



Омбудсман України
Ombudsman of Ukraine

It all started in Crimea



10 years of human rights violations and arbitrary detention of civilians

#CRIMEAISUKRAINE



10

YEARS

OF WAR OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS!



More than **10 years** have passed since the start of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

It all started in **Crimea** when Russian troops invaded the Ukrainian peninsula on **February 20, 2014**. Russia has violated the norms and principles of international law by occupying the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, as well as certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

On February 24, 2022, the aggression took on a new scale. The Russian army has invaded Ukraine on many fronts. The Armed Forces of Ukraine have already managed to de-occupy certain territories, while in others, the Russian Federation continues to violate human rights on a large scale.

For 10 years, citizens of our country in the temporarily occupied territories, in particular in Crimea, have been arbitrarily detained, falsely accused of crimes and imprisoned, and their civil rights have been violated.

THE SO-CALLED «CASE OF FEBRUARY 26» IN 2014

The rally in Simferopol was the reason for it. February 26, 2014 became the day of Crimea's resistance to the Russian occupation. Thousands of people from all over the peninsula arrived to the building of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea with Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar flags to protect the territorial integrity of their country.

Thereafter, a wave of mass political cases began in Crimea – the occupiers persecuted representatives of the indigenous Crimean Tatar people as well as the Ukrainian activists.

Currently, there are **208 POLITICAL PRISONERS** in Crimea alone, including **125 CRIMEAN TATARS!**

*According to the Mission of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea





Behind each name - an untold tragic story



The case of Crimean Muslims / The Second Simferopol Group



Riza Izetov

Human rights activist. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On March 10, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He was sentenced to **19 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**.

Farkhod Bazarov

Crimean resident. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On March 10, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He was sentenced to **15 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**.

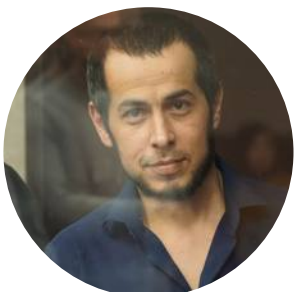


Shaban Umerov

Crimean resident. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On March 10, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He was sentenced to **18 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**. *During his illegal detention, the man's health deteriorated sharply: his back pain worsened, he also complained of heart problems and high blood pressure.*

Raim Ayvazov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **April 17, 2019**. On March 10, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He was sentenced to **17 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**.



Izzet Abdullaiev

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On May 12, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He was sentenced to **12 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**. *Izzet developed health problems: he suffered from headaches and toothaches, and his eyesight deteriorated.*

Vladlen Abdulkadyrov

Crimean resident. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On May 12, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He was sentenced to **12 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**. *Due to the terrible conditions of detention, Abdulkadyrov's health worsened - his eyesight deteriorated and his kidneys began to fail.*





Enver Ametov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On November 24, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He was sentenced to **13 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**.

Akim Bekirov

Crimean Tatar activist. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On March 18, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He was sentenced to **14 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**.



Servet Haziev

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On January 11, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He was sentenced to **13 years imprisonment** with 1 year of restriction of freedom of movement upon release.

Alim Karimov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On January 11, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He was sentenced to **13 years imprisonment** with 1,5 years of restriction of freedom of movement upon release.



Seiran Murtaza

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On January 11, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **13 years imprisonment** in a maximum security penal colony.

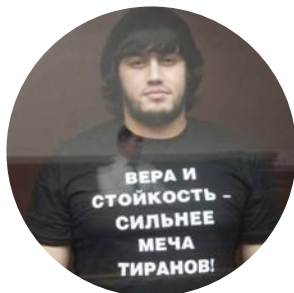
Yashar Muedinov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. He was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **13 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony** with 1 year of restriction of freedom of movement upon release.



Erfan Osmanov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On January 11, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **13 years imprisonment**.

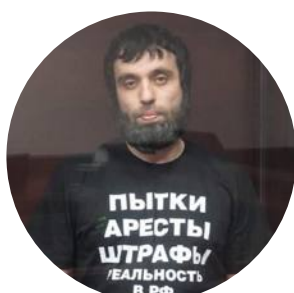
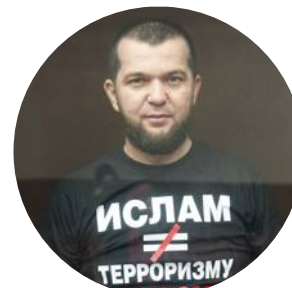


Seitveli Seytabdiev

Crimean resident. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On March 18, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **14 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**.

Rustem Seythalilov

Crimean resident. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On March 18, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **14 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**.



Asan Yanikov

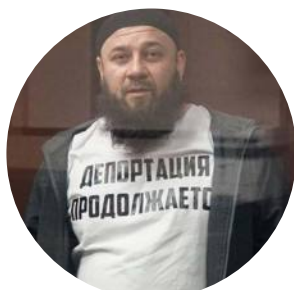
Crimean resident. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On March 18, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **15 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**. *In September 2020, Yanikov's health problems worsened, and now he can't eat normally.*

Eskender Suleymanov

Crimean resident. Detained on **June 10, 2019**. On March 18, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **15 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**. *The man has chronic diseases: duodenal ulcer, chronic foot fungus, eczema. In the conditions of imprisonment, the health state worsened.*



The case of Crimean Muslims / The Third Simferopol Group



Lenur Seydametov

Crimean resident. Detained on **February 17, 2021**. On March 22, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **13 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**.

Tymur Valkabov

Crimean resident. Detained on **February 17, 2021**. On March 22, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **17 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony**.





