant impact on the results of this research is access to personal data of officials from open and closed sources. Over the past few years, the Russian Federation has been trying to conceal from the public, journalists, human rights defenders and other stakeholders information about officials involved in the persecution of civilians on the territory of the temporarily occupied Crimean peninsula. In this regard, information on court decisions in cases involving Ukrainian citizens is gradually disappearing (deleting) from the websites of Russian courts.

A large number of cases under the articles related to “high treason” and “sabotage” are classified both for the relatives of the victims and the public. Such circumstances make it impossible to search for information from open sources and restrict access to data that is classified or insufficient for a qualitative systematisation of the data to impose personal sanctions on an official in Ukraine or abroad.

The research identifies several categories of officials who have been directly or indirectly involved in the persecution of the civilian population of Crimea during the 10 years of occupation of the peninsula: FSB officers, prosecutors, judges of various instances, heads of prisons, heads of medical services of the penitentiary system.

As a result, more than 260 officials involved in the persecution were identified, but due to restrictions on access to personal data, 35 criminals were singled out from the general list who may be subject to personal sanctions.

## PART 1

### GENERAL CONTEXT OF THE RESEARCH

Since the beginning of the illegal occupation of the Crimean Peninsula, Ukrainian citizens have been convicted mainly on trumped-up criminal charges of terrorism, extremism, sabotage, espionage and treason. During the 10 years of occupation of Crimea, the Russian Federation has convicted more than 300 Crimean residents on political grounds, resulting in at least 218 political prisoners in prisons and penal colonies in Crimea and Russia.

According to the provisions of Article 64 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War<sup>1</sup>, the party occupying the territory of another state may not introduce new criminal law in the occupied territory, and in accordance with Article 66 may transfer the accused to its own duly established non-political military courts, if they are located in the occupied territory. Courts of second instance should also preferably be located in the occupied country. Article 49 of the Geneva Convention prohibits the abduction and deportation of civilians from the occupied territory to the territory of the occupying power for any reason. This norm is supplemented by Article 76, which stipulates that accused civilians will be held in detention in the occupied territory and, if convicted, they must serve their sentence there.

Since the occupation, the Russian Federation has been regularly violating the norms of international humanitarian and human rights law, including by systematically transferring political prisoners from places of detention in Crimea, imprisoning them far from their homes in rather remote places 4-5 thousand kilometres deep in Russia. Acts of population transfer under Article 8 of the Rome Statute are classified as war crimes. However, the Russian occupation authorities are constantly trying to justify their criminal actions by introducing forced passports for Ukrainian citizens in the occupied territory, thus recognising them as Russian citizens.

The Russian Federation oppresses all religious organisations that are not affiliated with the Moscow Church, including representatives of the Islamic religious and political movement Hizb ut-Tahrir and Jehovah’s Witnesses. In one of the most massive fabricated criminal cases against illegally convicted Ukrainians to date, the “suspects” are being tried for allegedly participating in the Hizb ut-Tahrir movement, which is banned in Russia. During the ten years of occupation, the Russians have conducted 17 waves of massive searches throughout Crimea in this case, during which

<sup>1</sup> GENEVA CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN TIME OF WAR dated August 12, 1949: [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_154#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_154#Text)

they detained from two to twenty people. Usually, trials of those accused of involvement in the “terrorist” movement take place at a considerable distance from the occupied territory – in Rostov-on-Don, where the accused are kept in pre-trial detention facilities all the time, and appeals are held in the Moscow region of Russia.

In total, Russia currently detains more than 100 people on suspicion or accusation of involvement in Hizb ut-Tahrir. Almost all the detainees and convicts are Crimean Tatars, activists and civic journalists of the Crimean Solidarity initiative who documented the crimes of the occupation authorities in Crimea. Testimonies of secret witnesses, gossip and hearsay, audio recordings of domestic conversations, and planted literature and weapons are the main or only evidence in fabricated cases, which are the basis for almost all episodes of criminal prosecution of citizens.

During this time, 18 Crimean political prisoners have already served their illegal sentences and been released. In this way, the Russian authorities are trying to silence the voices of those who disagree with the occupation and at the same time to intimidate and control what they consider to be “particularly dangerous” ethnic, religious or political groups.

During the last years of the Russian occupation of Crimea, human rights defenders have recorded numerous facts of human rights violations by penitentiary system employees in the occupation and on the territory of Russia. These include cases of torture of political prisoners, inhumane treatment, terrible conditions of detention, placement of political prisoners in punishment cells and solitary confinement, and unjustified penalties. In particular, a large number of cases were recorded related to the indifference of penitentiary system employees and judges to the health of political prisoners and their medical needs. Many political prisoners in the occupied Crimea and those who have been transferred to serve their sentences in colonies and prisons in Russia are systematically denied medical care, urgent hospitalisation and access to medicines, despite their urgent need.

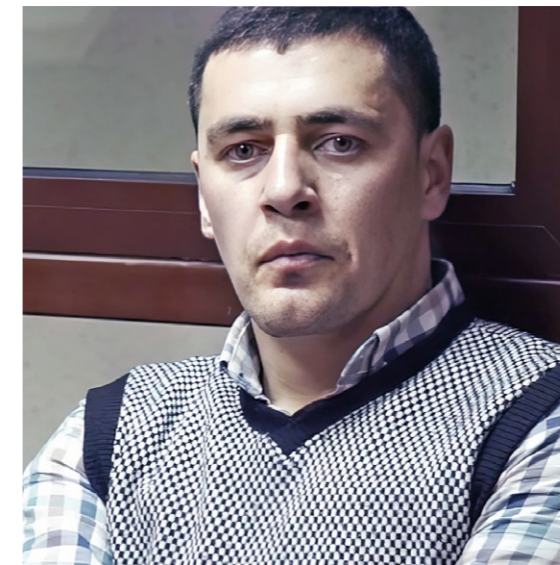
Political prisoners often face the fact that they are not provided with the necessary medical care, the management and staff of the colonies ignore complaints about the lack of healthcare, and the courts uphold the verdicts of the courts of previous instances, which in particular concerned illegally convicted seriously ill and people with disabilities. Although in most of these cases, the judges knew that the defendant was seriously ill or had a documented disability. According to international humanitarian law, the failure to provide medical care to prisoners can be recognised as a crime on the level of torture. Two Crimean political prisoners died in Russian prisons in 2023 due to the systematic neglect of health problems by judges and penitentiary staff – **Dzhemil Hafarov and Kostiantyn Shyrinh**<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Hafarov-Schyring List: Rescue Crimean Political Prisoners at Risk: <https://zmina.ua/publication/spysok-gafarova-shyrynga-poryatunok-krymskyh-politvyazniv-yaki-znahodyatsya-pid-zagrozyu/>

Among the political prisoners illegally sentenced to long terms of 10 to 20 years in prison are elderly people, people with disabilities and people with diseases included in the list of diseases that prevent a person from being held in custody in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation ([RF Decree No. 54](#) of February 6, 2004 “On medical examination of convicts applying for release from serving their sentence due to illness”<sup>3</sup>). However, despite this law, Russia refuses to release political prisoners who have the diseases specified in the list and has imprisoned seven Ukrainian citizens with disabilities: **Zekiria Muratov, Dzhemil Hafarov, Tymur Ibrahimov, Servet Haziiev, Amet Suleimanov, Tymur Yalkabov and Oleksandr Sizikov**.

## OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN THE UNLAWFUL PERSECUTION AND ILLEGAL DETENTION OF CIVILIANS IN TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED CRIMEA

### The case of Amet Suleimanov



On March 11, 2020, the FSB RF officers arrested civilian journalist **Amet Suleimanov** and three other Crimean Tatars on trumped-up charges of participating in the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation, which has been recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia since 2003. **Mykhailo Holyshev** – FSB officer who conducted the search in the house of Amet Suleimanov, also there were two operatives – **Oleksii Oleksiiovych Pankin** and **Viacheslav Skybin**. **Dmytro Hramashov** – the investigator who interrogated Amet Suleimanov and is involved in the fabrication of the criminal case against him.

On October 29, 2021, the Southern District Military Court in Rostov-on-Don announced Amet’s guilty verdict. He was sentenced to 12 years in prison under Article 205.5 of the Russian Criminal Code (Participation in the activities of a terrorist organisation). The judges in his case were **Igor Vladimirovich Kostin, Timur Khabasovich Mashukov** and **Roman Konstantinovich Plisko**. This is how a Crimean Tatar, who has a disability due to a heart condition, was imprisoned. Amet is constantly under-

<sup>3</sup> RF Decree No. 54 of February 6, 2004 “On medical examination of convicts applying for release from serving their sentence due to illness”: <http://publication.pravo.gov.ru/Document/View/0001201705260017?index=1>

going medication and needs immediate heart surgery, which is why he was initially placed under house arrest, but on April 5, 2023, Russian security forces took him into custody and sent him to pre-trial detention facility No. 1 in Simferopol<sup>4</sup>. Then he was detained in pre-trial detention facility No. 2, and later transferred to a prison in Vladimir town, Russia.

