



**PRISONERS
OF THE KREMLIN,**

OR



**THE TEST
OF RUSSIA**



240

— YEARS —

IN TOTAL ALL PRISONERS
HAVE BEEN SENTENCED



"Ukrainian Subversives"

1st Wave

2nd Wave

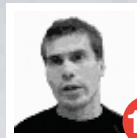
3rd Wave



Yevhen Panov



Andriy Zakhtey



Redwan Suleymanov **1,8 years**



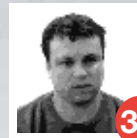
Volodymyr Prysych



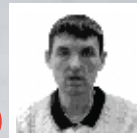
Oleksiy Bessarabov



Volodymyr Dudka



Oleksiy Stohniy **3,6 year**



Hlib Shabliy

Cases of Crimean Tatars

The Yalta Case



Emir-Usain Kuku



Vadym Siruk



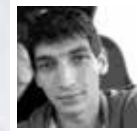
Enver Bekirov



Muslim Aliyev



Arsen Jepparov



Refat Alimov

The Tabligi Jamaat Case



Zevri Abseitov



Rustem Abiltarov



Ramsey Memetov



Enver Mamutov



Teymur Abdullaev



Uzeur Abdullaev



Aider Saledinov



Emil Dzhemedenov



Rustem Ismailov

The Simferopol Case

The Tabligi Jamaat Case



Arsen Kurbedinov



Renat Suleymanov



Taliat Abdurakhmanov



Seyran Mustafaev *

The February 26 Case



Ali Asanov *



Mustafa Dehermanjee *

The New Bakhchysarai Case



Suleiman Asanov



Timur Ibragimov



Server Zekeryaev



Seyran Saliyev



Memet Belyalov



Ernest Ametov

The Journalist's Case



Mykola Semena **2,6 years of conditional sentence**

The Activist's Case



Volodymyr Balukh **3,7 years**

The Euromaidan Activists Case

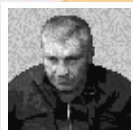


Mykola Shyptur **9 years**

Cases whose political motivation is being checked



Hennadiy Lymeshko



Dmytro Dolhopolov



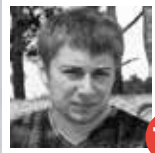
Anna Sukhonosova

TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED CRIMEA :

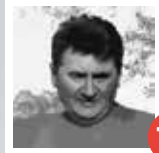
AT LEAST 39 PRISONERS

* under all-day home arrest

«Spy Cases»



Valentyn Vyhivskiy
(Kirovo-Chepetsk)
11 years



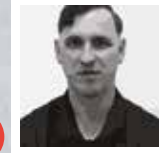
Viktor Shur
(Brjansk)
12 years



Oleh Sentsov
(Labyntnahi)
20 years



Oleksandr Kolchenko
(Kopeisk)
10 years



Oleksiy Chirnyi
(Unknown whereabouts)
7 years

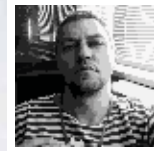
«Persecution of Journalists»



Roman Sushchenko
(Moscow)



Mykola Karpyuk
(Vladimir)
22,6 years



Stanislav Klykh
(Verkhniouralsk)
20 years



Serhiy Lytvinov
(Bataisk)
8,6 years

«The Chechen Case»

«Chastisers» Case

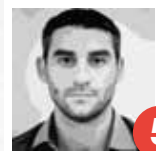
Spy Case



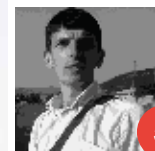
Volodymyr Prysych
(Krasnodar)
3 years



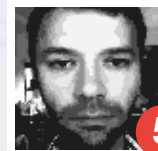
Ruslan Zeytullaev
(Salavat)
15 years



Ferat Sayfullaev
(Omutninsk)
5 years



Rustem Vaitov
(Kurhan)
5 years



Nuri Primov
(Republic of Mari El)
5 years

The Sevastopol Case

"Euromaidanivtsi"



Oleksandr Kostenko
(Kirovo-Chepetsk)
3,6 years



Andriy Kolomiets
(Krasnodar Territory)
10 years



Mykola Dadeu
(Krasnodar)



Oleksiy Syzonovych
(Rostov-on-Don)
12 years

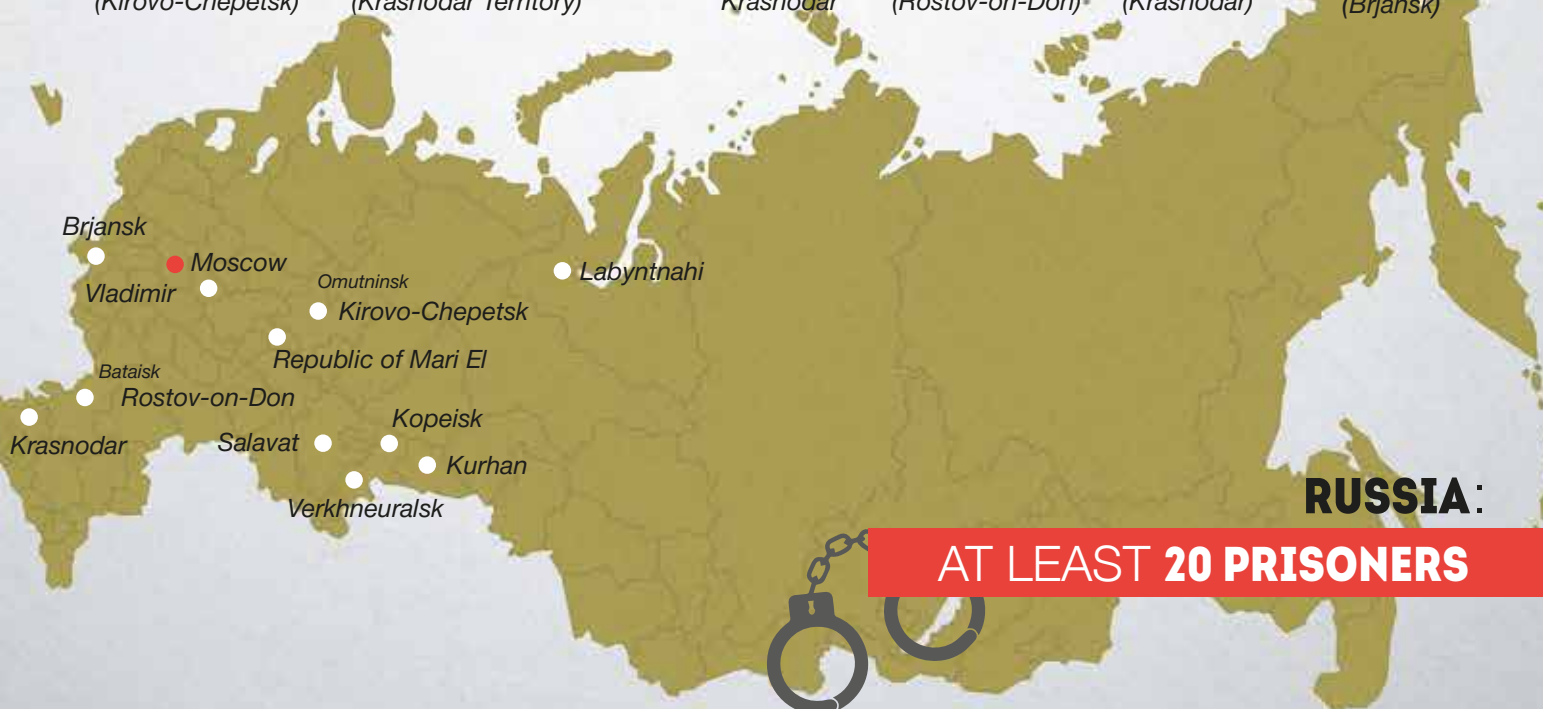


Pavlo Hryb
(Krasnodar)



Oleksandr Shumkov
(Brjansk)

New Cases



As of mid-October 2017, at least 58 Ukrainian citizens are being kept under arrest in the territory of Russia and occupied Crimea for political reasons.

These are people of different nationalities, religions, professions and political views. Journalists, activists, farmers, miners, directors, teachers and students are among them. Most of them are active in the social and political life and openly express their position, some of them just turned up not at the right time and not at the right place.

32

of them are
Crimean Tatars

21 out of **58**

have already been sentenced
in occupational Crimean
and / or Russian courts

1.5 - 22.5

years of deprivation of freedom

During 2017, there have been at least 18 new detentions, which, according to the human rights community, have signs of political persecution. Such arrests mostly take place in Crimea.

The Investigation Committee and the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation are persecuting «the Kremlin's prisoners» for fabricated charges in common criminal cases, as well as the application of so-called anti-extremist and anti-terrorist legislation, the purpose of which in this case is to prosecute all dissenting persons. For example, one can be sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment for stating publicly that Crimea is Ukraine.

The allegations used by Russian and occupational investigative bodies -- the Investigative Committee and the Federal Security Service -- range from common criminal ones to purely political such as convicting of making a public statement about the occupation of Crimea by Russia. Usually, however, this means the use of so-called anti-extremist and anti-terrorist legislation by Russia.

In fact, those people are hostages. And cases against them are used by Russia mainly for propaganda campaigns and discrediting Ukraine.

The presence of «the Kremlin's prisoners,» as human rights activists call them, in places of deprivation of freedom in Russia and Crimea is characterized by gross violation of their rights.

● ● ● BEATINGS, CRUEL TREATMENT AND TORTURE OF «THE KREMLIN'S PRISONERS»

Many of the detainees are subject to pressure, both physical and psychological, especially at the early stages of the investigation, when the law enforcement tries to make them confess to their guilt.

At least 12 people, as they and their lawyers say, were subjected to cruel torture.

The occupational authorities and the authorities of the Russian Federation refuse to investigate those tortures, practically admitting their involvement in those violations.

As often as not, methods of illegal physical influence include beatings, electric current, and strangulation. Among the psychological ones are threats to relatives, assurances that «Ukraine has rejected you», pressure and humiliation of dignity in various forms.

Since Russian or occupational authorities are trying to conceal the victims of torture, it is rarely possible to document the relevant traces on the body. But in the cases of Stanislav Klich, Renat Paralamov, Yevhen Panov and Oleksandr Kostenko, the defence has evidence which indicate that those persons have been tortured.