The case of Crimean Muslims / The Alushta group



Ruslan Nahaev

Crimean Tatar civil society activist. He was detained on **June 10, 2019**. On August 16, 2021, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **13 years in a maximum security penal colony** with restriction of liberty for 1 year after release. *He suffers from arthritis, chronic tonsillitis with complications on the kidneys and joints, has high blood pressure, and his eyesight has deteriorated in prison.*

Eldar Kantemirov

Crimean Tatar civil society activist. He was detained on **June 10, 2019**. On August 16, 2021, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. The verdict was **12 years in a maximum security penal colony** with a 1-year restriction of liberty after release.



Ruslan Mesutov

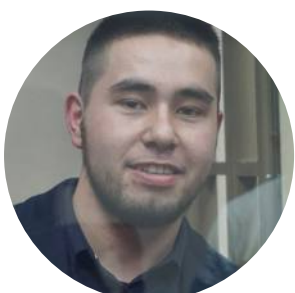
Crimean Tatar, one of the founders of the Muslim religious community in Alushta. He was detained on **June 10, 2019**. On August 16, 2021, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. The sentence is **18 years in a maximum security penal colony** with a 1-year restriction of liberty after release. In prison, his chronic illnesses worsened, he suffers from pain in his leg.

Lenur Khalilov

Crimean Tatar. He was detained on **June 10, 2019**. On August 16, 2021, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. The sentence was **18 years in a maximum security penal colony** with a 1-year restriction of liberty after release.



The case of Crimean Muslims / The Krasnohvardiiske group



Eskender Abdulhaniev

A Crimean resident. He was detained on **February 14, 2019**. Since November 2020, he has been convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **12 years imprisonment**.



Rustem Emiruseinov

A Crimean resident. He was detained on **February 14, 2019**. Since November 2020, he has been convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **17 years in a maximum security penal colony** with the first two years in prison.

Arsen Abkhairov

A Crimean resident. He was detained on **February 14, 2019**. On November 3, 2020, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **13 years in a maximum security penal colony** with the first two years in prison.



The case of Crimean Muslims / The Bilohirsk group



Riza Omerov

Crimean Tatar. He was detained on **June 10, 2019**. On January 12, 2021, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. The sentence is **13 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Enver Omerov

Crimean Tatar. He was detained on **June 10, 2019**. On January 12, 2021, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **18 years in a maximum security penal colony**. *He has chronic illnesses: intestinal problems, intercostal neuralgia, hypotension, rheumatism and chronic tonsillitis.*



Aider Dzepparov

A Crimean resident. He was detained on **June 10, 2019**. On January 12, 2021, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **17 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Azamat Euirov

Crimean Tatar. He was detained on **February 17, 2021**. On July 19, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **17 years in a maximum security penal colony**. *He has a heart disease; before his arrest, he was registered with a doctor with atherosclerotic heart disease, which complicates blood supply and can form a blood clot with subsequent heart attack or stroke. He suffered an ischemic stroke 4 times in the Pre-Trial Detention Centre.*





The case of Crimean Muslims / The First Sevastopol group



Ruslan Zeitullayev

Crimean Tatar activist. He was detained on **January 23, 2015**. On July 27 or July 17, 2017, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. The sentence is **15 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

The case of Crimean Muslims / The Second Sevastopol group

Rustem Tairov

Crimean Tatar activist. He was detained on **August 17, 2021**. On May 31, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **12 years imprisonment**.



Rustem Murasov

Crimean Tatar. He was detained on **August 17, 2021**. On May 31, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. The sentence was **12 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Dzhebbar Bekirov

Crimean Tatar activist. He was detained on **August 17, 2021**. On May 31, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **17 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



Zavur Abdullayev

A 50-year-old Crimean activist. He was detained on **August 17, 2021**. On May 31, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **12 years imprisonment**.

The case of Crimean Muslims / Detained on February 9, 2022



Ansar Osmanov

Crimean Tatar activist. He was detained on **February 9, 2022**. On June 16, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation. He was sentenced to **20 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Marlen Mustafaev

Crimean Tatar activist. He was detained on **February 9, 2022**. On November 30, 2022, he was convicted for participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation. He was sentenced to **17 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

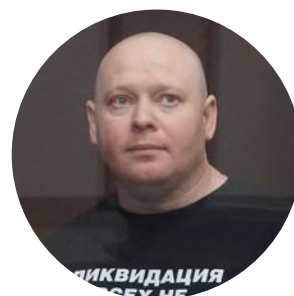


Ernest Seitosmanov

Crimean Tatar activist. He was detained on **February 9, 2022**. On May 24, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation. He was sentenced to **18 years in a maximum security penal colony, and 17.5 years on appeal**.

Amethan Abdulvapov

Crimean Tatar. He was detained on **February 9, 2022**. On March 15, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation. He was sentenced to **10 years and 6 months imprisonment**.



The case of Nariman Dzhelyal and Akhtemov brothers



Nariman Dzhelyal

Crimean Tatar, First Deputy Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatars, teacher, political scientist, journalist. He was detained on **September 4, 2021**. On September 21, 2022, he was convicted in the so-called «gas pipeline sabotage case» in the village of Perevalne. The sentence was **17 years in a maximum security penal colony**. *While in prison, swelling and varicose veins appeared on both legs, and chronic spinal problems - intervertebral hernias - worsened.*



Aziz Akhtemov

Crimean Tatar. He was detained on **September 4, 2021**. On September 21, 2022, he was convicted in the so-called «gas pipeline sabotage case» in the village of Perevalne. He was sentenced to **13 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Asan Akhtemov

Crimean Tatar. He was detained on **September 4, 2021**. On September 21, 2022, he was convicted in the so-called «gas pipeline sabotage case» in the Perevalne village. The sentence was **13 years in a maximum security penal colony** and a fine of 500 thousand rubles.