Since his detention, Amet's condition has deteriorated significantly. In the colony, he is unable to measure his own blood pressure and enter the data into the self-monitoring diary to take the necessary medications. Amet is not taken for walks, which he needs because of the rapidly developing osteoarthritis of his lower and upper limbs, and he has got a new disease – hypertensive retinal angiopathy. In July 2024, the political prisoner's defenders filed a petition requesting the release of Amet, but the Frunzenskyi District Court of Appeal in Vladimir refused.

### The case of Iryna Danylovykh



On April 29, 2022, in the occupied Crimea, FSB officers abducted human rights defender and civic journalist **Iryna Danylovykh**. Until May 7, 2022, she was held in the basement of the FSB without any status or legal assistance. She was interrogated with a polygraph, threatened to be taken to the forest or to occupied Mariupol, subjected to psychological pressure and fed once a day. All this time, the FSB officers were fabricating a criminal case against Iryna in order to convict her. Thus, later they claimed that they had allegedly found explosives in Iryna's handbag and the illegal "Kyiv District Court of Simferopol" imposed a 2-month detention on her.

On July 5, 2022, judge **Olga Kuznietsova** extended the term of detention for another two months, ignoring the fact that Danylovykh's detention took place a week earlier than officially documented.

The abduction of Iryna Danylovykh was directly carried out by the FSB RF: **Yurii Alekseyevich Chevalkov**, **Ruslan Mrazovich Narimanov** and **Sergei Aleksandrovich**

<sup>4</sup> The Russians took the sick Crimean political prisoner Amet Suleimanov to the pre-trial detention centre. The wife called the court verdict fatal: <https://zmina.info/news/rosiyany-zabraly-do-sizo-hvorogo-krymskogo-politvyaznya-ameta-sulejmanova-druzhyzna-nazvala-vyrok-sudu-smertelnym/>

**Suvorov**, who, together with **Oleg Olegovich Savchenko**, are also involved in the illegal incommunicado detention, interrogation, falsification of the grounds for the charges and ill-treatment of Iryna.

The prosecutors in the fabricated case against Iryna Danylovykh were officials: **Dmitrii Aleksandrovich Liashchenko**, **Oleg Anatolievich Kamshylov**, **Sergei Vladimirovich Galagan**, **Maksim Vladimirovich Vasiliev**, **Anna Sergeevna Turobova** and several other persons who could not be identified.

On December 28, 2022, the Feodosia City Court sentenced Iryna Danylovykh to seven years in prison and a fine. Illegal judgements were handed down in this case by judges: **Nataliia Aleksandrovna Grebennikova**, **Oksana Viktorovna Karchevska/Bilosorochka**, **Olga Pavlovna Kuznetsova**, **Nataliia Vladimirovna Kulinskaia**, **Oleg Dmitrovich Lebed**, **Yuliia Nikolaevna Tsoraieva**, **Katerina Valeriivna Chumachenko**, **Yurii Latynin**.

While in custody in pre-trial detention facility No. 1 in Simferopol, Iryna Danylovykh's health condition deteriorated critically, she suffered otitis and a stroke, which caused her to completely lose hearing in her left ear and constantly suffer from severe migraines<sup>5</sup>. She was systematically denied medical care, with the direct involvement of the heads of penitentiary institutions and officials:

- head of the pre-trial detention facility – **Viktor Alekseevich Kharchenko**;
- head of the Federal Penitentiary Service of the so-called "Republic of Crimea" and Sevastopol – **Vadim Viktorovich Bulgakov**;
- head of the medical and sanitary unit of pre-trial detention facility No. 1 in Simferopol – **Igor Tsarkov**;
- head of the Federal Medical and Sanitary Unit No. 91 of the Penitentiary Service in Simferopol – **Pavel Vladimirovich Pavlenko**;
- assistant of the "Commissioner for Human Rights in the Republic of Crimea" – **Aleksandr Liudvigovich Shtekhbart**.

<sup>5</sup> Crimean human rights defender, citizen journalist Iryna Danylovykh suffered a stroke in the Simferopol pre-trial detention center: <https://zmina.info/news/krymska-pravozahysnyczya-gromadyanska-zhurnalistka-iry-na-danylovykh-perenesla-insult-u-sizo-simferopolya/>

## The case of Tofik Abdulhaziiev



In May 2022, the Southern District Military Court, represented by the presiding judge **Rizvan Zubairov**, sentenced **Tofik Abdulhaziiev** to 12 years in a strict regime. He had to spend the first five years in prison, and after his release, he was forced to stay under restricted liberty. During his time in detention, his health deteriorated significantly, given the presence of chronic illnesses that were aggravated by the poor conditions of detention. In July 2023, Tofik Abdulhaziiev was transferred to the Verkh-nouralsk prison in the Chelyabinsk region of Russia, which is 2700 km from Crimea. After the transfer, he began to rapidly lose weight and constantly complained of severe joint pain<sup>6</sup>.

In March 2024, the health of the Crimean political prisoner deteriorated sharply, and he was taken in critical condition to the prison tuberculosis hospital No. 3 in Chelyabinsk, where he was taken to intensive care two weeks later. Later, Abdulhaziiev was diagnosed with eight diseases: tuberculosis, bilateral pneumonia, small left-sided hydrothorax (fluid in the lungs), anaemia, connective tissue dysplasia syndrome with mitral valve disease (heart disease), chronic heart failure, gastritis, nephrolithiasis (kidney stones). Some of these diseases, in particular tuberculosis, are included in the list of diseases that prevent detention under the legislation of the Russian Federation<sup>7</sup>.

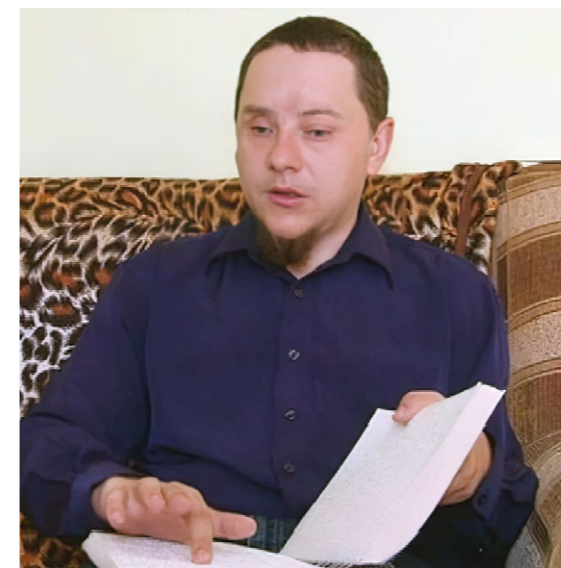
Tofik Abdulhaziiev's lawyers filed a petition with the court stating that due to his serious health condition, the political prisoner could not be imprisoned and needed treatment and care from his family. On August 6, 2024, the judge of the Metallurgicheskii District Court of Chelyabinsk, **Anatolii Ivanovich Kalashnikov**, refused to release the political prisoner, even though his illness did not allow him to serve his sentence in a penal institution. According to the doctors, who submitted a medical report with mistakes, Tofik "does not need constant care and treatment in a specialised institution, can be held in a penal institution on a general basis" and that "his condition is stable"<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> Crimea Solidarity: <https://crimean-solidarity.org/news/2024/08/27/sud-v-moskve-ostavil-v-sile-prigovor-tofiku-abdulgaziyevu-i-chetverym-aktivistam-na-stadii-kassacii-2997>

<sup>7</sup> CRIMEASOS: <https://krymsos.com/pravozahysnyky-zaklykayut-zvilnyty-vazhkohvorogo-polityaznya-tofika-abdulgaziyeva/>

<sup>8</sup> The Russian court refused to release Tofik Abdulgaziyev, a seriously ill figure in the "case of Crimean Muslims": <https://zmina.info/news/rosijskij-sud-vidmovyvsya-zvilnyty-vazhkohvorogo-figuranta-spravy-krymskyh-musulman-tofika-abdulgaziyeva/>

## The case of Oleksandr Sizikov



**Oleksandr Sizikov** is one of 117 Crimean Muslims who have been persecuted by the occupation authorities for alleged involvement in Hizb ut-Tahrir. In 2009, Oleksandr Sizikov was involved in a road traffic accident, which resulted in severe injuries, leading to the complete loss of his sight. Sizikov was assigned a group I disability. In addition to the difficulties associated with adapting to life without sight, Oleksandr Sizikov also fought for the rights of those repressed in the occupied Crimea. In particular, he visited places of searches and court hearings in politically motivated criminal cases and went on single pickets in support of **Edem Smailov**, his guardian and head of the religious community, who was sentenced to 13 years in prison for allegedly participating in the activities of a terrorist organisation.

On July 7, 2020, another wave of arbitrary searches of Muslim homes took place in Crimea, after which 6 people were taken into custody, and Oleksandr Sizikov was placed under house arrest due to his disability. The prosecutors in his case were **Sergei Vladimirovich Aidynov**, **Kornieieva S.V.** The senior investigator of the Department of the FSB of Russia for the so-called "Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol", senior lieutenant of justice **Sergei Bosiev** and another investigator **Aleksandr Lavrov** were involved in fabricating the case. The presiding judges of the Kyiv District Court of Simferopol, who considered the case against Sizikov, were **Olga Pavlovna Kuznetsova** and **Ekaterina Valeriivna Chumachenko**.