In most cases, the names of those who committed beatings and torture remain unknown. They also cannot be recognized because security officials, as a rule, put on balaclavas for such a «delicate work».

● ● ● VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL

In all cases of «the Kremlin's prisoners,» the right to a fair trial is violated one way or another. Such violations point out the illegal politically motivated persecution.

In its October 2017 resolution, the European Parliament listed 47 names, calling them «de facto political prisoners.»

Відверта фальсифікація матеріалів справи Brutal falsification of case files -- even making up names of victims, straw witnesses unconvincing witnesses to the search and unconvincing affiants, the evidence base manipulation and fake evidence planting, the unequal approach to assessing arguments of the defense and the prosecution...-- these are «normal methods» of Russian justice.

In general, the court and the prosecutor's office act together as the prosecution.

There is by definition no independent justice in annexed Crimea due to the very terms of occupation.

Crimean «courts» also resort to retrospective application of the law -- they investigate and sentence in connection with events that had taken place before Crimea was occupied.

In spite of the prohibition to the occupant to apply its own criminal law in occupied territories, established in international humanitarian law, it is exactly what Russia resorts to in Crimea, for example, by holding people criminally responsible for membership in organizations not prohibited in Ukraine.

● ● ● LIMITED RIGHT TO PROTECTION AND PROSECUTION OF LAWYERS AND HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS

In the cases of «the Kremlin's prisoners» there is a systematic practice of limiting the right to protection as well as lawyers' access to defendants.

In general, few independent lawyers

are the last bastion of protection for the Kremlin's prisoners; their role can hardly be overestimated, and that is why some of them are being persecuted in connection with their activities.



ILLEGAL RELOCATION FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY OF CRIMEA TO THE TERRITORY OF THE OCCUPYING STATE

This large-scale offense, which can be qualified as a war crime, has been lasting in Crimea since the occupation.

The process of relocating convicted Ukrainian citizens from Crimean places of deprivation of freedom to Russian ones is not voluntary but is violently carried out.

Some prisoners protest against such relocation by causing injuries to themselves, but such forms of protest are ignored by Russia. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, it is about several hundred people; according to human rights defenders, this figure amounts to several thousands. Owing

to the agreement between the Ukrainian and Russian Human Rights Commissioners in early 2017, 16 convicted Ukrainian citizens were transferred from Crimea to the mainland to serve the sentence for the first time in three years of occupation.

After being convicted, Ukrainian prisoners are usually taken to Siberia or Trans-Ural. Despite the fact that the practice of the European Court of Human Rights prescribes detaining a convict as close as possible to his or her place of residence, when it comes to political cases, the Russian authorities do the exact opposite – they send prisoners thousands of miles away from their homes.

2



«The February 26 Case»

Ali Asanov
Mustafa Dehermanjee

2



«Spy Cases»

Valentyn Vyhivskiy
Viktor Shur

1



«Chastisers»

Serhiy Lytvinov

3



“Euromaidan Activists”

Andriy Kolomiets
Oleksandr Kostenko
Mykola Shyptur

1



«Ukrainian Activist»

Volodymyr Balukh

3



«The Crimean Case»

Oleh Sentsov
Oleksandr Kolchenko
Oleksiy Chirnyi

9



«Ukrainian Subversives»

Yevhen Panov
Andriy Zakhtey
Redwan Suleymanov
Volodymyr Prysych
Dmytro Shtyblykov
Oleksiy Bessarabov
Volodymyr Dudka
Oleksiy Stohniy
Hlib Shabliiy

19



«The Hizb ut-Tahrir Case»

Rustem Vaitov
Nuri (Yuriy) Primov
Ruslan Zeytullaev
Ferat Sayfullaev
Muslim Aliyev
Vadym Siruk
Emir-Usain Kuku

Enver Bekirov
Refat Alimov
Arsen Jepparov
Teymur Abdullaev
Rustem Ismailov
Uzeur Abdullaev
Aider Saledinov

Emil Dzhemedenov
Zevri Abseitov
Ramsey Memetov
Rustem Abiltarov
Enver Mamutov

2



«The Chechen Case»

Mykola Karpyuk
Stanislav Klykh

3



Cases whose political motivation is being checked

Hennadiy Lymeshko
Dmytro Dolhopolov
Anna Sukhonosova

14



New Cases

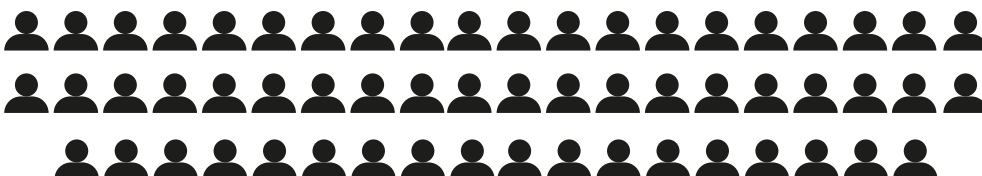
Pavlo Hryb
Oleksandr Shumkov
Oleksiy Syzonovych
Mykola Dadeu

The Case of «Tablihi Jamaat»
Seyran Mustafaev
Taliat Abdurakhmanov
Renat Suleymanov
Arsen Kurbedinov

«The Hizb ut-Tahrir Case»
Marlene (Suleiman) Asanov
Seyran Saliyev
Timur Ibragimov
Server Zekeryaev
Memet Belyalov
Ernest Ametov

Total: 2+2+2+1+3+1+3+9+19+2 = 44 + 14

58



«THE FEBRUARY 26 CASE»

The history of the case

The illegal politically motivated persecution by the Russian-controlled Crimean occupying authorities of representatives of the Crimean Tatar people for participating in peaceful meetings on 26 February 2014 in the city of Simferopol (Crimea) in support of the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

Prosecution by the Russian Federation only of the participants of the «pro-Ukrainian» meeting among representatives of the Crimean Tatar people, as well as the lack of jurisdiction and legal grounds in Russia for investigating the events of February 26, according to both international law and the national legislation, attest to the unjustified and politically motivated criminal prosecution of the accused.

Involants:

Ali Asanov, Mustafa Dehermanjee



Ali Asanov

Date of birth	07.07.1982
Place of residence	v. Urozhaine, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Activist of the Crimean Tatar national movement
Date of detention	15.04.2015
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 212 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Participation in mass disturbances»)

He is under house arrest, threatened with an imprisonment for up to 8 years

Political prisoner:

«I'm frightened by the FSB with a long term; they say, if you continue keeping silence, we will give you 20 years and take you six thousand kilometers away. But I know that they will not do anything to me and to all of us if Allah does not wish it. I am ready to die for us, Muslims, for our people, so that no one else would be touched.»

Akhmet Asanov Ali Asanov's father:

«He was asked to testify against Chyigoz. They said, 'Give false testimonies -- we will liberate you. But, of course, he refused. Because how to live with it then -- if you pour scorn over an innocent person? ... How will you look in his eyes?»



Address for writing letters:

22/14 Sedovtsev Street, Kyiv 01014. Representation of the Mejlis



Mustafa Dehermanjee

Date of birth	22.05.1989
Place of residence	v. Hrushivka, Sudak region the Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Activist of the Crimean Tatar national movement
Accusation	07.05.2015
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 212 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Participation in mass disturbances»)

.....

**He is under house arrest, threatened with an
imprisonment for up to 8 years.**

.....

Political prisoner

“The investigation tells me, ‘Confess to your guilt and you’ll go home.’ I consider it to be a pressure on me. Another moment: They say that I will be able to hide, allegedly go to Ukraine. The investigator exerted pressure on me, and demanded that I confess the guilt and slander Akhmet Chyigoz. Of course, I refused to do it.”

Bekir Dehermanjee, father of Mustafa Dehermanjee:

«Some of those involved in “the February 26 clash», according to their relatives, are asked to testify against Akhmet Chyigoz (the Deputy Head of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people, who the investigation considers is the mastermind of the mass disturbances on 26 February 2014) in exchange for freedom.

But Mustafa refused to give evidence, firstly, because my son does not know Chyigoz. Perhaps he saw him on TV or somewhere else, but he did not talk to him. In the indictment, they indicated that Mustafa was in league with Chyigoz ... They wrote such nonsense that one can hardly take it in...!”



Address for writing letters:

22/14 Sedovtsev Street, Kyiv 01014. Representation of the Mejlis

«SPY CASES»

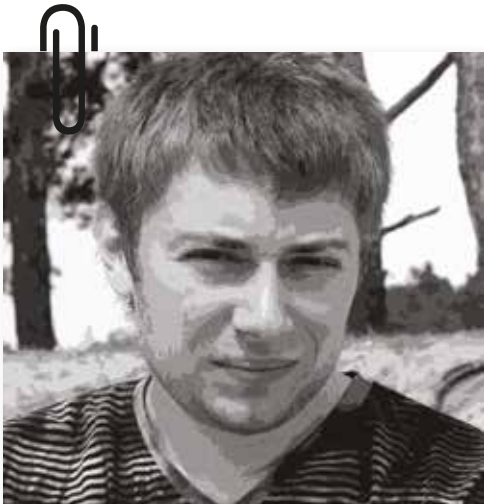
The history of the cases

Since the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, there has been an increasing tendency to use the «spy article» (article 276 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) against Ukrainian citizens, as well as articles on high treason (article 275 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) against Russian citizens who openly express their support for Ukraine. Among the recent «spy cases» are the cases of the Russian citizen Victor Shur, who has a Ukrainian residence permit, as well as the Ukrainian citizen Valentyn Vyhivskiy. Shur was secretly detained while travelling outside Ukraine's mainland whereas Vyhivskiy was on a trip to the city of Simferopol. After being

detained, they were taken to the Lefortovo pretrial detention center in Moscow (de facto FSB SIZO). What their cases have in similar is the accusation of espionage in favor of Ukraine and an attempt to convey secret information to the Ukrainian security services. Both also were deprived of the right to an independent lawyer and consular protection. The analysis of these cases is significantly complicated due to the lack of information, since all of them are classified, and the case files are secret even for close relatives.