The Case of Noman Chelebidzhikhan's battalion



Fevzi Sahandzhy

Crimean Tatar. He was detained on **April 11, 2018**. On January 1, 2019, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the «Crimean Tatar Volunteer Battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned. He was sentenced to **10.5 years imprisonment**.

Nariman Mezhmedino

A Crimean resident. He was detained on **February 3, 2020**. On July 22, 2020, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the «Crimean Tatar Volunteer Battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned. He was sentenced to **8 years imprisonment**.



Nasrulla Seidaliev

A Crimean resident. He was detained on **March 4, 2022**. On November 30, 2022, he was convicted for participating in the activities of the «Noman Chelebidzhikhan Crimean Tatar Volunteer Battalion», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned. He was sentenced to **9 years imprisonment**.



Medzhyt Abliamitov

Crimean Tatar. He was detained on **August 19, 2020**. On March 23, 2021, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the «Noman Chelebidzhikhan Crimean Tatar Volunteer Battalion», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned. He was sentenced to **6 years in a maximum security penal colony** and 1 year of restriction of freedom of movement upon release.





Diliaver Hafarov

A Crimean resident. He was detained on **October 31, 2018**. On August 28, 2019, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the «Crimean Tatar Volunteer Battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned. He was sentenced to **9 years and 10 months imprisonment**.

Rustem Huhuryk

A 52-year-old Crimean Tatar. He was detained on **February 11, 2018**. On October 25, 2022, he was convicted for participating in the activities of the «Crimean Tatar Volunteer Battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned. He was sentenced to **8.5 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



Arsen Ibrahimov

A Crimean resident. He was detained on **April 6, 2022**. On August 25, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the «Noman Chelebidzhikhan Crimean Tatar Volunteer Battalion», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned. He was sentenced to **10 years imprisonment**.

Rustem Osmanov

A Crimean resident. He was detained on **April 18, 2022**. On August 19, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the «Crimean Tatar Volunteer Battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned. He was sentenced to **6 years imprisonment**.



Aider Umerov

A Crimean resident. The man was allegedly abducted by the Russian military in the Kherson Region when he tried to leave the temporarily occupied territory.

Ruslan Abdurakhmanov

A Crimean resident. He was detained on **May 20, 2022**. Convicted for participating in the activities of the «Crimean Tatar volunteer battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned. He was sentenced to **5 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



Ihor Khalilov

Crimean Tatar. He was detained on **June 21, 2022**. On March 2, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the «Crimean Tatar Volunteer Battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned. He was sentenced to **5 years imprisonment**.



Oleksii Kyselov

Retired military officer, former captain of the command ship of the Navy of Ukraine «Slavutych». Upon the occupation of Crimea, in 2015, he moved from Sevastopol to the Kherson Region, from where he was kidnapped on July 22, 2022. On February 17, 2023, the man was convicted to **8.5 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony.**

Serhii Hudym

Abducted on **July 1, 2022**. Convicted for participating in the activities of the «Crimean Tatar volunteer battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned.



Kostiantyn Tereshchenko

A citizen of Ukraine. He was detained on **June 18, 2022**. He is accused of participating in the activities of the «Crimean Tatar volunteer battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned.

#StandWithUkraine

Mamed Dovhopolyi

He was detained on **June 5, 2022**.



Artur Memetshaiev

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **April 11, 2022**. Convicted for participating in the activities of the «Crimean Tatar volunteer battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned. He was sentenced to **6.5 years in a maximum security penal colony.**

Oleksii Makarov

A resident of Mariupol. He was convicted of participating in the activities of the «Crimean Tatar volunteer battalion named after Noman Chelebidzhikhan», which is recognized as a terrorist organization in the Russian Federation and banned. He was sentenced to **8 years in a maximum security penal colony, including the first year in prison.**



Vitalii Riazanov

Ukrainian, a resident of the village of Kalanchak and a former serviceman of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Detained on **November 18, 2022**.



Eskender Audzhi

Illegally detained and held on the territory of the temporarily occupied Crimea.

Asan Abliamitov

On **October 24, 2023**, he was illegally convicted by the aggressor country.



Asan Ibraimov

On **April 20, 2023**, he was illegally convicted by the aggressor country.

Osaman Kadyrov

On **June 1, 2023**, the occupation court in Crimea sentenced him to **2 years imprisonment**. On August 17 of the same year, the sentence was **increased to 5 years**.



Oleksii Settarov

On **October 26, 2023**, the man **was convicted**. He was sentenced to **5 years imprisonment**.

Volodymyr Settarov

On **November 22, 2023**, the man was convicted. He was sentenced to **5 years and 6 months imprisonment**.



**The case of
“Ukrainian saboteurs”**



Volodymyr Dudka

Ukrainian, pensioner. He was detained on **November 9, 2016**. On April 4, 2019, **he was convicted. Sentenced to 14 years in a strict regime colony**. *The man suffers from stomach ulcers, hypertension, skin rash, prostate adenoma and urolithiasis.*



Oleksii Bessarabov

Ukrainian, journalist, editor. He was detained on **November 9, 2016**. On April 4, 2019, he was convicted. The sentence is **14 years in a maximum security penal colony**. The man is accused of allegedly preparing sabotage.