On May 17, 2023, the Southern District Military Court of the city of Rostov-on-Don, Russia, sentenced visually impaired Oleksandr Sizikov to 17 years in prison. The judge in this case was **Kiril Nikolaevich Kryvtsov**. On September 13, 2024, the Vlasikha Military Court of Appeal in Moscow region, Russia, represented by Judge **Maksim Aleksandrovich Panin**, upheld the sentence and ordered Sizikov to be taken into custody<sup>9</sup>. The very next day, Russian police officers came to his home to arrest him, threatening him with the use of force and liability in case of "failure to comply with the lawful demands of the police officers".

<sup>9</sup> In Russia, the sentence of the blind political prisoner Oleksandr Sizikov was approved: soon he should be sent to prison: <https://zmina.info/news/apelyaczijnjy-sud-rf-zatverdyy-vyrok-polityaznyu-z-invalidnisty-pozoru-oleksandru-sizikovu/>



The imprisonment and conviction of **Oleksandr Sizikov** and two other defendants in the case, **Seiran Khairedinov** and **Alim Sufianov**, is characterised by numerous violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law. In addition to the illegal application of Russian criminal law on the territory of Crimea, many signs point to the falsification of the criminal case: planted banned literature, fabrication of audio recordings, witnesses from the Russian military, contradictory testimony of witnesses.

According to the Russian government's decree "On medical examination of convicts applying for release from serving their sentence due to illness", illnesses accompanied by total loss of sight are included in the list for release<sup>10</sup>. Even under Russian law, Oleksandr Sizikov should not have been placed in any of the penitentiary institutions to serve his sentence. Nevertheless, on September 13, the Russian Military Court of Appeal recognised Oleksandr Sizikov as a person who can serve his sentence in a penal institution.

### The case of Nariman Dzhelial and the Akhtemov brothers



In the autumn of 2021, **Nariman Dzhelial** and brothers **Asan** and **Aziz Akhtemov** were charged by the FSB RF with the case of the gas pipeline bombing in Crimea. On August 23, 2021, someone damaged the protective sleeve of the "Krymhazmerezha" gas pipe, which ran across the Angara River near the village of Perevalne. The FSB RF stated "that the sabotage was organised by the Main Directorate of Intelligence of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine" but provided no evidence of this. The Ukrainian Ministry of Defence called it a "deliberate provocation".

Initially, only Aziz and Asan were suspects, while Nariman was a witness and was not even mentioned in the decision to initiate the case. He became a suspect of aiding and abetting after the testimony of a hidden witness who appeared on the day of Nariman's detention. Asan and Aziz Akhtemov were charged with participation in the sabotage, and Nariman Dzhelial – with aiding and abetting in its commission as part of an organised group, illegal acquisition, storage, transportation of explosive devices as part of an organised group and illegal transportation of explosives across the border.

<sup>10</sup> RF Decree No. 54 of February 6, 2004 "On medical examination of convicts applying for release from serving their sentence due to illness": <http://publication.pravo.gov.ru/Document/View/0001201705260017?index=1>

The investigators in this case were the Head of the Investigation Department of the so-called "FSB of Russia in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol", Colonel of Justice **Sergei Sergeevich Molchanov**, Lieutenants of Justice, investigators of the Department of the FSB RF in Crimea: **Leri Biestaiev**, **Valerii Sherstiukov**, **Sergei Bushuiev**, **Mykhail Aleksandrovich Holyshev** and **Aleksandr Abramov**. The prosecutor in the case is **Roman Vladimirovich Lobov**.

On September 21, 2022, the Russian-controlled Supreme Court of Crimea sentenced Nariman Dzhelial to 17 years in a strict regime colony with a fine of 700 thousand rubles and restriction of liberty for 1,5 years. Asan Akhmetov was sentenced to 15 years in a strict regime colony with a fine of 500 thousand rubles and restriction of liberty for 1 year. Aziz Akhtemov was sentenced to 13 years in a strict regime colony with a fine of 500 thousand rubles and restriction of liberty for 1 year.<sup>11</sup>

The judges who considered the case and handed down the illegal verdicts:

- **Viktor Viktorovich Krapko** – judge of the Kyiv District Court of Simferopol;
- judges of the so-called "Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea": **Nataliia Aleksandrovna Grebennikova**, **Viktor Ivanovich Zinkov**;
- judges of the Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction, Sochi: **Ilona Anatolievna Stognii**, **Elena Valentinovna Udod**, **Olga Vladimirovna Silina**, **Herman Ivanovich Aleksandrov**.

On June 28, 2024, as part of a prisoner exchange between Ukraine and Russia, 10 civilians were returned from captivity, including Nariman Dzhelial. The Akhtemov brothers are still in illegal detention in the Russian Federation.

### The case of Leniie Umerova



In early December 2022, Russian police detained Ukrainian citizen **Leniie Umerova** while she was crossing the Russian-Georgian border. She was heading to the temporarily occupied Crimea from mainland Ukraine, where she has lived since 2015, to look after her father after surgery. After being interrogated at the police station in Vladikavkaz, Umerova was taken by taxi to a hotel. On the way, the taxi was

<sup>11</sup> In Crimea, the investigation of the case of Crimean Tatar politician Nariman Dzhelal and the Akhtemov brothers on sabotage has ended: <https://graty.me/papir-use-sterpit-u-krimu-zakinchilosya-rozsliduvannya-spravi-krimskotatarskogo-politika-narimana-dzhelyala-i-brativ-ahtemovih-pro-diversi%D1%97/>

stopped by traffic police officers, who, after checking her documents, stated that she, as a foreign citizen, had violated the law on staying in the territory with a regulated stay.<sup>12</sup>

Judge of the Prigorodny District Court of the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania of the RF, **Laura Kazbekovna Baisanhurova**, issued a ruling of the said court dated 04.12.2022, finding Leniie Umerova guilty of committing an administrative offence under Part 1 of Article 18.8. of the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences, and imposed a fine of 2000 rubles and forced expulsion from the RF. Until March 16, Leniie Umerova was held in the facility for the detention of foreign citizens. After that, she was released from there, where a car with 4 men was waiting for her at the gate. They grabbed her, put a bag over her head, brought her to an unfamiliar district of Vladikavkaz and left her there. Almost immediately, she was detained by a police patrol. When she asked about the reasons for her detention, a report on disobedience to police officers was drawn up. Her Ukrainian passport was confiscated and she was held in a temporary detention facility for four months.

The following judges issued subsequent rulings in the case of an administrative offence, which sentenced Leniie to 15 days' administrative detention for disobeying a lawful demand of police officers (part 1 of Article 19.3 of the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences), over the course of four months:

- judge of the Leninsky District Court of Vladikavkaz, Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, **Viktoriia Vladimirovna Kalianova**;
- federal judge of the Soviet District Court of Vladikavkaz, **Laly Hersanovna Valiieva**;
- judge of the Fifth Court of Cassation of General Jurisdiction, **Rita Fanzovna Murzakova** (decision to dismiss the complaint).

The judges' conclusions were based solely on the testimony of the police officers who detained Leniie: Senior District Commissioner **Valiiev R.B.**, who drew up the report on the administrative offence, Police Captain **Dzhyhkaiev A.L.**, and police officers **Baloiev H.M.** and **Pliiev S.H.**

In May 2023, the FSB RF accused Leniie Umerova of "espionage", opened a criminal case against her and moved her to the Lefortovo pre-trial detention facility in Moscow. The Russian investigative authorities classified the case and forced her lawyer to sign a receipt on non-disclosure of details even to her relatives, and all subsequent court hearings were held in camera. She faced up to 20 years in prison, but in early September 2024, Leniie was released and returned to Ukraine as part of an exchange between Ukraine and Russia.

<sup>12</sup> For more than 4 months, Russia has been holding Ukrainian citizen, Crimean Tatar Lenia Umerova hostage: <https://crimeahrg.org/uk/ponad-4-misyaczi-rosiya-utrimu%20d1%94-v-zaruchnikah-gromadyanku-ukra%20d1%97ni-krimsku-tatarku-leni%20d1%94-umerovu/?fbclid=IwAR2BeeToIOswtpWfIjvE6ql0IT8rCIW82ULnM7TVJBsOFhV5fqxx6VQOa9w>

## The case of Dzhemil Hafarov



**Dzhemil Hafarov** was arrested on groundless charges on March 27, 2019, after the largest searches in Crimea, followed by illegal detentions, took place simultaneously in the Kamenka and Strohanivka microdistricts of Simferopol in the homes of Crimean Tatars. Hafarov was charged under Part 2 of Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Participation in the activities of a terrorist organisation") in the case of the second Simferopol group of Hizb ut-Tahrir.

The investigative actions in the case of Dzhemil Hafarov were carried out by **Sergei Makhniev**, Senior Investigator for Particularly Dangerous Cases of the Investigation Department of the FSB of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, Major of Justice, as well as by Prosecutor of the Zaliznychnyi District of Simferopol **Oleh Konstantinovich Kabakov** and **Oleksandr Bondarev** – Prosecutor of the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don.