Involants:

Valentyn Vyhivskiy, Viktor Shur



Valentyn Vyhivskiy

Date of birth	03.08.1983
Place of residence	Kyiv, Ukraine
Activity	Businessman
Date of detention	18.09.2014
Date of detention	Article 276 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Espionage»)

11 years in high security prison

Political prisoner:

«It is very and very right that Ukraine has chosen something absolutely different, and values the person, a civilized vector of its movement! In modern Russia, we have absolutely nothing to take and copy! If they want to live here under the modern Stalin's regime, this is their choice, let them live! But, the Ukrainians do not and will not live like this, and all those Putin's armies and tanks will change just nothing in the choice of our people! The Ukrainians are a people not to be easily frightened or scared, which we have more than once learned by experience! It is fruitless to approach us from a position of strength, to intimidate and to make war in our country, thoughtlessly killing our young boys. They will suffer total defeat confronting our nation and our strive for freedom and common human values!»

Ilia Novikov, lawyer:

- When I took Valentyn Vyhivskyi's case, I had a secret hope that he was really engaged in espionage. The fact is that secret services do not betray their agents, and if Vyhivsky worked for the SBU or intelligence, it would do everything to liberate him. However, unfortunately, he is not a spy. This is clearly stated in the open part of the sentence (my client's criminal case is a secret one, but some papers do not contain state secrets, so I can speak about them). It is written there that the accused spied for himself!

 Address for writing letters:

FKU IK-11 UFSIN of Russia in Kirovskaya oblast v. Utrobino, Kirovskaya oblast, Russia, 613040



Victor Shur

Date of birth	10.03.1957
Place of residence	Chernihiv, Ukraine
Activity	Businessman, jeweler, collector
Date of detention	09.12.2014
Accusation	Article 275 of the CC of the Russian Federation ("High treason")

12 years in high security prison

Information of the MFA:

«The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine expresses its strong protest at the inhuman treatment by the Russian authorities of the illegally convicted Russian citizen Viktor Shur and the refusal of the Russian side to ensure the access of the Ukrainian consul to him.»

 Address for writing Letters:

241021, Bryansk, 30, Komarova Street, FKU IK-1 UFSIN of Russia of Bryanskaya oblast, party 2

«PERSECUTION OF JOURNALISTS»

The history of the case

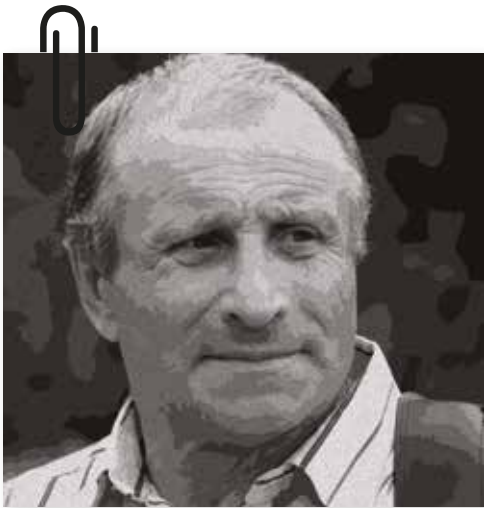
As regards Mykola Semena, the criminal case was initiated on suspicion of appeals to violate the territorial integrity of Russia.

He is being persecuted for an article where he expressed disagreement with the annexation of Crimea. The investigation prohibited the journalist from leaving Crimea.

Semena's defence, the International and European Federations of Journalists, as well as the Office of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, called on Russia's FSB to release the journalist from Crimea for medical treatment.

Involvant:

Mykola Semena



Mykola Semena

Date of birth	1950
Place of residence	Simferopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Journalist
Date of detention	29.04.2016
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 280.1 of THE CC of the Russian Federation («Public calls for action aimed at violation of the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation»)

Sentenced conditionally to 2 years and 6 months, prohibited to conduct public activities for a period of three years. Obligated to be checked by the Federal Penitentiary Service twice a month.

Political prisoner:

«I state that I have never had 'political hostility to the Russian Federation,' as well as anti-Russian sentiment,» the defendant said. «In no Ukrainian or European publication, do I have an article that could be called anti-Russian. Yes, I have articles criticizing the policies of the government, separate sectors of the economy, individual representatives of the government and not only of Russia but also of Ukraine, but criticism is not only the right but also the duty of the media and this is not the reason to be accused of 'political hostility'.»

Volodymyr Prytula, «Crimea.Reality» project leader:

«He did not want to go, saying that the Crimea is his land. His relatives, friends, children, and house are there. He stayed, retired, wrote on culture.»



Address for writing letters:

9-G Baseina Street, Office 25, Kyiv 01004, The Center for Civil Liberties

The history of the case

Roman Sushchenko arrived in Moscow from Paris on personal business. His relatives had not known about his detention for two days until Russian human rights activists identified the journalist at the Moscow pretrial detention center «Lefortovo», where they came to routinely check the conditions for the detainment of the arrested. At that time, according to the Russian Federal Security Service, Roman was already secretly arrested for two months by the Lefortovo Court of Moscow.

The Russian Federal Security Service considers Roman Sushchenko to be a career officer of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine holding the rank of colonel. The journalist is being accused of espionage (article 276 of the CC of the Russian Federation).

Official Kyiv calls these accusations a fake and demands that Moscow immediately release the journalist.

Involvant:

Roman Sushchenko



Roman Sushchenko

Date of birth	09.02.1957
Place of residence	Paris, France
Activity	Journalist, correspondent for the Ukrinform news agency in France
Date of detention	30.09.2016
Accusation	Art. 276 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Espionage»)

Arrested

Political prisoner:

«I understand that my arrest pursues quite specific political goals, which you (addressing Petro Poroshenko) as a leader of the Ukrainian nation, and I, its ordinary citizen and journalist, are well aware of. My professional and civil duty, morality and corporate ethics do not allow cooperation with the system and accept its offers.»

Petro Poroshenko, President of Ukraine:

«I was very touched by the strong position of the strong man, the strong man, the strong Ukrainian.»



Address for writing letters:

111020, FKU SIZO #2 FSIN of Russia, Moscow, 5, Lefortovsky Val.

«CHASTISERS»

The history of the case

The case files on «chastisers» in the Russian Federation involve 68,387 witnesses, 17,792 victims and 65 accused, including Arsen Avakov (Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine), Igor Kolomoisky (Ukrainian businessman, former Head of the Dnipropetrovsk regional administration) and others from the highest political and military leadership of Ukraine.

Also, in addition to well-known politicians and servicemen, Nadiia Savchenko and Serhiy Lytvinov were included in this list. Lytvinov's case became an instrument of Russian propaganda, which tried to justify the illegal invasion of Russia and the unleashing of hostilities in Eastern Ukraine.

Involvant:

Serhiy Lytvinov

Serhiy Lytvinov



Date of birth 09.03.1983

Place of residence v. Komyshe Stanichno-Luhanskyi region of Luhansk oblast, Ukraine

Activity Farmer

Date of detention 21.08.2014

Accusation

Part 3 of art. 162 of the CC of the Russian Federation (robbery)

Part 2 of art. 105 of the CC of the Russian Federation (killing of two or more persons) – subsequently lifted

Part 1 of art. 356 of the CC of the Russian Federation (the use of prohibited means and methods of warfare) – subsequently lifted

8 years and 6 months in high security prison

Mariia Tomak, human rights defender:

«The accusations of terrible war crimes leveled against Serhiy Lytvinov have been lifted. Robbery appeared. But this is not that big deal which involved thirty allegedly shot men, eight raped women, and a twelve-year-old girl. All this turned out to be fake; the investigating committee is taking a leaf from the book of LifeNews. What is peculiar is that, when making up such political cases against our citizens, the Kremlin is using just them in its fight against us.»



Address for writing letters:

346880, Rostovskaya oblast, Bataisk city, 356, Gorkogo Street IK -15

"EUROMAIDANIVTSI" ("EUROMAIDAN ACTIVISTS")

The history of the case

The Euromaidan case fits into the campaign of persecuting pro-Ukrainian activists, which started in Crimea after it "joined" Russia in March 2014. Human rights defenders find it absurd that citizens of Ukraine are being prosecuted for «so-called crimes» committed in Ukraine by the Russian authorities and according to Russian legislation.

Involants:

Andriy Kolomiets, Oleksandr Kostenko, Mykola Shyptur



Andriy Kolomiets

Date of birth	08.05.1993
Place of residence	v. Viktorivka, Kyiv oblast, Ukraine. He had a temporary registration in Russia in the v. Burshtynovi of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic of Russian Federation.
Activity	Activist of Maydan
Date of detention	15 May 2015

Accusation

Part 3 of art. 30; subparagraphs «a», «b», «e», «k» of part 2 of art. 105 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Attempted murder on the grounds of political and ideological hatred»)
Part 2 of art. 228 of the CC of the Russian Federation ("Drug possession")

10 years in high security prison

Political prisoner:

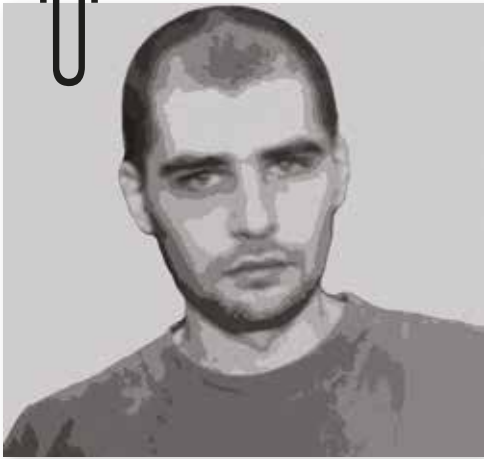
«With those tortures, they forced me to confess to my participation in extremist Ukrainian organizations in Kyiv in 2014 during an attempted murder of the police officers of the Berkut battalion of Ukraine's Interior Ministry of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.»

Olha Skrypnyk, human rights defender:

«The occupational authorities systematically persecute Ukrainian patriots: Crimean Tatars, Euromaidan participant Yurii Kostenko, director Oleh Sentsov, and public activist Oleksandr Kolchenko. All of them were born in Crimea. Andriy Kolomiets became the first native from another region of Ukraine who stood before a show trial staged by the occupants.»

Address for writing letters:

350039, 58, Kalinina Street, Krasnodar FKU IK-14 UFSIN of Russia in Krasnodarskyi Krai, Kolomiets Andriy Volodymyrovych, born in 1993.