Dmytro Styblikov

Ukrainian, journalist. He was detained on **November 9, 2016**. On November 6, 2017, he was convicted. The sentence was **5 years in a maximum security penal colony**. In 2021, a new case was opened against Dmytro under the article on «high treason». On April 27, 2022, **he was sentenced to 19.5 years imprisonment**. This was reported by his daughter.



Hennadiy Lymeshko

Ukrainian, a resident of Kharkiv Region. He was detained on **August 12, 2017**. Convicted by the occupation authorities in the so-called case of «Ukrainian saboteurs» for allegedly preparing sabotage in Crimea. He was accused of «illegal acquisition, storage and carrying of explosives». He was sentenced to **8 years in a penal colony**.

Jehovah's Witnesses

Serhii Filatov

A believer in Jehovah's Witnesses. On **March 5, 2020**, he was convicted of organising the activities of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious community, which is recognised as extremist and banned in Russia. Sentence – **6 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



Artem Herasymov

A believer in Jehovah's Witnesses. Detained in the spring of 2019. On **June 4, 2020**, he was convicted of organising the activities of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious community, which is recognised as extremist and banned in Russia. Sentence – **6 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Victor Stashevskiy

A believer in Jehovah's Witnesses. On **March 29, 2021**, he was convicted of organising the activities of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious community, which is recognised as extremist and banned in Russia. Sentence – **6.5 years in a maximum security penal colony**.





Ihor Schmidt

A believer in Jehovah's Witnesses. On October 1, 2021, he was convicted of organising the activities of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious community, which is recognised as extremist and banned in Russia. The sentence is **6 years in a penal colony**, with deprivation of the right to engage in educational activities, activities related to speeches and publications in the media, posting materials in information and telecommunication networks, including the Internet, for a period of 6 years and restriction of liberty for 1 year with the main sentence served in a penal colony.

Yevgeny Zhukov

A believer in Jehovah's Witnesses. On October 6, 2022, he was convicted. He was sentenced to **6 years in prison in a penal colony** and 1 year of restriction on movement upon release. The court also prohibited him from engaging in public activities and making publications in the media for 7 years.



Volodymyr Maladyka

A Crimean resident, a believer in Jehovah's Witnesses. He was convicted of organising the activities of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious community, which is recognised as extremist and banned in Russia. He was sentenced to **6 years in a penal colony** and 1 year of restriction of movement upon release. The court also prohibited him from engaging in public activities and publishing in the media for 7 years.

Volodymyr Sakada

A believer in Jehovah's Witnesses. On **October 6, 2022**, he was convicted of organising the activities of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious community, which is recognised as extremist and banned in Russia. He was sentenced to **6 years' imprisonment in a penal colony** and 1 year of restriction on his movement upon release. The court also prohibited him from engaging in public activities and publishing in the media for 7 years.



Oleksandr Lytvyniuk

A Crimean resident, a believer in Jehovah's Witnesses. He was convicted of organising the activities of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious community, which is recognised as extremist and banned in Russia. He was sentenced to **6 years in a penal colony**. He was also prohibited for five years from engaging in educational activities and activities related to public speeches and publications in the media.

Oleksandr Dubovenko

A believer in Jehovah's Witnesses. On December 2, 2022, he was convicted. He was sentenced to **6 years in a penal colony**.





Tadevos Manukian

A Crimean resident, a believer in Jehovah's Witnesses. He was detained in the case of persecution of believers of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious community, which is recognised as an extremist group in Russia and banned. Information on the measure of restraint is being verified.



Serhii Zhyhalov

A believer in Jehovah's Witnesses. Detained on **24 August 2022**. Convicted in a case of persecution of believers of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious community, which is recognised as extremist and banned in Russia. In February 2023, he was **sentenced to 6 years in prison**.

Viktor Kudinov

A believer in Jehovah's Witnesses. Detained on **24 August 2022**. Detained in the case of persecution of believers of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious community, which is recognised as extremist and banned in Russia. He is currently under home arrest.

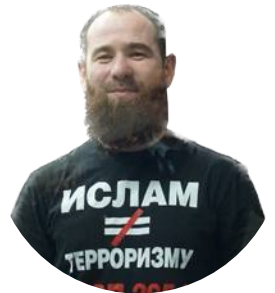


The case of Crimean Muslims



Emil Ziyadinov

A Crimean resident. Detained on July 7, 2020. On April 19, 2022, he was convicted. Sentenced to **17 years in a maximum security penal colony**, with the first four years in prison and the remainder of the sentence in a maximum security penal colony.



Ismet Ibrahimov

Crimean resident. Detained on **July 7, 2020**. On July 8, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence - **19 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Vadym Bektemirov

Crimean resident. On February 11, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence - **11 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



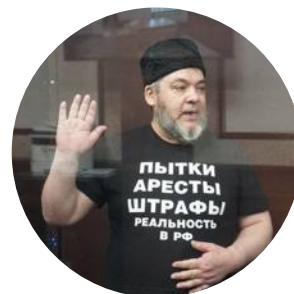


Zekirya Muratov

66-year-old Crimean Tatar. He was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir (Alushta group), which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **11.5 years in a maximum security penal colony**. He has a group 3 disability, suffers from a number of musculoskeletal disorders, and also has chronic diseases: hypertension, cholelithiasis, heart failure, and experiences constant attacks of severe pain due to a prolapsed kidney. He suffered a hypertensive crisis in the pre-trial detention centre. During the trial, he became seriously ill with COVID-19 with 50% lung damage.

Vashar Shykhmetov

53-year-old Crimean Tatar, cook. Detained on **February 17, 2021**. Convicted for participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **11 years in a maximum security penal colony** with the first 4 years of imprisonment in harsher conditions. He has heart problems, suffers from chronic hypertension, as well as stomach, back and liver pain.