In 2017, Hafarov suffered a massive myocardial infarction, and in the same year he was diagnosed with stage IV chronic renal failure with impaired renal filtration. The damage to his two vital organs required constant monitoring and appropriate treatment, and he was assigned a third disability group. But despite these illnesses, he was sentenced to 13 years in prison.<sup>13</sup>

Judges who delivered unlawful verdicts and were involved in the illegal detention of Dzhemil Hafarov:

- judge of the Kyiv District Court of Simferopol – **Mykhail Nikolaevich Bielousov**;
- judge of the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don – **Valerii Sergeevich Opanasenko**;
- judges of the Oktiabrskiy District Court of Rostov-on-Don – **Stanislav Grigorievich Vinokur and Khristina Yevgenievna Zakharkina**;
- judges of the Vlasikha Military Court of Appeal in Moscow region: **Maksim Aleksandrovich Panin, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Mordovin, Oleg Aleksandrovich Yegorov, Aleksandr Nikolaevich Peresada, Anatolii Valentinovich Solin, Dmitrii Vladimirovich Tepluk**.

<sup>13</sup> In Russia, a court sentenced five Crimean political prisoners to 13 years in prison. Two of them are pensioners: <https://zmina.info/news/u-rosiyi-sud-zasudyv-pyatoh-krymskyh-politvyzniv-do-13-rokiv-koloniyi-dvoye-z-nyh-pensionery/>

While in custody, Dzhemil Hafarov’s health condition gradually deteriorated, due to inadequate conditions of detention and the systematic lack of medical care in the penitentiary system<sup>14</sup>. The staff of these institutions and the administration deliberately ignored the state of health of Dzhemil Hafarov, which resulted in the death of the political prisoner in February 2023 in the pre-trial detention facility in Novocherkassk, Russia. Those who should be held accountable for this crime include:

- former head of the pre-trial detention facility No. 1 in Simferopol – **Sergei Vladimirovich Berezhnoi**;
- head of the pre-trial detention facility no. 1 in Simferopol, Lieutenant Colonel of the Internal Service – **Petr Valerievich Siniukov**;
- head of the Federal State Institution pre-trial detention facility No. 5 of the Main Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service in the Rostov Region – **Pavel Sergeevich Lazarenko**<sup>15</sup>;
- head of the Federal State Institution pre-trial detention facility No. 3 of the the Main Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service in the Rostov Region, lieutenant colonel of the internal service – **Aleksei Yurevich Vasilenko**. Hafarov’s lawyer described the fact of his detention in the pre-trial detention facility as torture.

Employees and heads of medical institutions of the Russian penitentiary system are also involved in the death of Dzhemil Hafarov:

- **Pavel Vladimirovich Pavlenko** is the head of the Medical and Sanitary Unit No. 91 of the Federal Penitentiary Service of the RF;
- **Artem Andreevich Alekseenko** is the head of the Medical and Sanitary Unit No. 61 of the Federal Penitentiary Service of the RF in Rostov Region;
- **Irina Ivanovna Larionova** is a colonel of the Internal Service, First Deputy Head of the Department for the Organisation of Medical and Healthcare Support of the Federal Bailiff Service of Russia;
- **Yeroshenko Nikolai Nikolaievich** is the head of the Federal State Medical and Preventive Institution “Interregional Tuberculosis Hospital No. 19 of the Main Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service for Rostov Region”;
- **Andrei Petrovich Sividov** is the head of the Federal State Medical and Preventive Institution “Interregional Tuberculosis Hospital No. 19 of the Main Direc-

<sup>14</sup> 60-year-old Dzhemil Gafarov needs urgent hospitalization. He is in critical condition after the verdict: <https://crimean-solidarity.org/news/2023/01/13/letnemu-dzhemilyu-gafarovu-nuzhna-srochnaya-gospitalizaciya-posle-prigovora-on-v-kriticheskom-sostoyanii-2458>

<sup>15</sup> The head of the Russian pre-trial detention center, Pavlo Lazarenko, sent a denial of the medical examination of the Crimean political prisoner Dzhemily Gafarov on the day of his death: <https://zmina.info/news/nachalnyk-rosijskogo-sizo-pavlo-lazarenko-nadislav-vidmovu-pro-medychne-obstezhennya-krymskogo-politvyaznya-dzhemilya-gafarova-u-den-jogo-smerti/>

torate of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Rostov Region”. The conditions of Hafarov’s stay in hospital No. 19 were assessed by the lawyer as inadequate, and Hafarov’s health was deteriorating. However, Hafarov was denied a permanent stay in the hospital, on the grounds that the institution allegedly had no documents confirming his disability.

After the death of Dzhemil Hafarov in a pre-trial detention facility, his lawyer and relatives tried to bring the officials involved to justice, but they failed to achieve this. From September 20, 2021, to August 2023, **Kudim S.I.** worked as a paramedic at the Federal Medical and Sanitary Unit No. 61 of the Main Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, where Hafarov was not systematically provided with medical care. It was this paramedic that the lawyer wanted to bring to justice for the inaction that led to Hafarov’s death<sup>16</sup>.

**Vadim Vladimirovich Bardakov** is an investigator at the Novocherkassk Investigation Department of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation for the Rostov Region. He reviewed the materials on the death of Dzhemil Hafarov and, as a result, the criminal case on the death of the political prisoner was never opened, although there were all the grounds for this and a sufficient amount of evidence that had already been collected by lawyers at that time.

**Denysov D.M.** is an investigator of the Investigative Department of the Russian Federation’s Investigative Committee for the Oktiabrskyi District of Rostov-on-Don, Senior Lieutenant of Justice, who refused to open a criminal case regarding the negligence of officials that led to the death of Dzhemil Hafarov.

**Vladislav Anatolievich Osipenko** is a prosecutor of the Department for Supervision over the Legality of the Execution of Criminal Sentences of the Prosecutor’s Office of the Rostov Region of the RF, who was supposed to control the issue of not providing medical care to Hafarov, but in fact was engaged in responding to appeals from the political prisoner’s wife.

**Ivashkevich Dmitrii Anatolievich** is an acting senior assistant prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea for supervision over the implementation of laws in the execution of criminal sentences. Due to his inactivity, the writ of execution on the court decision in the case of failure to provide medical assistance to Hafarov was never executed, the data on the failure to provide medical assistance to the lawyer was not provided, and the perpetrators were not brought to justice.

<sup>16</sup> The death of Dzhemily Hafarov: the investigator of the Russian Federation refused to open a case against the doctors and the management of the pre-trial detention center, due to whose negligence the political prisoner died: <https://zmina.info/news/smert%ca%b9-dzhemilya-hafarova-slidkom-rf-vidmovyvsya-porushyty-spravu-proty-likariv-i-kerivnytstva-sizo-cherez-nedbalist%ca%b9-yakykh-pomer-politv%ca%bayazen%ca%b9/>

## The case of Kostiantyn Shyrinh



In October 2021, the illegal "Supreme Court of Crimea" announced a verdict against Ukrainian **Kostiantyn Shyrinh**, who was charged by Russian security forces under Article 276 of the Russian Criminal Code with "espionage". The citizen of Ukraine was sentenced to 12 years in prison, to be served in a strict regime colony<sup>17</sup>. The fabrication of the criminal case against Shyrinh was carried out by **Pavel Valentinovich Kuzmin**, an FSB RF investigator of the 1st Department of the FSB Investigation Department, who is allegedly responsible for the illegal detention of the political prisoner, and **Shyntiaieva P.A.**, the head of the 1st Department of the FSB RF Investigation Department.

The decision to impose a preventive measure on Kostiantyn Shyrinh during his detention (14.04.2020) was made by the "head of the Kyiv District Court", **Andrei Dolhopolov**. On 27.04.2020, the so-called "Supreme Court of Crimea" considered the appeal of Shyrinh's lawyer against the imposition of a preventive measure in the form of detention. The complaint was considered by "judge" **Liudmila Kapustina**, who rejected it.

The criminal case was heard by judge **Alla Khinevich**. The hearing was held in a closed session. During one of the court hearings, Kostiantyn Shyrinh had a seizure and an ambulance was called<sup>18</sup>. The political prisoner had serious cardiovascular disease and needed heart surgery, but the administration of the detention facility did not hand over the medicines he was supposed to take on a regular basis. According to his lawyer, Shyrinh filed three applications to the head of the Simferopol pre-trial detention facility stating that he needed medical care due to his illness. After that, the pre-trial detention facility administration transferred him from cell to cell several times, and the conditions in each cell were worse than in the previous one. Due to the lack of assistance from the administration of the detention facility, he also filed a complaint to the prosecutor's office, but did not receive any treatment.

<sup>17</sup> In Crimea, an illegal "court" sentenced Konstantyn Shyrinh to 12 years in prison: <https://zmina.info/news/u-krymu-nezakonnij-sud-zasudyv-kostyantyna-shyryngu-do-12-rokiv-uvyaznennya/>

<sup>18</sup> Political prisoner Konstantin Shyrinh was attacked in a "court" in Crimea: <https://zmina.info/news/u-polityvaznya-kostyantyna-shyryngy-v-sudi-v-krymu-stavsya-prystup/>

Responsibility for the inadequate conditions of detention, failure to provide medical care, and cases of ill-treatment in pre-trial detention facility No. 1 in Simferopol in relation to the political prisoner lies personally with **Petr Valerievich Siniukov**, the head of the pre-trial detention facility, and the authorities of pre-trial detention facility No. 2 in Moscow, where Shyrinh was also held, – **Sergei Veniaminovich Teliatnikov** and his successor, **Andrei Yurievich Shubin**.