Oleksandr Kostenko

Date of birth	10.03.1986
Place of residence	Simferopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Policeman (until 2014), Euromaidan activist, founder of the charitable fund «Ukrainian Crimea. Return»
Date of detention	15.04.2015

Accusation

Paragraph «b» of part 2 of art.115 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Intended bodily harm on the grounds of ideological hatred or hostility»)

Part 1 of art. 222 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Illegal possession and carrying of firearms and ammunition»).

In fact, he was accused of allegedly throwing a stone at an officer of Berkut, a special unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, during the protests in Kyiv.

3 years and 6 months in the general regime penal colony

Dmytro Sotnikov, lawyer:

«Kostenko was noticeable - during the revolution he became the deputy commandant of the KSCA. Sasha worked hard, and participated in various meetings. That is, he was, firstly, an informed person, and secondly, what is called «in the mind.» Probably, it is then when the security service drew their attention to him ... Later, after being arrested, Kostenko was tortured by former officers of the Crimean Security Service of Ukraine, now FSB officers Tishenin and Shambazov.»

 **Address for writing letters:**

613049, Kirovskaya oblast, Kirovo-Chepetsk, 16 Ovrazhnaya Street, FKU IK-5 UFSIN of Russia in Kirovskaya oblast



Mykola Shyptur

Date of birth	26.05.1978
Place of residence	Ivano Frankivsk, Ukraine
Activity	He was an active participant of the events at Maydan in 2014, came to Crimea for reasons of solidarity, and took part in a meeting on the day of the 200th anniversary of Taras Shevchenko.
Date of detention	09.03.2014

Accusation

Part 3 of art. 30 and subparagraph «B» and «F» of part 2 of art. 105 of the CC of the Russian Federation (attempted murder in connection with the execution by the given person of his/her duty or performance of a public duty committed in a socially dangerous way).

.....
9 years in high security prison
.....

Edem Semedliaev , a lawyer:

«On Mykola's body there are still scars from a stun gun. In addition to the fact policemen tortured Mykola, they offered him a choice: «Either you sign confessions or we return you to the 'self-defense,' and nobody knows what they will do to you.» Shyptur was forced to testify against himself. Given those testimonies, the court pronounced an unjustifiably severe sentence.»

 **Address for writing letters:**

9-G Baseina Street, office 25, Kyiv 01004, The Center of Public Freedom

«UKRAINIAN ACTIVIST»

The history of the case

After Crimea was occupied by the Russian Federation, the farmer Volodymyr Balukh repeatedly expressed in public his disagreement with the inclusion of Crimea into Russia.

As a sign of protest, he put the state flag of Ukraine on the roof of his house in Crimea.

FSB officers beat him and sentenced him to 320 hours of compulsory labor.

Later, Volodymyr Balukh once again put the Ukrainian flag on the roof of his house. After that, the FSB «found», but actually planted, cartridges and dynamite in his house.

Involvant:

Volodymyr Balukh



Volodymyr Balukh

Date of birth	08.02.1971
Place of residence	the village of Serebrianka, Rozdolnenskyi region, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Farmer
Date of detention	06.03.2014 – first detention 08.12.2016 – detained in new criminal proceedings

Accusation

case №1 Art. 319 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Disrespect for case №2

Part 1 of art. 222 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Illegal acquisition and possession of ammunition») Part 1 of art.222.1 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, possession, transportation or carrying of explosives or explosive devices»)

3.7 years in the general regime penal colony, a fine of 10 thousand rubles

Political prisoner:

«If, God forbid, at some point people will forget about such words as freedom, dignity and honor, then this world will cease to exist. And as long as there are those people, the world will exist.»

Iryna Herashchenko, First Deputy Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

«Shouting ‘Glory to Ukraine!’ and wearing an embroidered shirt in peaceful Kyiv and Lviv is not the same as drawing ‘Glory to Ukraine!’ on a wall of occupied Donetsk and posting the flag in FSB officers-stuffed Crimea. Dear Mr. Balukh, I dream of seeing you in person and shaking your hand...»



Address for writing letters:

The Crimean Human Rights Group. mailbox 159, Kyiv-135, Ukraine

«THE CRIMEAN CASE»

The history of the case

The involvants of the case were accused of crimes that the Russian court regarded as «terrorist acts»: setting fire to the door of the Crimean office of the United Russia party, as well as plotting to blow up a monument to Lenin and the Eternal Light memorial in Simferopol.

All the detainees were subjected to illegal methods of investigation.

In particular, Oleksiy Chirniy was forced into an asylum, Oleksandr Kolchenko was subjected to cruel physical force, and Oleh Sentsov became a victim of inhuman tortures.

Involvants:

Oleh Sentsov, Oleksandr Kolchenko, Oleksiy Chirniy



Oleh Sentsov

Date of birth	13.07.1976
Place of residence	Simferopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Director
Date of detention	11.05.2014
Accusation	

Part 1 of art. 205.4 («Organization of a terrorist community»)

Paragraph «a» of part 2, paragraph «a» of part 2 of art. 205 («A terrorist act committed by an organized group»)

Part 1 of art. 30, paragraph «A» of part 2 of art. 205 («Preparation for a terrorist act»)

Part 3 of art. 30, part 3 of art. 222 («Attempted illegal acquisition of weapons and explosives»)

Part 3 of art. 222 («Illegal acquisition and possession of weapons and explosives») of the CC of the Russian Federation

20 years in high security prison

Political prisoner:

«We are limited here in prison, and not even with freedom - this can't be taken, but with the fact that we can do just little for the country here. More precisely, we can do only one thing - to keep up. Do not try to rescue us at all costs – this won't make the victory closer, but yes, use us as a weapon against the enemy. Remember that we are not your weakness. If we are destined to become nails in the tyrant's coffin, then I would like to be such a nail. Just know that this nail will not bend.»

Oksana Pokalchuk, Director of Amnesty International in Ukraine:

«Only unindifference and active participation of people can help Oleh Sentsov and Oleksandr Kolchenko. After all, their condemnation is flagrant injustice, and being in prison is a test on the brink of human capabilities.»



Address for writing letters:

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Oleksandr Kolchenko

Date of birth	26.11.1989
Place of residence	Simferopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Public activist
Date of detention	16.05.2014

Accusation

Part 2 of art. 205.4 («Participation in a terrorist community»),
Paragraph «A» of part 2 of art. 205 («A terrorist act committed by an
organized group») of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation

10 years in high security prison

Political prisoner:

«Of course, what I lack the most is freedom of communication with relatives and friends. I feel upset not even about the work but the team in which I worked. I'm not used to being inactive - I've always worked, and I liked my work in the printing industry. I'm thankful to everyone who writes to me to the SIZO. This is a great joy and moral support. And I am missing Crimea a lot.»

Maksym Butkevych, human rights defender:

«The occupation of Crimea broke his life: on May 16 Sasha, known among his comrades as 'Tundra,' was arrested in Simferopol by the Russia's FSB and accused of participating in the subversive and terrorist group Right Sector, and was soon taken to Moscow. Despite the absurdity of the accusations, numerous violations during the investigation and constant attempts to impose Russian citizenship, he, like Oleh Sentsov, did not collaborate with the investigation, and remains imprisoned.»



Address for writing letters:

456612, Russia, Cheliabinskaya oblast, Kopeisk city 20, Kemerovskaya Street



Oleksiy Chirniy

Date of birth	21.03.1981
Place of residence	Simferopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Historian, lecturer at the Department of Military History of the Simferopol Institute of Culture
Date of detention	8.05.2014

Accusation

Part 2 of art. 205.4 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Participation in a terrorist community»)
Part 3 of art. 222 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Preparation for a terrorist act»)

7 years in high security prison

Oleksandra Matviychuk, human rights defender:

«One cannot believe the testimony of a person which he or she made under tortures. Should we expect from everyone the same opposition when their lives and health are under full control of Russian intelligence services? It's easy to defend heroes and hold placards for their support. All people who were forced to keep silence in order to survive have the full right to expect protection from Ukraine. In this situation, we must become their voice.»



Address for writing letters:

346519, Rostovskaya oblast, Shahty, 10, Otkrytaya Street

«UKRAINIAN SUBVERSIVES»

The history of the case

On 10 August 2016, Russia's FSB stated that the Russian authorities had prevented «a number of terrorist attacks» on infrastructure facilities in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The FSB accused the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine of masterminding the subversion. In reality, Russian President Putin needed a pretext for refusing to attend a meeting in the Normandy format in China within the framework of the G20 Summit. «The cases of Ukrainian subversives» are gross falsifications, illegal methods of investigation, tortures and psychological pressure. The actions of the

Russian President, given numerous human rights violations committed during the criminal investigation, reveal an extralegal political motivation for the persecution of Ukrainian citizens who have become an instrument of Russian leadership in the information warfare against Ukraine.

The first wave of arrests of Ukrainians in the proceedings took place in August 2016, the second and the third were in November of the same year.

Involants:

Yevhen Panov, Andriy Zakhtey, Redwan Suleymanov, Volodymyr Prisich, Dmytro Shtyblykov, Oleksiy Bessarabov, Volodymyr Dudka, Oleksiy Stohniy, Hlib Shabliiy



Yevhen Panov

Date of birth	06.06.1977
Place of residence	Enerhodar, Zaporizhia oblast, Ukraine
Activity	Motor driver mechanic at the Zaporizka NPP; member of the executive committee of Enerhodar city council; founder of the public organization «Defenders of Ukraine»; volunteer who helps the Ukrainian Army
Date of detention	07.08.2016

Accusation

Part 1 of art. 30; paragraph «a» of part 2 of art. 281 of the CC of the Russian Federation ("Sabotage")

Arrested, facing up to 20 years of imprisonment

Political prisoner:

«The occupying Gestapo forces me to make a deal with the investigation, give false testimony against Ukraine, recognize this nonsense, promising a shorter term, better conditions of detention, further exchange and return to the mainland. For me, this is a deal with conscience. I won't do it even if I have to be in prison for 20 years.»

Petro Poroshenko, President of Ukraine

«The accusation of Ukraine of terrorism in occupied Crimea by the Russian side sounds as senseless and cynical as statements of the Russian leadership about the absence of Russian troops in Donbas. These fantasies are just a pretext for another military threat to Ukraine. This is Russia which has been generously financing and actively supporting terrorism in Ukraine for a long time, having raised it to the level of its state policy.»