Raif Fevziev

Crimean Tatar activist, Crimean imam. Detained on **August 17, 2021**. Convicted for participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **17 years in a maximum security penal colony**, with the first 3 years in prison and a year and a half of restriction of freedom of movement upon release.

#CrimealsUkraine

Enver Seytosmanov

Crimean Tatar activist. Detained on **May 10, 2018**. Convicted for participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir (Sevastopol group), recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **17 years in a maximum security colony** with a 1-year restriction of liberty.



Problematic case



Mark Davydov

A 51-year-old Crimean resident. Date of detention – 2019. He was accused of financing terrorism and facilitating the activities of a terrorist organisation. He was **sentenced to 17 years and 10 months**.



Civilian detainees who were abducted in Kherson region and illegally transferred to the occupied Crimea



Pavlo Zaporozhets

A Ukrainian detained during the temporary occupation of Ukrainian Kherson by Russian troops. He is accused of attempting to commit a terrorist attack in Kherson on May 9, 2022, when the city was under occupation. He was sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment.



Dmytro Zakharov

Ukrainian, resident of Henichesk. Allegedly illegally detained on the territory of the Russian Federation.



Serhii Tsyhipa

Activist, Euromaidan participant, journalist, writer, organiser of music festivals. He was repeatedly elected to the city council. On October 6, 2023, he was convicted. Sentence – **13 years in prison**.



Mariano Garcia Calatayud

A Spanish citizen who has been living in Ukraine since 2014 and has been involved in volunteer activities. On March 19, 2022, the man went to a rally for the unity of Ukraine in the temporarily occupied Kherson (at that time) and disappeared.



Oleksandr Babych

Mayor of Hola Prystan in the Kherson region. He was abducted by the occupiers at the end of March 2022.



Andrii Holubiev

Ukrainian, coach and head of the Melitopol Kung Fu Federation. He was abducted by the occupiers.



Oleksandr Novatskyi

A resident of Kherson, a police officer. Abducted by the occupiers in the summer of 2022.



Mykhailo Chupil

Former military man, worked as a security guard. Sentenced to 11 years in prison for allegedly 'preparing a terrorist attack' in the temporarily occupied Crimea.

Oleksandr Zarivnyi

An employee of the Kherson District State Administration, chairman of the Union of Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO) Veterans from Kherson region. The man was abducted by Russians in March 2022.



Serhii Kabakov

A resident of Kherson region, abducted by Russians. Allegedly illegally detained in Russia.

Kostiantyn Reznik

A resident of Kherson region, abducted by Russians. Allegedly illegally detained in Russia.



Serhii Heidt

A resident of the Kherson region, abducted by Russians. He was first held in a torture chamber in Kherson, where he was subjected to severe torture. Then he was allegedly taken to Russia.

Yurii Kaiov

An entrepreneur and volunteer from Kherson, abducted by Russians. He is accused of 'preparing international terrorism'. Allegedly illegally detained in Russia.



Serhii Ofitserov

A 47-year-old resident of Kherson. He is accused of 'preparing international terrorism'. He is allegedly illegally detained in the Russian Federation.



Serhii Kovalskyy

A farmer, former military man, resident of Kherson. He was first held in a Kherson torture chamber, and is now being illegally detained in Russia.



Denys Lialka

A Kherson volunteer and former soldier. Accused of an 'act of international terrorism'. The verdict is still pending.



Oleh Bohdanov

Former head of the transport department of the Kherson City Council, abducted by Russians. Allegedly illegally detained in Russia.



Mykola Petrovskyy

A 28-year-old volunteer with a disability, a resident of Kherson. Detained on March 27, 2022. On September 27, 2023, he was **convicted**. Sentence – **16 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



Serhii Kotov

A 51-year-old resident of Kherson region. Abducted by Russians from the city of Oleshky and accused of 'espionage'. On September 27, 2023, he was convicted. Sentence – **15 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



Leonid Kondratskyi

A resident of the city of Nova Kakhovka. He was detained on **October 7, 2022**. After the occupation of Kherson region, the man was abducted three times.



Hennadii Lasynskyy

A resident of the Kherson region. He was abducted in October 2022. He is accused of unlawfully purchasing, transferring, selling, storing, transporting, sending or carrying large-calibre firearms.



The case of Crimean Muslims / The Dzhankoy group



Vilen Temerianov

Journalist of the publications 'Crimean Solidarity' and 'Grani.ru'. He is accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia.

Enver Krosh

Crimean Tatar activist. He is accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. In 2015, he was abducted by Russian security forces and tortured with electric shocks.



Murat Mustafaiev

Crimean Tatar activist. He was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **4 years in a maximum security penal colony**, including the first 2 years in prison.

Edem Bekirov

Crimean Tatar activist. He is accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. On August 12, 2022, the occupation court arrested him until 10 October 2022.



Renat Aliev

Crimean Tatar activist. Detained on **August 11, 2022**. He was accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. The arrest was extended until 29 February 2024.

Ukrainians abducted from Zaporizhzhia region and transported to Crimea

Varoslav Zhuk

Volunteer, resident of Melitopol. Abducted on **June 18, 2022**. On August 11, 2022, the occupation court arrested him. It is unknown for how long.





Dmytro Holubiev

A volunteer, a resident of Zaporizhzhia region. Abducted by Russians. He is accused of allegedly 'preparing a terrorist attack'.

Vitalii Rastorhuiev

Ukrainian, a resident of Berdiansk. On July 13, 2022, he was abducted together with his friend Volodymyr Kryvtsun in the temporarily occupied Berdiansk.