Later, after Shyrinh's conviction, on January 25, 2022, the Third Court of Appeal in Sochi considered the appeal in this case, and the presiding judge, **Elena Kaporina**, upheld the verdict, although she was aware of Kostiantyn Shyrinh's health condition.

On June 1, 2022, it became known that Kostiantyn Shyrinh had arrived at the colony in the Orenburg region of Russia, his transfer lasted more than two months. Shyrinh wrote that the difficult conditions affected his health, 'to which no one cares'. At the time, he complained that all his medicines and blood pressure monitor had been taken away from him. In early February 2023, Kostiantyn Shyrinh died in colony No. 5 in the Russian city of Novotroitsk, Orenburg region, at the age of 61<sup>19</sup>. The responsibility for Shyrinh's death lies directly with the official who was the head of the colony at the time, **Kiril Karimovich Abidov**.

<sup>19</sup> Political prisoner Kostyantyn Shyrinh, who was accused of "espionage", died in a Russian colony: <https://zmina.info/news/u-rosijskij-koloniya-pomer-polityvazen-kostyantyna-shyryng-yakogo-zvynuvatyly-u-shpygunstvi/>

## PART 2

The list of officials provided in the second part of the Blacklist of Officials identifies 35 officials recommended by Human Rights Centre ZMINA for personal sanctions in Ukraine and internationally.

1. **Avkhimov Vasylij Aleksandrovich** (Авхимов Василий Александрович)
2. **Aydinov Sergey Vladimirovich** (Айдинов Сергей Владимирович)
3. **Artykbaev Nikolay Maksatovych** (Артыкбаев Николай Максатович)
4. **Astapov Vladislav Sergeevich** (Астапов Владислав Сергеевич)
5. **Bagautdinov Ruslan Salymyanovych** (Багаутдинов Руслан Салимьянович)
6. **Balaksheev Anatolii Anatolyevich** (Балакшеев Анатолий Анатольевич)
7. **Bulgakov Vadim Viktorovich** (Булгаков Вадим Викторович)
8. **Vasilchuk Nikolai Yurievich** (Васильчук Николай Юрьевич)
9. **Vlasov Vitalii Olegovich** (Власов Виталий Олегович)
10. **Vlashyn Ruslan Damirovych** (Влашин Руслан Дамирович)
11. **Galiev Rishat Rashatovych** (Галиев Ришат Рашитович)
12. **Grishin Sergey Vladimirovich** (Гришин Сергей Владимирович)
13. **Eroshenko Nikolay Nikolaevich** (Ерошенко Николай Николаевич)
14. **Eroshkin Mikhail Sergeevich** (Ерошкин Михаил Сергеевич)
15. **Zhydyk Alexander Sergeevich** (Жидик Александр Сергеевич)
16. **Viktor Ivanovich Zinkov** (Зиньков Виктор Иванович)
17. **Zubairov Rizvan Abdulaevich** (Зубаиров Ризван Абдулаевич)
18. **Kaporina Elena Evgenevna** (Капорина Елена Евгеньевна)
19. **Karchevskaya/ Bilosorochka Oksana Viktorovna** (Карчевская/ Билосорочка Оксана Викторовна)
20. **Kosov Vladimir Viktorovych** (Косов Владимир Викторович)
21. **Kostin Viktor Vladimirovich** (Костин Виктор Владимирович)
22. **Krapko Viktor Viktorovich** (Крапко Виктор Викторович)
23. **Kulinskaya Natalya Vladimirovna** (Кулинская Наталья Владимировна)

24. **Lazarenko Pavel Sergeevich** (Лазаренко Павел Сергеевич)
25. **Larin Yevgeniy Alexandrovich** (Ларин Евгений Александрович)
26. **Mykhailiuk Leonid Vladimirovich** (Михайлюк Леонид Владимирович)
27. **Musaev Andrey Ravilyevich** (Мусаев Андрей Равильевич)
28. **Nosov Dmitrii Vladimirovich** (Носов Дмитрий Владимирович)
29. **Pavlenko Pavel Vladimirovich** (Павленко Павел Владимирович)
30. **Pereverzev Yury Anatolyevich** (Переверзев Юрий Анатольевич)
31. **Rushanov Zainulla Vainullovyh** (Рушанов Зайнулла Вайнуллович)
32. **Siniukov Petr Valerevich** (Синюков Петр Валерьевич)
33. **Tsoraeva / Chesnokova / Agafonova Yuliya Nikolaevna** (Цораева / Чеснокова / Агафонова Юлия Николаевна)
34. **Kharchenko Viktor Alekseevich** (Харченко Виктор Алексеевич)
35. **Shubin Andrey Yuryevich** (Шубин Андрей Юрьевич)



**Surname, first name, patronymic; biographical information; information about position held**

**Avkhimov Vasylij Aleksandrovich** (Авхимов Василий Александрович)  
Born on August 21, 1964.  
By Decree No. 786 dated 19.12.2014, he was appointed to the position of judge of the "Sevastopol City Court" in Crimea  
Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 670900367154  
Passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation 6609 N 494221

**Justification of the person's responsibility**

While serving as a judge of the "Sevastopol City Court", he handed down illegal sentences regarding the illegal detention of Ukrainian citizens **Hlib Shablii and Ihor Shmidt**.  
**Hlib Shablii** is a reserve officer of the Navy of Ukraine against whom the FSB fabricated a criminal case in Crimea. He was detained on November 15, 2016 and sentenced to 5 years in prison.  
In October 2021, Crimean businessman **Ihor Schmidt** was accused of politically motivated persecution for participating in the association of **Jehovah's Witnesses**, which is banned in Russia. He was sentenced to six years in prison.



**Aydinov Sergey Vladimirovich**  
(Айдинов Сергей Владимирович)

Prosecutor of the Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don of the Russian Federation)

Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 612203441590

According to the materials of the activists and the materials of the Southern District Military Court, Rostov-on-Don - the prosecutor, the accuser in the case of political prisoners **Oleg Prykhodko**, who was sentenced to 5 years in a strict regime colony with 1 year in prison (03.03.2021) and the prosecutor in the case of **Oleksandr Sizikov**, who is completely blind and disabled and sentenced to 17 years in prison.



**Artykbaev Nikolay Maksatovich**  
(Артыкбаев Николай Максатович)

Was born on July 1, 1991 in Simferopol district, Crimea

Senior operational officer of the "FSB of the Russian Federation of Crimea"

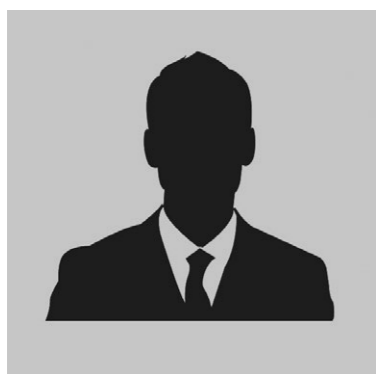
Identification number of the taxpayer 3341919151

Place of residence: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Simferopol district, village Perovo, Prigorodnaya St., 3A

Personal number: B-015512

While in the position of senior operational officer of the "FSB of the Russian Federation of Crimea", he testified against the members of the Bakhchisaray group "Hizb ut-Tahrir case": **Tymur Ibrahimov, Marlen Asanov, Memet Belyalov, Seyran Saliev, Server Zekiryaev and Ernes Ametov.**

Former employee of the Security Service of Ukraine who began to cooperate with the occupation authorities. Engaged in investigative listening to the participants in the case and fabricated evidence against them in the mosque of Bakhchysarai city.

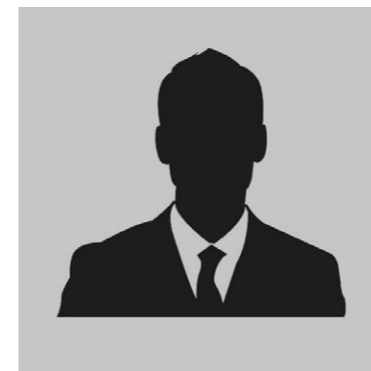


**Astapov Vladislav Sergeevich**  
(Астапов Владислав Сергеевич)

Since 14.06.2016 - head of the Federal State Institution "Penal Colony No. 44 of the Main Department of the Federal Penitentiary Service in the Kemerovo Region", Belovo, Russian Federation

Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 420508455636

As the head of the Penal Colony No. 44 in the Kemerovo region (Belovo town, Russian Federation), Vladislav Astapov is responsible for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical assistance, and cases of non-provision of medical assistance in the case of Ukrainian political prisoner **Ivan Yatskin**, who was sentenced to 11 years in a strict-regime prison with a one-year limit. After his illegal imprisonment, Ivan was tortured, taken outside without clothes and shoes at minus 14 degrees. He got frostbite on his feet and now constantly feel pain, he did not receive treatment.