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Andriy Zakhatey

Date of birth	03.11.1971
Place of residence	Yevpatoriya, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Taxi driver
Date of detention	07.08.2016
Accusation	Part 1 of art. 30; paragraph «a» of part 2 of art. 281 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Sabotage»)

Arrested, facing up to 20 years of imprisonment

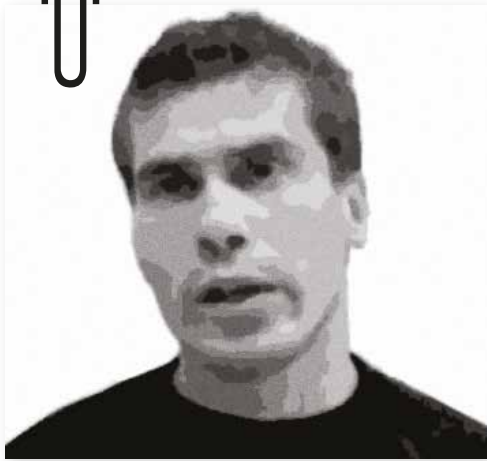
Political prisoner:

«When I was tortured with electricity, I writhed in pain, which led to wounds on my wrists. I was tortured with electricity for two days. First, they fastened terminals to my legs and buttocks, switched the electricity on, and demanded I own up to the crime. I said that I am an ordinary taxi driver and came to the scene of the skirmish because my client had called me, but they would still torture me. Then, the terminals were clinged to my genitals, and because of pain I lost consciousness once or twice.»



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Redwan Suleymanov

Date of birth	11.11.1989
Place of residence	Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine
Activity	Builder
Date of detention	30.07.2016
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 207 of the CC of the Russian Federation («False information about a terrorist act»); FSB's accusations in the media of "sabotage"

1.8 years of imprisonment, a fine of over 3.5 million rubles

Emil Kurtbedinov, lawyer:

"They want to put down losses of Crimean enterprises to Suleymanov."



Address for writing letters:

9-G Baseina Street, office 25, Kyiv 01004, Centre for Civil Liberties



Volodymyr Prisich

Date of birth	1983
Place of residence	Kharkiv city, Ukraine
Activity	Long-haul truck driver
Date of detention	August 2016
Accusation	Accused by the FSB in the media of «sabotage»; part 2 of art. 228 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Drug possession»)

3 years in colony under art. 228, part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation

Political prisoner:

In court, Volodymyr Prisich said that he had been forced to testify against himself on the camera under torture with electricity. An FSB investigator delivered ultimatum to the Ukrainian: "confessing to the guilt in exchange for a telephone call to his wife." At the same time, the lawyer forcibly pressed Volodymyr «to confess to everything and to reach an agreement with the investigation".



Address for writing letters:

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Dmytro Shtyblykov

Date of birth 08.11.1970

Place of residence Sevastopol, Ukraine

Activity

Center for Assistance in the Study of Geopolitical Problems and Euro-Atlantic Cooperation of the Black Sea Region «Nomos» (Sevastopol), Head of the Center's international programs. Journalist, member of the Editorial Board of the magazine «Black Sea Security», published by the Center since 2005.

Date of detention 09.11.2016

Accusation

Part 1 of art. 30; paragraph «a» of part 2 of art. 281 of the CC of the Russian Federation (attempted sabotage carried out by an organized group)

Arrested, facing up to 20 years of imprisonment

Political prisoner:

«Ukrainian-Russian relations have become increasingly threatening recently. ... The theme of the «war with Ukraine» has become popular in the Russian mass media long ago. The impression is that Russians are purposefully preparing for a war with Ukraine «- from an article in the magazine» Black Sea

Dmytro Tymchuk, Coordinator of the Group "Information Resistance"

«To use a public figure for sabotaging is an itself strange task. Shtyblykov, a famous analyst and expert, who runs around the city with a bag full of trotyl and a gun on his neck is the fantastic picture which only the FSB can imagine.»

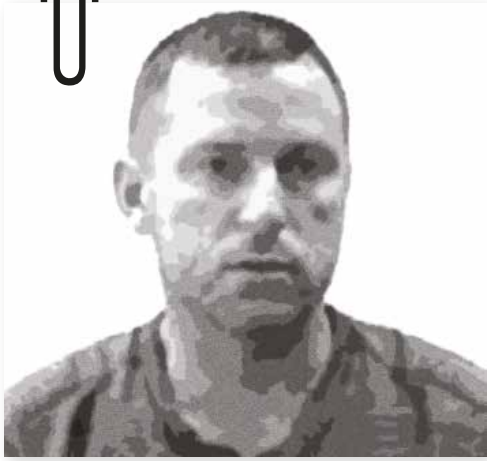
Mykhailo Honchar, President of the Center for Globalistics "Strategy XXI"

NATO center, published an anti-Russian magazine, had a military period in biographies (it is no matter that they were transferred to the reserve from the Armed Forces long ago), carried out public actions of anti-Russian character, led NATO representatives to Sevastopol. In short, the nest of pests, spies, terrorists, saboteurs, enemies of Russia. Therefore, the arrest of Shtyblykov and Bessarabov is the occupants' delayed revenge for the active expert and public position of colleagues in the past. «



Address for writing letters:

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Oleksiy Bessarabov

Date of birth 05.12.1976

Place of residence Sevastopol, Ukraine

Activity

Journalist, member of the Editorial Board of the magazine «Black Sea Security», published by the Center since 2005, also contributed to the publications «Sudohodstvo» ("Shipping") (Odesa), «Glavred»

Date of detention 09.11.2016

Accusation

Part 1 of art. 30; paragraph «a» of part 2 of art. 281 of the CC of the Russian Federation (attempted

Arrested, facing up to 20 years of imprisonment

Political prisoner:

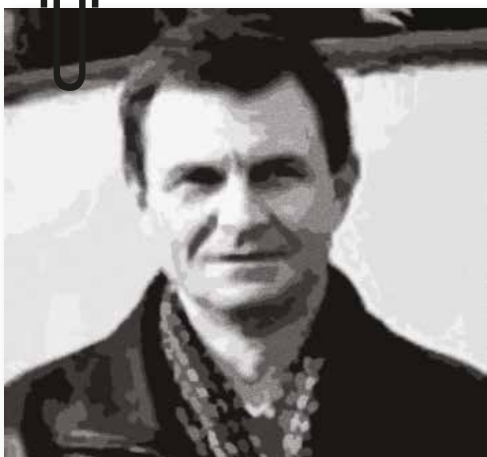
«The desire to preserve its influence in Crimea, the presence of the Black Sea Fleet here and the overall desire to influence the behavior of Ukraine through the Crimean factor forces Moscow to seek new forms of control over the situation in the region. In order to give impetus to and dynamics of «the work for the good of the Motherland» of local pro-Russian organizations, Moscow has increasingly been using the illegal transfer of Crimea and Sevastopol to Ukraine... events in the Caucasus have shown that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a particular state, which, as a matter of fact, borders on the Kremlin, is not an obstacle when it comes to the ambitions to regain the status of a super-state» - from an article in the publication «Glavred», 28 August 2008.

Mykhailo Honchar, President of the Center for Globalistics «Strategy XXI»

«If you are an analyst and journalist, then you are a potential enemy of Russia and your will sooner or later end up in FSB torture chambers» - this is the message that the Kremlin sends to all dissidents in occupied Crimea by the case of Shtyblykov-Bessarabov».

✉ Address for writing letters:

9-G Baseina Street, office 25, Kyiv 01004, Centre for Civil Liberties



Volodymyr Dudka

Date of birth 30.09.1964

Place of residence Sevastopol, Crimea, Ukraine

Activity

Captain II rank, commander of the Ukrainian Navy electronic intelligence ship «Simferopol», operative officer of the Ukrainian Navy, worked as an employee of the Ministry of Emergencies in a specialized mine-lifting detachment for the Inkerman Tunnel, after the annexation has worked at the Ministry for Emergencies of Russian Federation

Date of detention 09.11.2016

Accusation

Art. 30, Part 1 and art. 281, part 2 of the CC of the Russian Federation (attempted sabotage carried out by an organized group)

Arrested, facing from 12 up to 20 years of imprisonment

Political prisoner:

«This case is fabricated and is a complete absurdity. I am not guilty of anything and I shall not confess to the guilt.» «The verdict is a one way ticket!»

Andriy Lysenko, Speaker of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine

«There are many former military personnel in Crimea, and the FSB has no difficulty to find them periodically and to pretend they are ‘subversives’. This is a completely fake story.»



Address for writing letters:

9-G Baseina Street, office 25, Kyiv 01004, Centre for Public Liberties



Oleksiy Stohniy

Date of birth 01.01.1975

Place of residence Sevastopol, Crimea, Ukraine

Activity

Entrepreneur, has a stationery and toys store
Graduated from the Sevastopol Naval Institute named after Nakhimov, served in the Ukrainian Navy.

Date of detention **15.11.2016**

Accusation

FSB's accusations in the media of «sabotage»

Art. 222, part 1; art. 223, part 1 of the CC of the Russian Federation (manufacturing and storage of weapons)

3,6 years in colony

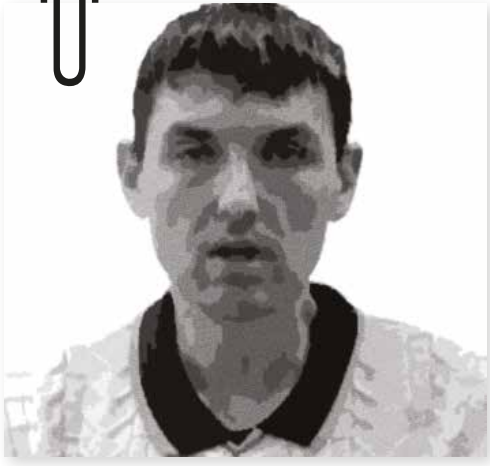
Andriy Lysenko, Speaker of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine

«In reality, the FSB did not detain any subversives since there are none of them in Crimea and Sevastopol. Russian security services are thus trying to show their effectiveness, once again misleading their supreme leadership, people and the international community.»



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Hlib Shabliy

Date of birth	27.04.1975
Place of residence	Sevastopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Entrepreneur
Date of detention	15.11.2016
Accusation	FSB's accusations in the media of «sabotage»

Under arrest

Human rights defenders:

«We call it the case of Ukrainian 'subversives.' All these people were detained in Crimea; all of them are citizens of Ukraine. This is a political case. Russia has to constantly prove that Ukraine represents a threat to it.»