Volodymyr Kryvtsun

Ukrainian, a resident of Berdiansk. On July 13, 2022, he was abducted together with his friend Vitalii Rastorhuiev in the temporarily occupied Berdiansk.

#StandWithUkraine

**The case of Crimean Muslims /
The Second Dzankoy group**



Ekrem Krosh

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **January 24, 2023**. He is accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia.

Aider Asanov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **January 24, 2023**. He is accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia.



Refat Seidametov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **January 24, 2023**. He is accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia.



Osman Abdurazakov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **January 24, 2023**. He was arrested on charges of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia, and was held in a pre-trial detention centre until May 3, 2024. Brother of political prisoner Edem Bekirov.

Leman Zekiriaiev

A 50-year-old resident of Crimea. Detained on **January 24, 2023**. Suspect in the case of Crimean Muslims (Second Dzhankoy Group). He is under arrest in a pre-trial detention centre.



Khalil Mambetov

A 69-year-old Crimean Tatar. Detained on **January 24, 2023**. He is accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He is under investigation. *He suffers from osteoarthritis and severe leg pain.*

The case of Crimean Muslims / The Fifth Bakhchysarai group



Ruslan Asanov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **August 24, 2023**.

Abdulmedzhyt Seitumerov

Crimean Tatar, civil society activist. Detained on **August 24, 2023**. He is accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia.



Seidamet Mustafaiev

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **August 24, 2023**. He is accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. The term of his arrest was extended until 22 April 2024.



Remzi Nimetulaiev

Activist of the Crimean Solidarity. Detained on **August 24, 2023**. He was accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. The term of his arrest was extended until 22 April 2024.

Ametkhan Umerov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **August 24, 2023**. He was accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Detained until April 22, 2024.



Eldar Yakubov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **August 24, 2023**. He was accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Detained until April 22, 2024.

Individual cases



Andrii (Abdulla) Veniukov

21-year-old Sevastopol activist and human rights defender. Detained on **August 31, 2022**. Detained on suspicion of preparing to set fire to a warehouse of combustible materials. He is being held in pre-trial detention.

Denys Petranov

Pensioner, former police officer. He was detained on suspicion of participating in a 'terrorist association'. He is in the pre-trial detention centre.



Albert Kruglov

Crimean resident. Detained on **November 16, 2022**. He was accused of preparing for 'high treason' and participating in the activities of a terrorist organisation. He was **sentenced to 8 years in prison**.



Yevhen Melnychuk

Civil society activist. He was abducted on **October 1, 2022**. Accused of 'cooperation on a confidential basis with a foreign state, international or foreign organisation'.

Ihor Kupysh

Crimean resident. Detained on **June 1, 2022**. He is accused of preparing for sabotage. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison.



Kyrylo Barannyk

Sportsman, Crimean resident. Detained on **May 30, 2023**. He is suspected of allegedly blowing up a railway in February 2023, and the man refused to admit his involvement even under torture. On the night of June 9-10, he was taken out of the detention facility again and tortured throughout the night: he was electrocuted, beaten and threatened with rape and murder of his mother. Detained in the Pre-Trial Detention Centre N°2 until February 24, 2024.

Danylo Reshetnichenko

Crimean resident. Detained on **June 10, 2022**. He was accused of posting leaflets 'calling for the overthrow of the state power of the Russian Federation' and statements 'aimed at justifying such activities' in public places in Crimea. On June 16, 2023, the occupation court announced a sentence of **2 years in a settlement colony**.



Valentyn Horoshaiev

Crimean resident. Detained on **June 10, 2020**. According to the Russian secret service, the detainee maintained contact with representatives of radical Ukrainian formations fighting in the South-East of Ukraine. On June 16, 2023, the occupiers sentenced him to 7 years and 3 months in a maximum security penal colony and a fine of 250 thousand rubles.

Mykola Lagutin

Detained on **June 10, 2020**. He and Andrii Kullievich were accused of 'preparing a terrorist attack' and 'calls to undermine the state system of the Russian Federation'. On June 16, 2023, he was sentenced to 7 years in a maximum security penal colony and a fine of 250 thousand rubles.



Andrii Kuliievych

Detained on **June 10, 2020**. Accused by the occupiers of 'preparing a terrorist attack' and 'calls to undermine the state system of the Russian Federation'. On June 16, 2023, he was **sentenced to 7 years and 5 months in a maximum security penal colony** and a fine of 250 thousand rubles.



Oleh Valieev

Crimean resident. Convicted of 'repeated discrediting' of the Russian army. He was sentenced to **1.5 years in a settlement colony**.



Dmytro Kozlia

Crimean entrepreneur. Detained at **the end of October 2023**. Convicted of 'repeated discrediting' of the Russian army. Sentenced to **1 year in a penal colony**.

#StandWithUkraine

Leniye Umerova

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **December 4, 2022**. Accused of 'spying' for Ukraine. The arrest was extended until March 4, 2024.



Ivan Kozlov

IT specialist from Kherson. Detained on **April 21, 2022**. Convicted of 'espionage' in favour of Ukraine. Sentenced to **11 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Iryna Horobtsova

38-year-old resident of Kherson, activist, volunteer and IT specialist. Abducted on **May 13, 2022**. She is being held in illegal detention without charge by the occupation authorities. *Diagnosed with a brain aneurysm.*



Nina (Latifa) Malakhova

Crimean resident. She was convicted of 'facilitating terrorist activities'. The sentence was **4.5 years in a penal colony**.