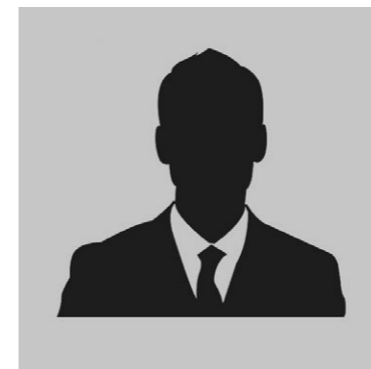


**Bagautdinov Ruslan Salytmyanovich**  
(Багаутдинов Руслан Салимьянович)

Since March 19, 2021, the head of the Federal fiscal institution "Penal colony No. 16 of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Republic of Bashkortostan"

Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 020301570102

As the head of the penal colony, he is responsible for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical aid, cases of non-provision of medical assistance in the case of Crimean human rights defender **Emir-Usein Kuku**, against whom a case was fabricated and he was sentenced to 12 years in prison.

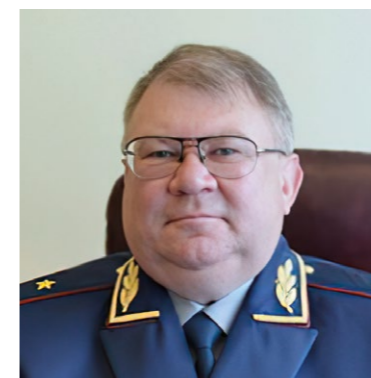


**Balaksheev Anatolii Anatolyevich**  
(Балакшеев Анатолий Анатольевич)

In the period from 01.25.2021 till 01.24.2023 - the head of the Federal State Institution "Investigative Detention Center No. 1 of the Main Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service in Rostov Region"

Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 616303678582

As the head of Pre-trial Detention Centre No. 1 in the Rostov region, Anatolii Balaksheev is responsible for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical aid, cases of non-provision of medical assistance of political prisoners: **Oleg Prykhodko, Azamat Eyupov, Rustem Murasov, Rustem Tairov, Vilen Temeryanov, Oleg Fedorov, Seyran Hairedinov.**



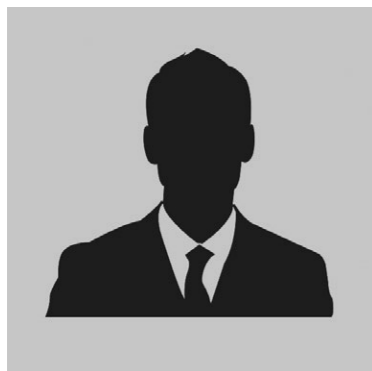
**Bulgakov Vadim Viktorovich**  
(Булгаков Вадим Викторович)

Born on January 30, 1969 in Simferopol

Head of the "Federal Penitentiary Service of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol"

Taxpayer identification number 2523214611

As the head of the "Federal Penitentiary Service of the Republic of Crimea" and the city of Sevastopol, he is responsible for cases of politically motivated persecution, torture, and non-provision of medical assistance of illegally persecuted Ukrainian citizens, in particular citizen journalist **Iryna Danylovych** and other political prisoners.



**Vasilchuk Nikolai Yurievich**  
(Васильчук Николай Юрьевич)

Born on October 25, 1974

Judge of the North Caucasus District Military Court in Rostov-on-Don

Passport No. 6004 0185525

As a judge of the North Caucasus District Military Court, he issued illegal decisions in the case of the "Yalta group" of Hizb ut-Tahrir: **Muslim Aliyev, Inver Bekirov, Vadym Siruk, Arsen Jeparov, Emir-Usein Kuku, Refat Alimov.**

By decree of the President of Ukraine dated 15.05.2017 No. 176/2018, sanctions are applied to M. Yu. Vasilchuk indefinitely (No. 927 of Appendix 1).



**Vlasov Vitalii Olegovich** (Власов Виталий Олегович)

Born on July 5, 1986 in the city of Shymanovsky, Amur region of the Russian Federation

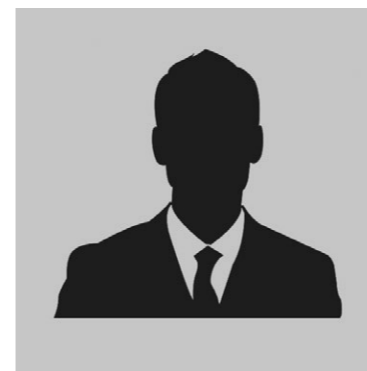
Senior investigator of the so-called investigative department of the "FSB of Russia for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol"

Passport No. 100008449

In March 2021, employees of the Russian FSB and the Ministry of Internal Affairs illegally detained Radio Liberty freelance journalist **Vladyslav Yesypenko** in Simferopol city.

Vitalii Vlasov made a report that explosive components were removed from the journalist's car. Yesypenko was accused of having connections with Ukrainian special services. The detainee was repeatedly beaten and tortured with electric current. By torture, the Russians tried to get Yesypenko to confess to the illegal manufacture of explosives.

Vlasov is also investigating the so-called "Hizb ut-Tahrir case" of the "Second Simferopol group". On June 6, 2020, he petitioned the "Supreme Court of Crimea" to extend the preventive measure against **Eskender Suleimanov**, the accused in the case, who was imprisoned later for 15 years (March 18, 2022).



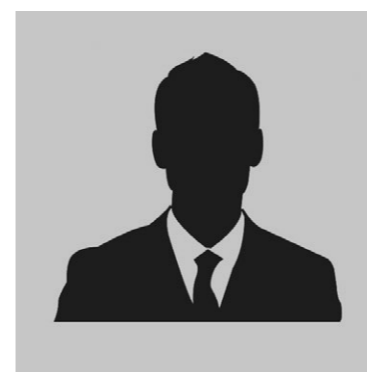
**Vlashyn Ruslan Damirovych**  
(Влашин Руслан Дамирович)

In the period from 05.28.2021 till 02.28.2023, he held the position of head of the Federal fiscal institution "Penal Colony No. 2 of the Administration of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Republic of Bashkortostan"

Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 027409563840

As the head of the penal colony, Ruslan Vlashyn is responsible for improper detention conditions, non-provision of medical assistance for political prisoners and other crimes against them.

In particular, regarding the citizen of Ukraine, Crimean tatar **Teymur Abdullayev**, who was detained for an unreasonably long period of time in the penal isolation cell of the colony. **Teymur Abdullayev** is a lawyer and taekwondo coach, who was illegally detained in Crimea and sentenced to 16.5 years of imprisonment on a fabricated case of terrorism.



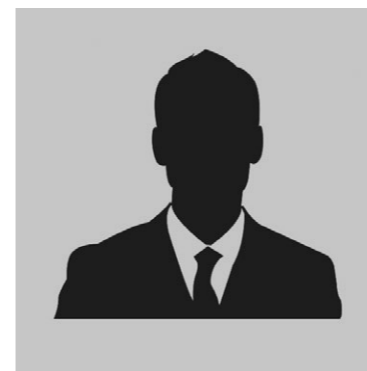
**Galiev Rishat Rashatovych**  
(Галиев Ришат Рашитович)

In the period from 09.08.2017 to 28.05.2021, the head of the Federal fiscal institution "Penal Colony No. 2 of the Administration of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Republic of Bashkortostan"

Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 027410918311

As the head of the penal colony, Rishat Galiev is responsible for improper detention conditions, non-provision of medical assistance for political prisoners and other crimes against them.

In particular, regarding the citizen of Ukraine, Crimean tatar **Teymur Abdullayev**, who was detained for an unreasonably long period of time in the penal isolation cell of the colony. **Teymur Abdullayev** is a lawyer and taekwondo coach, who was illegally detained in Crimea and sentenced to 16.5 years of imprisonment on a fabricated case of terrorism.






**Grishin Sergey Vladimirovich**  
(Гришин Сергей Владимирович)

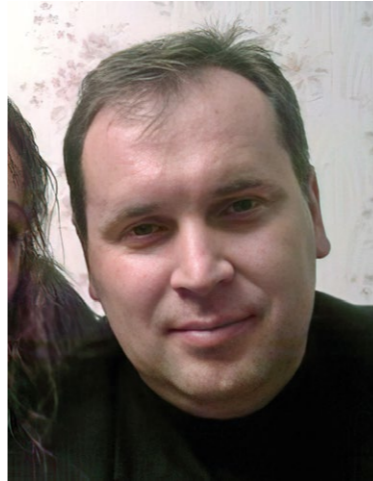

Born in 1974

Judge of the Southern District Military Court, Rostov-on-Don

Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 503204767854

As a judge of the Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don) on March 22, 2022, he issued an unjust verdict in the case of the "**Third Simferopol group**" Hizb ut-Tahrir, which includes two citizens of Ukraine - **Teimur Yalkabov** who was illegally sentenced to 17 years, and **Lenur Seydametov**, sentenced to 13 years.