Address for writing letters:

9-G Baseina Street, office 25, Kyiv 01004, Centre of Public Liberties

«CASE HIZB UT-TAHRIR» (THE CRIMEAN MUSLIMS)

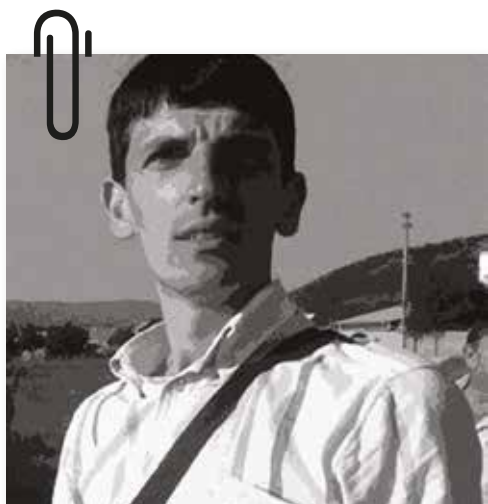
The history of the case

In Ukraine, Hizb ut-Tahrir – an Islamic political movement concerned with religious, political and educational activities – acted freely because, according to the general ideas of Western democracies, it is not a terrorist organization.

However, after Crimea was occupied by the Russian Federation in early 2014, thousands of Crimean Muslims have been under attack. Members of the movement, Crimean Tatars, have been accused of organizing the activities of a terrorist organization.

Involants:

Rustem Vaitov, Nuri (Yuriy) Primov, Ruslan Zeytullaev, Ferat Sayfullaev, Muslim Aliyev, Vadym Siruk, Emir-Usain Kuku, Enver Bekirov, Refat Alimov, Arsen Jepparov, Teymur Abdullaev, Rustem Ismailov, Uzeir Abdullaev, Aider Saledinov, Emil Dzhemadenov,



Rustem Vaitov

Date of birth	27.07.1986
Place of residence	Krestianivka, Pervomaisk region (registered), Sevastopol (in fact) / Baidary (Orlyne)
Activity	Builder
Date of detention	23.01.2015
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

5 years in the general regime penal colony

Abdureshit Dzhapparov, a member of the human rights contact group in the Crimea

«The aim is to intimidate, to make everyone live in fear and despair, and they want to present us as some radical Islamists and terrorists in order to bring us into this form and give us such a color.»



Address for writing letters:

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Nuri (Yuriy) Primov

Date of birth	31.07.1976
Place of residence	Sevastopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Builder
Date of detention	23.01.2015
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

5 years in the general regime penal colour



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Ruslan Zeytullaev

Date of birth	15.06.1985
Place of residence	Sevastopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Builder
Date of detention	23.01.2015
Accusation	Part 1 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Organization of the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

15 years in high security prison

Abdureshit Dzhapparov, a member of the human rights contact group in the Crimea

«These are reprisals against Crimean Muslims and Crimean Tatars. These are measures of intimidation and suppression.»



Address for writing letters:

22/14 Sedovtsev Street, Kyiv 01014. Representation of the Mejlis



Ferat Sayfullaev

Date of birth	21.07.1983
Place of residence	Sevastopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Builder
Date of detention	02.04.2015
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

5 years in the general regime penal colony

Refat Chubarov, chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people:

«Their only 'guilt' is that they are Crimean Tatars, Muslims, devoted to their Motherland, their people and the faith of their parents. Each of them... keeps their courage and dignity.»



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Muslim Aliyev

Date of birth	04.03.1971
Place of residence	Verhnia Kutuzovka, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Activist
Date of detention	11.02.2016
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation Art. 278 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Forcible seizure of power or forcible maintenance of power»)

Under arrest, facing from 15 to 20 years in prison

Citation of the political prisoner:

«I keep stating that suspecting me of carrying out terrorist activities, searching and arresting me are illegal. The court's decision to detain me is regarded by me as moral and psychological pressure.»



Address for writing letters:

22/14 Sedovtsev Street, Kyiv 01014. Representation of the Mejlis



Vadym Siruk

Date of birth 20.02.1989
Place of residence Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine
Date of detention **11.02.2016**

Accusation

Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation
Art. 278 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Forcible seizure of power or forcible maintenance of power»)

Under arrest, facing from 5 to 10 years in prison

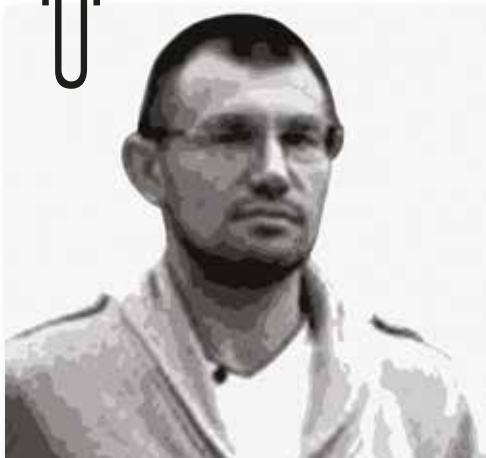
Emil Kurtbedinov, lawyer:

«There were only words of the investigation and assumptions, but no evidence was presented.»



Address for writing letters:

22/14 Sedovtsev Street, Kyiv 01014. Representation of the Mejlis



Emir-Usain Kuku

Date of birth 26.06.1976
Place of residence Koreiz, Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity Human rights defender
Date of detention **11.02.2016**

Accusation

Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation
Art. 278 of the CC of the Russian Federation («Forcible seizure of power or forcible maintenance of power»)

Under arrest, facing from 5 to 10 years in prison

Front Line Defenders:

«Front Line Defenders is outraged by the decision of the Supreme Court of Crimea to extend the term of imprisonment and faulty allegations regarding Emir-Usain Kuku, as there are reasons to believe that they are related solely to his peaceful human rights work of collecting data on human rights violation in Crimea. The Front Line Defenders organization urges the Crimean authorities to release Emir-Usain Kuku immediately and unconditionally.»



Address for writing letters:

22/14 Sedovtsev Street, Kyiv 01014. Representation of the Mejlis



Enver Bekirov

Date of birth 01.01.1963
Place of residence Chervonokamianka, Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity Leader of the local Muslim community
Date of detention **11.02.2016**
Accusation
Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest, facing from 5 to 10 years in prison

Natalia Bekirova, wife of the political prisoner:

About the search in the house: «We were divided: the children were in one room, my husband and I in another. They immediately handcuffed him, showed a search warrant, and said they were looking for weapons, ammunition and literature prohibited in Russia».



Address for writing letters:

22/14 Sedovtsev Street, Kyiv 01014. Representation of the Mejlis



Refat Alimov

Date of birth 28.10.1991
Place of residence Chervonokamianka, Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity Manager
Date of detention **18.04.2016**
Accusation
Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest, facing from 5 to 10 years in prison

Refat Chubarov, Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people:

«It is obvious that the detained Refat Alimov and Arsen Jepparov fall into the ranks of the Crimean Tatars arrested earlier for similar fictitious allegations.»



Address for writing letters:

22/14 Sedovtsev Street, Kyiv 01014. Representation of the Mejlis



Arsen Jepparov

Date of birth	21.01.1991
Place of residence	Chervonokamianka, Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Manager
Date of detention	18.04.2016
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest, facing from 15 to 20 years in prison

Lawyer:

«Jepparov was sent to the punishment cell because they said he had not opened the door to the cell at the request of the pretrial detention center (SIZO) administration. «They have one of the smallest cells in the SIZO. It is even impossible to walk there. If one person stands, another one will not pass, so the door to the cell doesn't open well.»



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Rustem Ismailov

Date of birth	03.09.1984
Place of residence	Simferopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Builder
Date of detention	12.08.1976
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest, facing from 10 to 20 years in prison

Fatma Ismailova, wife of Rustem Ismailov:

«Today, on February 22, my husband Ismailov Rustem and Guzalija's husband, Saledinov Aider, are being taken into a psychiatric hospital in Rosa-Luxemburg Street, Simferopol. We consider these actions on the part of the security forces as the use of punitive medicine.»



Address for writing letters:

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Teymur Abdullaev

Date of birth	27.05.1975
Place of residence	Simferopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Date of detention	12.10.2016
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam»,

Under arrest, facing from 15 years in prison up to life imprisonment

Lawyer:

«All the money, even ten-ruble coins, was taken from Teymur and Uzeyir Abdullayev. Families were left with no money at all. The attorneys' requests to leave at least some money for bread to the children were ignored. Teymur Abdullaev was detained in a particularly brutal way: when someone knocked on the door, he said that he was going to open, and the police operatives broke the door, then struck him with a few bumps despite the lack of resistance, twisted and handcuffed him.»



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Emil Dzhemadenov

Date of birth	19.08.1980
Place of residence	Simferopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Date of detention	12.10.2016
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest, facing from 15 years in prison up to life imprisonment



Address for writing letters:

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Uzeir Abdullaev

Date of birth	30.04.1974
Place of residence	Simferopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Taekwondo coach
Date of detention	12.10.2016
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest, facing from 15 years in prison up to life imprisonment

MFA: «Similar to the previous high-profile cases, the official grounds for their detention were groundless accusations of the terrorist activity. We call on the international partners of Ukraine to intensify pressure on the Russian Federation, demanding to stop persecution and repression on ethnic and religious grounds in temporarily occupied Crimea.»

 **Address for writing letters:**
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Aider Saledinov

Date of birth	21.07.1987
Place of residence	Simferopol, Crimea, Ukraine
Date of detention	12.10.2016
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest, facing from 15 years in prison up to life imprisonment

Abdureshit Dzhapparov, member of the human rights contact group in Crimea

«The morning of 12 October 2016 will be forever remembered in the family of Aider Saledinov. That same morning, at 5:50 a.m., Russian security forces searched their house and arrested Aider.»

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Zevri Abseitov

Date of birth	12.08.1976
Place of residence	Bakhchisaray, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Dentist
Date of detention	12.05.2016
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest, facing from 5 to 10 years in prison

Political prisoner:

According to Zevri, he is not a member of any organization, but professes traditional Islam, and got all the literature exclusively in a mosque.