Aziz Faizullaiev

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **June 8, 2022**. Convicted of setting fire to the village council building in Pushkino village as a sign of disagreement with the war. Sentenced to **3 years in a penal colony**.

Appaz Kurtamet

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **July 24, 2022**. Convicted of 'financing' the Ukrainian volunteer battalion Crimea. Sentence – **7 years in a maximum security penal colony with the first year in prison**.



Oleksandr Tarapon

A 33-year-old resident of Crimea. Detained on **October 21, 2022**. He was accused of spreading 'fakes' about the Russian army. He was sentenced to 2.5 years in a maximum security penal colony.

Valeriia Goldenberg

A 62-year-old pensioner. Detained on **April 9, 2022**. She was accused of desecrating a grave on the grounds of political hatred. She was sentenced to **2 years in a settlement colony** and a fine of 500 thousand rubles.



Bohdan Azizov (Ziza)

29-year-old Ukrainian artist and activist. Detained on **May 16, 2022**. He was accused of terrorism. Sentence – **15 years in prison**.

Iryna Danylovyh

44-year-old nurse, human rights activist, citizen journalist. Detained on **April 29, 2022**. She was sentenced to **7 years in prison** and fined 50 thousand rubles for the illegal acquisition, storage, transportation, sending or carrying of explosives or explosive devices. *In custody, she lost hearing in her left ear and suffered a stroke, deprived of proper medical care.*



Denys Kashuk

44-year-old Crimean resident. Detained on **December 17, 2019**. Detained for possession of explosives in the so-called 'Ukrainian saboteurs' case. Sentence – **3 years and 8 months in prison**.



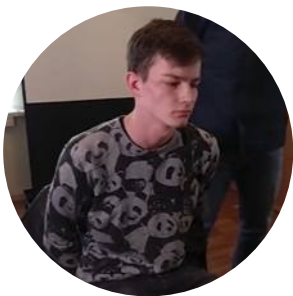
Oleksandr Dolzhenkov

23-year-old student from Odesa. Detained on **September 22, 2020**. He was charged with knowingly reporting an act of terrorism. The sentence is up to 1 year in prison.



Stanislav Hudoley (Stetsenko)

35-year-old resident of Simferopol. Detained on **June 24, 2021**. He was accused of 'high treason'. The sentence was 12 years with a one-year restriction of liberty, with the main sentence to be served in a maximum security penal colony.



Yevhen Petrushyn

Crimean resident. Detained on **April 22, 2021**. Charged with 'high treason'. Sentence - **12 years in prison**.



Anna Sukhonosova

48-year-old resident of Crimea. Detained on **September 29, 2017**. She was accused of 'high treason'. Sentence - **9 years in prison**.



Dmytro Dolgoplov

45-year-old resident of Crimea. Detained on **September 29, 2017**. He was accused of 'high treason'. Sentence - **10 years in a maximum security penal colony**. Detained in Crimea on suspicion of spying for Ukraine.



Leonid Parkhomenko

64-year-old resident of Crimea. Detained on **November 22, 2016**. He was accused of 'high treason'. Sentence - **14 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



Volodymyr Gorelikov

71-year-old pensioner. Detained on **April 24, 2016**. Charged with espionage. Sentence - **11 years in a maximum security penal colony**. *He suffered two myocardial infarctions, has many chronic diseases, was diagnosed with left kidney cancer, chronic pyelonephritis, post-infarction atherosclerosis, chronic calculous cholecystitis, and pulmonary fibrosis.*



Vladyslav Yesypenko

54-year-old freelance journalist for Radio Liberty, a resident of Kryvyi Rih. Detained on **March 10, 2021**. Detained for illegal possession and transportation of explosives. Sentenced to **5 years in a penal colony** and a fine of 110 thousand rubles.

Volodymyr Yakymenko

39-year-old resident of Kherson region. Detained on **June 11, 2017**. He was accused of transporting drugs. Sentence – **15 years and 6 months in prison**.



Andrii Kolomiets

30-year-old activist. Detained on **May 15, 2015**. Detained on suspicion of attempted murder and illegal possession of drugs. Sentence – **10 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Kostiantyn Davydenko

37-year-old resident of Donetsk region. Detained on **February 11, 2018**. He was accused of espionage. He was sentenced to **7 years in prison**. According to the FSB, he allegedly passed state secrets from the temporarily occupied territory to Ukraine's special services.



Ivan Yatskin

45-year-old resident of Crimea. Detained on **October 16, 2019**. He was accused of spying for the SBU and 'high treason'. Sentence – **11 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Valentyn Vyhivskyi

40-year-old resident of Kyiv. Detained on **September 18, 2014**. On 17 September, he went to Crimea for one day, telling his family that he was going to an aviation exhibition. He was accused of espionage. Sentence – **11 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



Halyna Dovhopola

68-year-old pensioner. Detained on **November 1, 2019**. She was accused of 'high treason'. The sentence was 12 years in a penal colony and restriction of liberty for 1 year. The woman openly criticised the occupation regime and condemned the people who supported it.



Oleh Prykhodko

65-year-old private entrepreneur and activist. Detained on **October 10, 2019**. He was accused of preparing for a terrorist act and illegal manufacture of explosives. He was **sentenced to 5 years in a maximum security penal colony** and fined 110 thousand rubles. *He has chronic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and genitourinary system.*

The case of Crimean Muslims / The First Bakhchysarai group



Enver Mamutov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **May 12, 2016**. Convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **17 years in a maximum security penal colony**, after appeal – 16 years and 9 months.

#StandWithUkraine

Rustem Abiltarov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **May 12, 2016**. Accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **9 years in a maximum security penal colony**, after appeal – 8 years 9 months in a maximum security penal colony.