	<p><b>Eroshenko Nikolay Nikolaevich</b> (Ерошенко Николай Николаевич)</p> <p>Since 03.22.2023, the head of the Federal State Medical and Preventive Institution "Interregional Tuberculosis Hospital No. 19 of the Main Department of the Federal Penitentiary Service in the Rostov Region"</p> <p>Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 615146715367</p>	<p>As the head of a medical institution, <b>Nikolay Eroshenko</b> is responsible for the failure to provide proper medical care in a prison medical institution to the illegally convicted citizen of Ukraine, political prisoner <b>Dzhemil Hafarov</b>, who died in early 2023 in a Russian prison.</p>
	<p><b>Eroshkin Mikhail Sergeevich</b> (Ерошкин Михаил Сергеевич)</p> <p>Since 27.11.2018 he has been the head of the Federal State Institution "Investigative Detention Center No. 1 of the Office of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Krasnodar Territory"</p> <p>Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 150301095089</p>	<p>As the head of the pre-trial detention centre, Eroshkin Mykhailo bears personal responsibility for the improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical aid, cases of ill-treatment and other crimes against the politically imprisoned citizen of Ukraine <b>Galyna Dovhopola</b> - 65-year-old woman, resident of Bakhchisaray city, who was sentenced on March 24, 2021 to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict regime colony on the fabricated article of "treason" (Article 275 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation).</p>
	<p><b>Zhydyk Alexander Sergeevich</b> (Жидик Александр Сергеевич)</p> <p>Since 06.09.2023 - Head of the Federal Treasury Institution "Penal Colony No. 4 of the Department of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Saratov Region"</p> <p>Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 644504104431</p>	<p>As the head of the penal colony, Alexander Zhydyk is responsible for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical aid, cases of ill-treatment and other crimes against the illegally imprisoned citizen of Ukraine, <b>Volodymyr Yakymenko</b> - a volunteer from the Crimea who was sentenced to 15.5 years in prison on a fabricated case of alleged drug smuggling.</p>

	<p><b>Viktor Ivanovich Zinkov</b> (Зиньков Виктор Иванович)</p> <p>Born on April 9, 1970 in Kamin-Kashirskiy, Volyn region</p> <p>Judge of the so-called "Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"</p> <p>Taxpayer identification number 2566617332</p>	<p>While in the position of judge of the "Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea", Viktor Zinkov announced a guilty verdict against the deputy chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatars <b>Nariman Dzhelial</b>, sentencing him to 17 years of imprisonment in a high-security prison, a fine of 700 thousand rubles and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom of movement.</p> <p>He also made court decisions in the cases of political prisoners <b>Volodymyr Yakymenko, Asan Akhtemov, Aziz Akhtemov</b>.</p> <p>By decree of the President of Ukraine dated 11.06.2023 No. 321/2023, sanctions are applied to V. I. Zinkov for a period of 5 years (No. 28 of the Appendix).</p>
	<p><b>Zubairov Rizvan Abdulaevich</b> (Зубаиров Ризван Абдулаевич)</p> <p>Born on July 18, 1979</p> <p>Judge of the Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don city)</p> <p>Passport No. 3914864377 issued on April 10, 2015</p>	<p>While on the position of a judge of the Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don city of Russia) on March 22, 2022, as part of a panel of judges (R. Saprunov, R. Zubairov, S. Grishin), he rendered an unjust verdict in the case of the "<b>Third Simferopol Group</b>" of <b>Hizb ut-Tahrir (Vladlen Abdulkadyrov, Bilyal Adilov, Farkhod Bazarov, Rustem Sheikhaliev)</b>.</p> <p>By Decree of the President of Ukraine dated 11.06.2023 No. 321/2023 for a period of 5 years to R.A. Zubairov. sanctions were applied (No. 40 of the Appendix).</p>





**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)

Passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation 0301282005

Registration address - Krasnodar, str. Zipovskaya (Russian - Zipovskaya), 16, quarter 27

On July 15, 2021, judge Elena Kaporina upheld the judgment of the court of the first instance delivered to **Halyna Dovichopola** (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).

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).



**Karchevskaya/Bilosorochka Oksana Viktorovna** (Карчевская/Билосорочка Оксана Викторовна)

Born on March 4, 1989 in Yevpatoria, Crimea

By Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 779 dated 10.12.2020, she was appointed as a judge of the "Kyiv District Court of Simferopol"

Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 911002874053

Passport of the Russian Federation No. 3918 356324

While in the position of the judge of the "Kyiv District Court of Simferopol" on April 20, 2023, Oksana Karchevskaya/ Bylosorochka sentenced Crimean tatar **Appaz Kur-tamet**, abducted in July 2022 from the administrative border with the Kherson region, to 7 years in a strict regime colony, with the first year in prison on the charge of "financing an armed formation".

On June 10, 2022, judge Karchevskaya/ Bylosorochka handed down a guilty verdict under Article 208, part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("participation in an illegal armed formation") to **Oleksiy Volodymyrovych Makarov**. He was sentenced to 8 years in prison.

She also made unjust decisions in the case of **Iryna Danylovych**.

By Decree of the President of Ukraine dated 11.06.2023 No. 321/2023, sanctions were applied to the person for a period of 5 years (No. 171 of the Appendix).



**Kosov Vladimir Viktorovich** (Косов Владимир Викторович)

Since 28.02.2023, the head of the Federal State Institution "Penal Colony No. 2 of the Office of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Republic of Bashkortostan"

Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 026306707601

As the head of the penal colony, Vladimir Kosov is responsible for improper detention conditions, non-provision of medical assistance for political prisoners and other crimes against them.

In particular, regarding the citizen of Ukraine, Crimean tatar **Teymur Abdullayev**, who was detained for an unreasonably long period of time in the penal isolation cell of the colony. Teymur Abdullayev is a lawyer and taekwondo coach, who was illegally detained in Crimea and sentenced to 16.5 years of imprisonment on a fabricated case of terrorism.

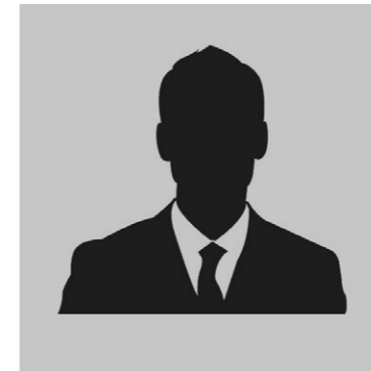


**Kostin Viktor Vladimirovich** (Костин Виктор Владимирович)

Since 19.06.2023 the head of the Federal fiscal institution "Prison No. 2 of the Office of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Volodymyr District"

Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 332910325202

As the head of the prison, Viktor Kostin is responsible for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical aid, cases of ill-treatment of political prisoners and other crimes against them, in particular against the citizen of Ukraine **Oleh Prykhodko**, who was sentenced to 5 years in a strict regime colony with 1 year of detention in prison.



**Krapko Viktor Viktorovich** (Крапко Виктор Викторович)

Born on January 22, 1989

Judge of the "Kyiv District Court of Simferopol"




Passport series and number RF 94 14 406353

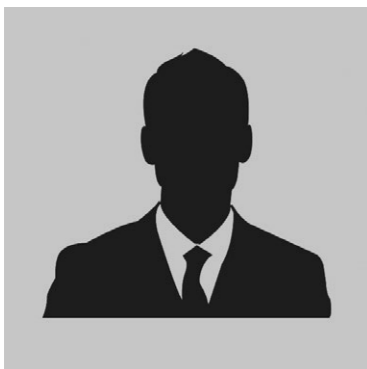
Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 910216135361

Address: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Simferopol, str. Heroes of Stalingrad 19, sq. 9

While serving as a judge of the "Kyiv District Court of Simferopol" Viktor Krapko issued illegal court decisions regarding deprivation of liberty in fabricated criminal cases against citizens of Ukraine - Deputy Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatars **Nariman Dzhelial**, sentenced to 17 years in prison and Radio Liberty journalist **Vladyslav Yesypenko** sentenced to 5 years.

	<p><b>Kulinskaya Natalya Vladimirovna</b> (Кулинская Наталья Владимировна) Born on May 20, 1975 Judge of the "Feodosia City Court" in occupied Crimea Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 2753318485</p>	<p>On 28.12.2022, Judge Nataliya Kulinskaya sentenced a citizen journalist <b>Iryna Danylovych</b> to 7 years in prison in the colony of the general regime with 50,000 rubles fine.</p> <p>The Office of the General Prosecutor of Ukraine investigates the activity of a judge on the grounds of committing a criminal offense provided for in Part 1 of Article 111 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (treason).</p> <p>By decree of the President of Ukraine dated 11.06.2023 No. 321/2023, sanctions are applied to N. V. Kulinska for a period of 5 years (No. 61 of the Appendix).</p>
	<p><b>Lazarenko Pavel Sergeevich</b> (Лазаренко Павел Сергеевич) Since 15.12.2020, head of Pre-trial Detention Centre No. 1 in Simferopol city Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 616807514350</p>	<p>As the head of Pre-trial Detention Centre No. 1 in Simferopol, Pavel Lazarenko is responsible for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical aid, cases of ill-treatment and other crimes against political prisoners, in particular for the detention of <b>Dzhemily Hafarov</b>, who died in prison in 2023 due to failure to provide medical aid.</p>
	<p><b>Larin Yevgeniy Alexandrovich</b> (Ларин Евгений Александрович) Born on November 3, 1979 Since 25.07.2023, in the position of head of the Federal State Institution "Prison No. 2 of the Main Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Krasnodar Territory" Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 244702545324</p>	<p>As the head of the prison, Yevgeniy Larin bears personal responsibility for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical care, cases of ill-treatment and other crimes against illegally convicted citizens of Ukraine, in particular, in relation to political prisoner <b>Arsen Abkhairov</b> who was sentenced to 13 years with the first 2 years to be served in Russian prison.</p>