Address for writing letters:

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Ramsey Memetov

Date of birth	09.09.1966
Place of residence	Bakhchisaray, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Cook in a cafe
Date of detention	12.10.2016
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest, facing from 5 to 10 years in prison

Zair Smedliaev, head of the CEC of the Kurultay of the Crimean Tatar people

«Obviously, in so doing security service agents want to demonstrate the observance of the rights and freedoms to the Ombudsman of the Russian Federation, with these issues discussed yesterday in a meeting with her.»



Address for writing letters:

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Rustem Abiltarov

Date of birth	28.09.1979
Place of residence	Bakhchisaray, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Builder
Date of detention	12.05.2016
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest, facing from 5 to 10 years in prison

The Secretariat-General of the World Congress of Crimean Tatars:

«All these actions have taken the shape of encroachment on human rights, freedom and democratic principles in Crimea. These actions demonstrate the fact that the present regime is even more totalitarian than the period of Stalinism in the USSR or the regime of Hitler



Address for writing letters:

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Enver Mamutov

Date of birth	28.08.1975
Place of residence	Bakhchisaray, Crimea, Ukraine
Activity	Entrepreneur
Date of detention	12.05.2016
Accusation	Art. 205 (organization of the activity of a terrorist organization and participating in it). Suspected of being involvement in the activity of "Hizb ut-Tahrir".

Under arrest

Political prisoner:

I do not see the need to interfere with the investigation, because I am sure of the final verdict...



Address for writing letters:

22/14 Sedovtsev Street, Kyiv 01014. Representation of the Mejlis

«THE CHECHEN CASE»

The history of the case

The Investigation Committee of the Russian Federation accuses the involvants of the case of participating in the 1994-95 armed conflict in Chechnya in the detachments formed from the members of the nationalist organization «Ukrainian National Assembly - Ukrainian National Self-Defense» (UNA-UNSO), which became one of the initiators of creation of the «Right Sector» party after the events on Maidan. UNA-UNSO and the «Right Sector» have been

recognized as extremist and prohibited in Russia since 2014. Mykola Karpyuk and Stanislav Klykh were accused of creating gangs and killing Russian servicemen during the Chechen events twenty years ago.

Klykh and Karpyuk became hostages in a criminal case directed against prominent Ukrainian political prisoners.

Involvants:

Mykola Karpyuk, Stanislav Klykh



Mykola Karpyuk

Date of birth	24.05.1964
Place of residence	Velykyi Zhytyn, Rivne oblast
Activity	Ukrainian public and political figure
Date of detention	17.03.2014

Accusation

Part. 1, 2 of art. 209 of the current CC of the Russian Federation (leading a gang and participating in it); Paragraphs «c», «h», «n» of art. 102 of the CC of the RSFSR, which ceased to be operative in 1996 (murder of two or more persons in connection with the performance of their official duties); Part 2 of art. 15; paragraphs «c», «h», «n» of art. 102 of the CC of the RSFSR (attempted murder of two or more persons in connection with the performance of their official duties)

22,6 years in high security prison

Political prisoner:

“My hands were tied behind my back with shackles. My legs and arms were tied with ropes, handcuffs were removed, and the terminals were attached to the second toe of my right foot and the middle finger of my right hand, and then they began to energize electric current with different durations: for tens of seconds, then for a few moments, then for a while. How long this lasted I do not know. I did not confess to anything because I had not taken part in the fighting”. During such ‘inquiries’ he was often told: ‘You did something’, ‘Then you arrived in Grozny and did this and that,’ ‘There were such people with you as’ and similar accusations.

Yuriy Tyma, former people's deputy of Ukraine, visited Grozny in 1994–1995

In January we arrived in Grozny. Ukraine was represented by Sashko Bilyi. HE stayed there. Neither Karpyuk nor Klikh was in Chechnya either before, during, or after that.



Address for writing letters:

600020, Vladimir city, 67 Bolshaya Nizhegorodskaya Street, FKU T-2



Stanislav Klykh

Date of birth	25.01.1974
Place of residence	Kyiv, Ukraine
Activity	Lecturer at the Kyiv Transport and Economic College
Date of detention	11.08.2014

Accusation

Part. 1, 2 of art. 209 of the current CC of the Russian Federation (leading a gang and participating in it); Paragraphs «c», «h», «n» of art. 102 of the CC of the RSFSR, which ceased to be operative in 1996 (murder of two or more persons in connection with the performance of their official duties);

Part 2 of art. 15; paragraphs «c», «h», «n» of art. 102 of the CC of the RSFSR (attempted murder of two or more persons in connection with the performance of their official duties)

After the sentence was issued, it became known that new proceedings were initiated against Stanislav because of disrespect for the court (art. 297 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation)

20 years in high security prison

Maryna Dubrovina, lawyer:

«He doesn't say that he is given some medicine, but some fears remain. His left leg aches badly, he has wounds from the use of electric current. He walked all the winter in rubber slippers because it was impossible for him to put on normal shoes on his sick feet. And he is still wearing them.»



Address for writing letters:

Russian Federation, Chelyabinskaya oblast, Verhneuralsk, 1, Severnaya Street, FKU PRISON-1

NEW CASES



Pavlo Hryb

Date of birth	01.07.1998
Place of residence	Kyiv, Ukraine
Activity	Student at the National University «Kyiv-Mohyla Academy,» Department of Philosophy
Date of detention	25.08.2017
Accusation	Art. 205 of the CC of the Russian Federation (terrorist act)

Under arrest

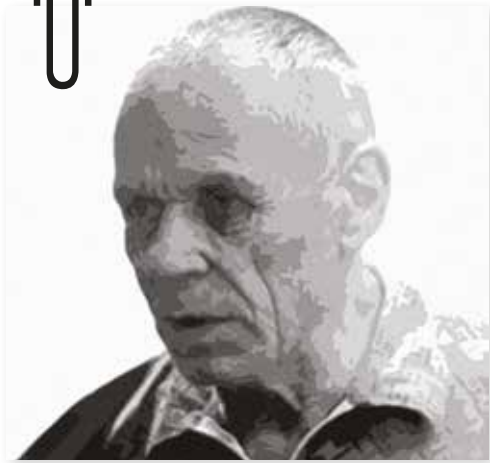
Comment by the MFA of Ukraine::

«The groundless keeping of Hryb under arrest in the Krasnodar SIZO, based on fabricated charges, is another testimony to the political nature of the case. The demonstrative refusal for Ukrainian doctors to examine the state of health of Hryb in pursuance of the judgment by the European Court of Human Rights and antihuman attitude towards him places full responsibility for Hryb's life and health upon the Russian party.»



Address for writing letters:

9-G Baseina Street, office 25, Kyiv 01004, Centre for Public Liberties



Oleksiy Syzonovych

Date of birth	Oleksiy
Place of residence	Luhansk oblast, Ukraine
Activity	Pensioner
Date of detention	2016

Accusation

Part 1 of art. 30, part 2 of art. 205 (preparation of a terrorist act), part 3 of art. 222.1 (illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, possession, transportation or carrying of explosives or explosive devices), part 1 of art. 322 (illegal crossing of the state border of Russia) of the CC of the Russian Federation.

12 years in high security prison

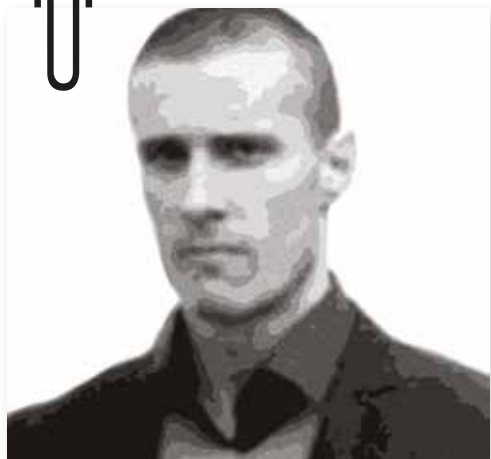
Oleksandr Tverskyi, Russian journalist:

«No witnesses were present at the trial - they all testified via messengers. All witnesses were security service officers of the so-called «LPR» and Russian mercenaries. According to the investigation, after Oleksiy Syzonovych was captured by Luhansk militants, he escaped from them by jumping into the river. The pensioner himself, however, said in court that he couldn't swim. However, the presiding judge, Roman Saprunov, responded in jest: «It sounds like you support active lifestyle at your age.»



Address for writing letters:

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Oleksandr Shumkov

Date of birth	19.09.1989
Place of residence	Kherson, Ukraine
Activity	Former guarder of people's deputy and commander of the Ukrainian
Date of detention	12.10.2016
Accusation	Part 2 of art. 282.2 of the CC of the Russian Federation «participation in extremist organizations»

Under arrest

Larysa Shumkova, mother of Oleksandr Shumkov:

«I don't believe that my son could voluntarily go to Russia. Because, since he was 16, he has been an active participant of the right-wing movement. Taking into consideration his biography, he understood what would be awaiting him in Russia.»



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Mykola Dadeu

Date of birth	31 years old
Place of residence	Mykolaiv, Ukraine
Activity	Ukrainian volunteer and supporter of the Right Sector organization
Date of detention	July 2017

Accusation

Before being detained by the FSB, the prosecutor's office in Mykolaiv initiated criminal proceedings on charges of fraud in the sphere of money transactions, illegal use of documents of a public organization, use of forged documents, fraud and corruption in supplying uniforms to the military personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine
Accusation of the FSB is part 2 of article 282.2 of the CC («Participation in an extremist organization»)

Under arrest; facing 7-12 years in prison

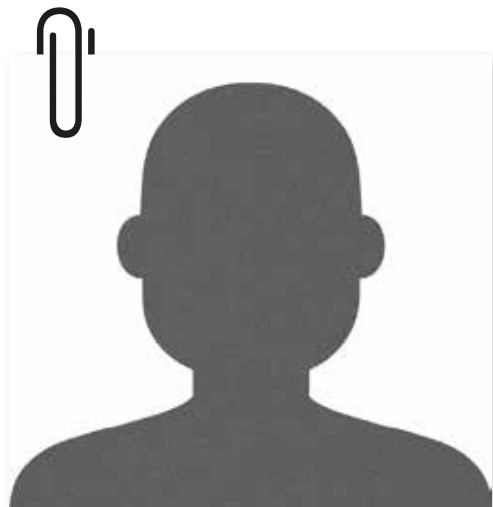


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THE «TABLIHI JAMAAT» CASE

(NEW CASES)