	<p><b>Mykhailiuk Leonid Vladimirovich</b> (Михайлюк Леонид Владимирович) Born on June 8, 1963 in Kaliningrad city of the Russian Federation Since November 2018, on the position of the head of the "Department of the FSB of the Russian Federation for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol" Identification number of the taxpayer 590202804358</p>	<p>According to his position as the head of the "FSB Directorate in Crimea", he is responsible for politically motivated prosecutions and fabrication of criminal cases in the temporarily occupied territory of the temporary occupied Crimea, in particular in the case of journalist <b>Iryna Danylovych</b>.</p> <p>By decree of the President of Ukraine dated January 21, 2022 No. 20/2022, sanctions were applied to L. V. Mykhailiuk for a period of 5 years (No. 7 of the Appendix).</p> <p>Also, sanctions have already been applied by the EU, the USA and Switzerland.</p>
	<p><b>Musaev Andrey Ravilyevich</b> (Мусаев Андрей Равильевич) Since 01.24.2023, the head of the Federal State Institution "Investigative Isolator No. 1 of the Main Department of the Federal Penitentiary Service in the Rostov Region" (pre-trial detention centre) Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 080301383534</p>	<p>As the head of the pre-trial detention centre, he bears personal responsibility for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical aid, cases of cruel and inhumane treatment in fabricated cases against Ukrainian citizens: <b>Oleh Prykhodko, Azamat Eyupov, Rustem Murasov, Seyran Haireidinov</b>.</p>
	<p><b>Nosov Dmitrii Vladimirovich</b> (Носов Дмитрий Владимирович) Since 09.06.2023 to 25.07.2023 - head of the Federal State Institution "Prison No. 2 of the Main Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Krasnodar Territory" in Russia Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 244702573258</p>	<p>As the head of the prison, Dmitrii Nosov bears personal responsibility for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical care, cases of ill-treatment and other crimes against illegally convicted citizens of Ukraine, in particular, in relation to political prisoner <b>Arsen Abkhairov</b> who was sentenced to 13 years with the first 2 years to be served in Russian prison.</p>

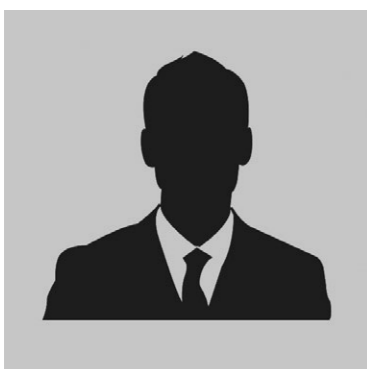


**Pavlenko Pavel Vladimirovich**  
(Павленко Павел Владимирович)

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)

Taxpayer identification number 360203340190

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 centre.

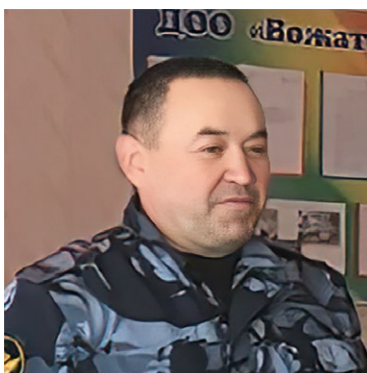


**Pereverzev Yury Anatolyevich**  
(Переверзев Юрий Анатольевич)

Since 09.09.2022 to 09.06.2023 - head of the Federal State Institution "Prison No. 2 of the Main Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Krasnodar Territory" in Russia

Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 244700931557

As the head of the prison, Yury Pereverzev bears personal responsibility for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical care, cases of ill-treatment and other crimes against illegally convicted citizens of Ukraine, in particular, in relation to political prisoner **Arsen Abkhairov** who was sentenced to 13 years with the first 2 years to be served in Russian prison.

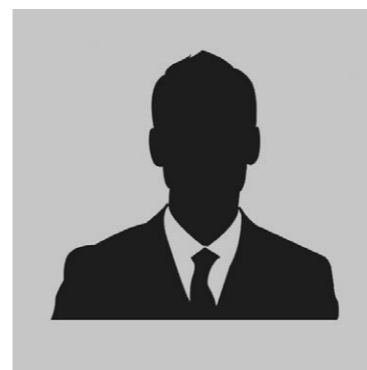


**Rushanov Zainulla Vainullovykh**  
(Рушанов Зайнулла Вайнуллович)

In the period from 20.10.2021 to 09.06.2023 - the head of the Federal Treasury Institution "Penal Colony No. 4 of the Department of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Saratov Region"

Identification number of the taxpayer of the Russian Federation 641702402770

As the head of the penal colony, Zainulla Rushanov is responsible for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical aid, cases of ill-treatment and other crimes against the illegally imprisoned citizen of Ukraine, **Volodymyr Yakymenko** - a volunteer from the Crimea who was sentenced to 15.5 years in prison on a fabricated case of alleged drug smuggling.



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

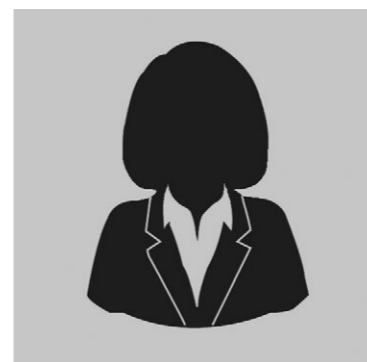
In the period from 11.03.2021 to 01.12.2022, he held the position of head of the "Federal State Institution "Investigative Detention Centre No. 1 of the Office of the Federal Penitentiary Service for the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol" (Pre-trial Detention Centre No. 1, Simferopol city)

Taxpayer identification number 290600985909

While serving as the head of the pre-trial detention centre in Simferopol city, Petr Sinyukov bears personal responsibility for improper detention conditions, failure to provide medical care, obstruction of political prisoners' contacts with lawyers, and other violations.

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

Petr Sinyukov is involved in the death cases of **Dzhemil Hafarov**, **Kostiantyn Shyrinh** and other political prisoners.



**Tsoraeva / Chesnokova / Agafonova Yuliya Nikolaevna**  
(Цораева/Чеснокова/Агафонова Юлия Николаевна)

Born on November 9, 1983

Judge of "Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea", appointed on the position by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 22.04.2020 No. 279

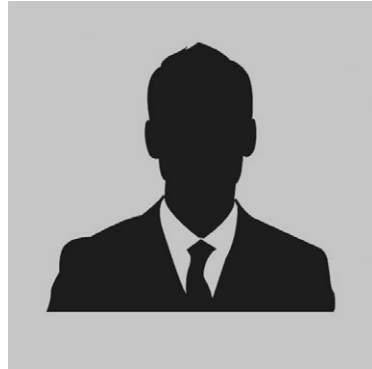
Taxpayer identification number 3062809003

On the position of a judge of the "Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea", she is personally responsible for issuing unjust court decisions in the case of political persecution of **Iryna Danylovych**, **Vladyslav Yesyenko**, **Tymur Yalkabov**, **Lenur Seydametov**, and **Vadim Bektemirov**.

On September 4, 2020, judge Julia Tsoraeva rejected the appeal in the case of **Vadym Bektemirov**.

07.09.2022 Yuliya Tsoraeva did not satisfy the appeal of the defense of citizen journalist **Iryna Danylovych** and refused house arrest for the duration of the court investigation.

By decree of the President of Ukraine dated 11.06.2023 No. 321/2023, sanctions are applied to Tsoraeva for a period of 5 years (No. 165 of the Appendix).



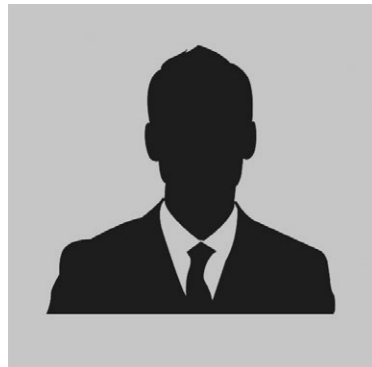
**Kharchenko Viktor Alekseevich**  
(Харченко Виктор Алексеевич)

Since January 17, 2023, holds the position of acting head of "Federal State Institution "Pre-trial Detention Centre No. 1" of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service in the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol"

As of July 1, 2022, he probably held the position of deputy head of Penal Colony No. 2 (Kerch city of Crimea), head of the security department.

While in the position of the head of the pre-trial detention centre, 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 citizen journalist **Iryna Danylovych**.



**Shubin Andrey Yuryevich**  
(Шубин Андрей Юрьевич)

Since 23.04.2021, he has been the head of Pre-trial Detention Centre No. 2 in Moscow of the Russian Federation

Taxpayer identification number 222502756466

As the head of the Pre-trial Detention Centre No. 2 in Moscow, Andrey Shubin bears personal responsibility for improper conditions of detention, failure to provide medical aid, cases of ill-treatment and other crimes against illegally convicted citizens of Ukraine, in particular, in relation to political prisoner **Kostiantyn Shyrinh**, who died due to failure to provide medical aid.