Seyran Mustafaev

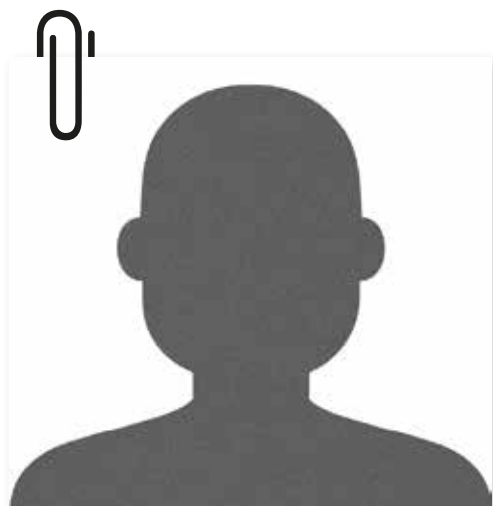
Date of birth 14.12.1964
Place of residence Molodizhnyi, Simferopol district, Crimea, Ukraine
Date of detention **02.10.2017**
Accusation Article 282.1 of the CC of the Russian Federation. Organization of an extremist community

Under arrest



Address for writing letters:

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Taliat Abdurakhmanov

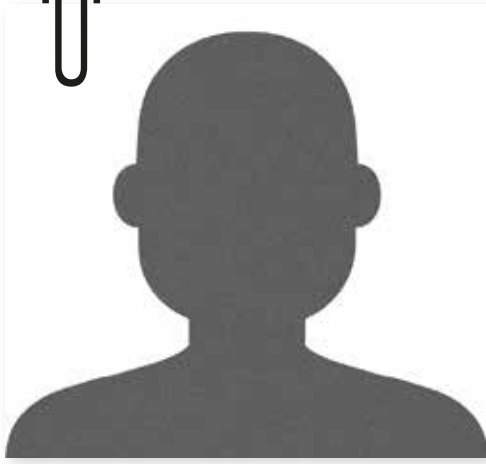
Date of birth 1953
Place of residence Crimea, Ukraine
Date of detention **02.10.2017**
Accusation Article 282.1 of the CC of the Russian Federation. Organization of an extremist community

Under arrest



Address for writing letters:

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Renat Suleymanov

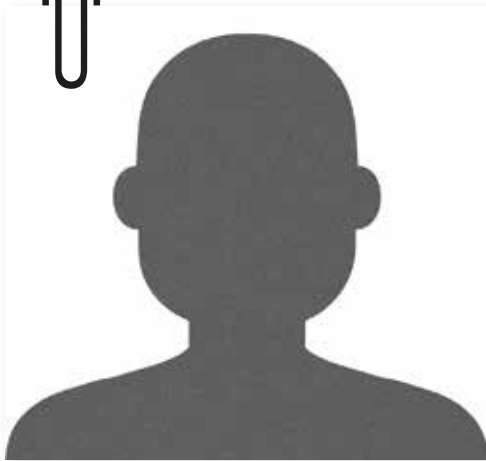
Place of residence Crimea, Ukraine
Date of detention **02.10.2017**
Accusation Article 282.1 of the CC of the
Russian Federation. Organization
of an extremist community

Under arrest



Address for writing letters:

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Arsen Kurbedinov

Place of residence Crimea, Ukraine
Date of detention **02.10.2017**
Accusation Article 282.1 of the CC of the
Russian Federation. Organization
of an extremist community

Under arrest

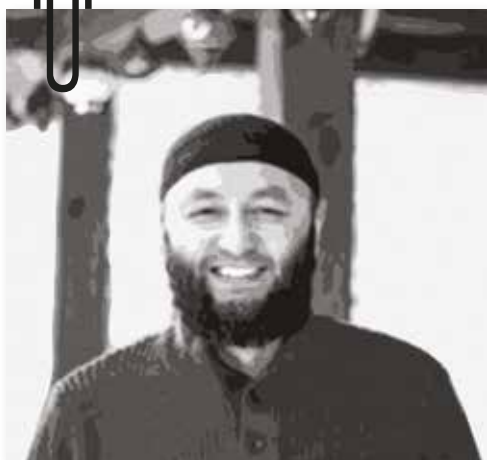


Address for writing letters:

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THE «HIZB UT-TAHRIR» CASE

(NEW CASES)



Marlene (Suleiman) Asanov

Place of residence Bakhchisaray, Crimea, Ukraine

Date of detention **11.10.2017**

Accusation Art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest



Address for writing letters:

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Seyran Saliyev

Place of residence Bakhchisaray, Crimea, Ukraine

Date of detention **11.10.2017**

Accusation Art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest



Address for writing letters:

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Timur Ibrahimov

Place of residence Bakhchisaray, Crimea, Ukraine

Date of detention **11.10.2017**

Accusation Art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest



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Server Zekeryaev

Place of residence Bakhchisaray, Crimea, Ukraine

Date of detention **11.10.2017**

Accusation Art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian Federation

Under arrest



Address for writing letters:

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Memet Belyalov

Place of residence Bakhchisaray The Crimea, Ukraine

Date of detention **11.10.2017**

Accusation Art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») in membership in the organization of the prohibited in Russian Federation «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam»

Under arrest



Address for writing letters:

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Ernest Ametov

Place of residence Bakhchisaray, Crimea, Ukraine

Date of detention **11.10.2017**

Accusation Art. 205.5 of the CC («Participation in the activities of a terrorist organization») regarding membership in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islam», prohibited in the Russian

Under arrest



Address for writing letters:

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CASES WHOSE POLITICAL MOTIVATION IS BEING CHECKED



Hennadiy Lymeshko

Date of birth	29.12.1992
Place of residence	Sakhnovshchina, Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine
Activity	Fought in Eastern Ukraine (2015–2017)
Date of detention	12.08.2017

Accusation

Article 223.1 (“Illegal manufacturing of explosives, illegal manufacturing, processing or repair of explosive devices») of the CC of the Russian Federation

FSB’s accusations in the media of “sabotage»

There is no information regarding the initiation of proceedings under the “sabotage” article

Under arrest

Oleg Slobodian, Speaker of the State Border Guard Service:

«On August 9, Limeshko crossed the administrative border with occupied Crimea. There were no prohibited items on him, including trotyl cartridges. The occupants’ side let him enter the peninsula without problems. Therefore, saying that he is a subversive or a security services agent who had the task of destroying ‘all and everything’ is groundless for the time being.»



Address for writing letters:

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Dmytro Dolhopolov

Date of detention **29.09.2017**

Accusation Art. 275 of the CC of the Russian Federation
(High treason)

Under arrest, facing up to 20 years in prison



Address for writing letters:

9-G Baseina Street, office 25, Kyiv 01004, Centre for Public Liberties



Anna Sukhonosova

Date of detention **29.09.2017**

Accusation Art. 275 of the CC of the Russian Federation
(High treason)

Under arrest, facing up to 20 years in prison



Address for writing letters:

9-G Baseina Street, office 25, Kyiv 01004, Centre for Public Liberties

MANIFESTO

OF THE ASSOCIATION OF RELATIVES OF THE KREMLIN'S POLITICAL PRISONERS

The Association of Relatives of the Kremlin's Political Prisoners is a non-political civil movement that fights for the liberation of all Ukrainians imprisoned in the Russian Federation and occupied Crimea for political reasons and promotes the protection of the rights and freedoms of those categories of persons at the national and international levels.

Our goal is to achieve freedom for all illegally imprisoned captives of Russian political system and to promote their rehabilitation and return to normal life.

Among our tasks are the systemic control of the activities of the Ukrainian State and international partners in dealing with the liberation of Ukrainian political prisoners; the organization of public events to support prisoners; consolidated interaction in initiating actions and activities aimed at protecting the prisoners' rights.

Abduction, mischief-making, illegal arrests of Ukrainians have become a systemic crime of the Russian Federation and Crimean occupational authorities against our citizens. There are more than 61 Ukrainians behind the bars whose cases were fabricated for political reasons. They are victims of the aggressive policy of the leadership of the Russian Federation, which continues to illegally deprive people of their freedom in its territory and in occupied Crimea for political reasons.

Relatives of the imprisoned Ukrainians have the same problems: disorientation in activities; lack of understanding of who to ask for help and what to ask for or require; how to communicate with the authorities, how to actually fight

for the liberation of their families. By acting unsystematically and alone, we disperse the attention of the state power and society to Russia's systemic crimes against Ukrainians. In the struggle for the freedom of loved ones, pinpricks have little prospect to be effective; they are put in the pending tray of the government.

Being confident that in influencing the authorities and the international community to work systematically on the liberation of our relatives, we must act together, as the united force, that will be heard, accounted for and accounted to.

The list of Russia's hostages which the association considers to be political prisoners is being drawn up/extended/changed given the conclusions of authoritative human rights organizations and initiatives such as the Center for Civil Liberties, «Memorial», Amnesty International Ukraine, as well as the official lists of political prisoners recognized by the Ukrainian State.

Realizing that political hostages of the Kremlin cannot be liberated in the course of fair justice because of its absence in the Russian State, we have set ourselves the task of seeking ways for the legal support of the political cases of imprisoned Ukrainians.

The activities of the relatives of the Kremlin's political prisoners will always apply to all prisoners and include support and control of the state mechanism on liberation; communication and cooperation with civil organizations and volunteers that can assist in the realization of the association's tasks.

**THE CLOSEST RELATIVES OF UKRAINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS
IMPRISONED IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION CAN JOIN THE ASSOCIATION**

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION ARE GUIDED BY THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

— **1** —

Coordinated elaboration and implementation of a strategy to protect and support the Kremlin's political prisoners

— **2** —

Priority given to the adoption of systemic initiatives and solutions that are equally beneficial to all community members

— **3** —

Openness, transparency and fairness in making and implementing decisions in favour of all political prisoners of the adopted list

YOU CAN SUPPORT THE ASSOCIATION BY:

Providing information, expert and financial assistance;

Participating in events on disseminating information about the Association's activities, measures to exert pressure on Ukrainian and Russian authorities with a view to liberating political prisoners;

Participating in the monitoring on collecting and analyzing information concerning political prisoners;

Distributing up-to-the minute information about the state of the negotiation process between Ukraine and the Russian Federation regarding the liberation of Ukrainian political prisoners;

Inviting national and international organizations to join partnership and work together if the ultimate goals of such organizations are identical.