Zevri Abseitov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **May 12, 2016**. Accused of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **9 years in a maximum security penal colony**, after appeal – 8 years 9 months in a maximum security penal colony.

Remzi Memetov

Crimean Tatar. He was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **8 years and 9 months in a maximum security penal colony**.



The case of Crimean Muslims / The Second Bakhchysarai group



Seyran Saliev

Crimean Tatar. On **September 18, 2020**, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He was sentenced to **16 years in a maximum security penal colony**, but on March 14, 2022, the court reduced the sentence to 15 years in a maximum security penal colony.

Marlen (Suleiman) Asanov

Crimean Tatar activist. The man attended all court hearings in politically motivated cases and posted videos of searches on his YouTube channel. On **September 18, 2020**, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **19 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



Tymur Ibrahimov

Citizen journalist with a disability who actively covered life under occupation. At one of the 'court hearings', he stated that he did not want to speak Russian and asked for a Crimean Tatar interpreter. The 'court' refused him. The guilty verdict was announced on September 18, 2020 – **17 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Edem Smailov

Crimean resident. On September 16, 2020, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **13 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



Server Mustafayev

Crimean human rights activist, coordinator of the Crimean Solidarity. Detained on **May 21, 2018**. On September 18, 2020, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organisation Hizb ut-Tahrir, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **14 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Ernes Ametov

Crimean journalist. Detained on **October 11, 2017**. Detained and later acquitted, released in court due to lack of evidence. This was the first such case in the Hizb ut-Tahrir case. However, in March 2022, the Court of Appeal reviewed the decision and sent the case for a new trial. On December 29, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir, an organisation recognised as a terrorist in Russia. Sentence – **11 years in a maximum security penal colony**.





Ernest Ibrahimov

Crimean resident. Detained on **February 17, 2021**. On July 8, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **13 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Oleh (Ali) Fedorov

Entrepreneur from Bakhchysarai. Detained on **February 17, 2021**. On July 8, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **13 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



Server Zekiryaev

Crimean resident. Detained on **October 11, 2017**. On September 16, 2020, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **13 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

Memet Belialov

Crimean resident. Detained on **October 11, 2017**. On September 18, 2020, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **18 years in a maximum security penal colony**.



#StandWithUkraine

The case of Crimean Muslims / The Third Bakhchysarai group



Amet Suleymanov

Civilian journalist. Detained on **March 11, 2020**. On October 29, 2021, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. He was sentenced to **12 years in prison**, but due to serious health problems, home arrest was imposed as a preventive measure. *The man has a heart disease and needs a heart valve replacement, and his stay in the detention centre is a real threat to his life.*

Osman Seytumerov

Crimean Tatar activist. Detained on **March 11, 2020**. On October 29, 2021, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **14 years in prison**. *His uncle and older brother, Rustem Seytmemetov and Seytumer Seytumerov, were also convicted.*





Rustem Seytmemetov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **March 11, 2020**. On October 29, 2021, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **13 years in prison**.

Seytumer Seytumerov

Crimean Tatar activist. Detained on **March 11, 2020**. On October 29, 2021, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **17 years in prison**.



The case of Crimean Muslims / The Fourth Bakhchysarai group



Alim Sufyanov

Crimean Tatar activist. Detained on **July 7, 2020**. On May 17, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – 12 years in a maximum security penal colony.

Seiran Khairedinov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **July 7, 2020**. On May 17, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – 12 years in a maximum security penal colony.



Oleksandr Sizikov

Crimean, blind. Detained on **July 7, 2020**. On May 17, 2023, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir organisation, which is recognised as a terrorist organisation in Russia. Sentence – **17 years in a maximum security penal colony**.

The case of Crimean Muslims / The Yalta group

Muslim Aliev

Crimean. Detained on **February 11, 2016**. On November 12, 2019, he was convicted for participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **19 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony**.





Emir-Usein Kuku

Crimean human rights defender. Detained on **February 11, 2016**. On November 12, 2019, he was convicted for participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **12 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony**. *During one of the arrests, Russian security forces injured his kidneys and broke his lumbar spine. These injuries became chronic in the conditions of the colony. In 2019, a lump appeared in his kneecap and a leg became swollen, a diagnosis of Baker cyst was made. On June 21, 2023, he was taken from the colony to the hospital with an attack of kidney pain. But during the diagnosis, it was discovered that the important functions of the intestine were disturbed. He was operated on, but only after a few days he was returned to the colony, without any information as to the kind of operation performed, and without any recommendations.*



Vadym Siruk

Crimean. Detained on **February 11, 2016**. On November 12, 2019, he was convicted for participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **12 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony**.



#StandWithUkraine

Inver Bekirov

Crimean Detained on **February 11, 2016**. On November 12, 2019, he was convicted for participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **18 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony**.



Refat Alimov

A Crimean who was only 24 years old at the time of his arrest. Detained on **April 18, 2016**. On November 12, 2019, he was convicted for participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **8 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony**.



The Case of Crimean Muslims / The First Simferopol group



Teimur Abdullaiev

Crimean. Detained on **October 12, 2016**. On June 18, 2019, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **16.5 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony**. *Two months after his detention, information appeared that he had been tortured. The man suffered a stroke in the pre-trial detention center.*





Uzeir Abdullaiev

Crimean Tatar activist, Master of Sports in taekwondo. Detained on **October 12, 2016**. On June 18, 2019, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **12.5 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony**. *In prison, serious health problems were recorded, and an acquired heart defect was diagnosed.*

Emil Dzhemadenov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **October 12, 2016**. On June 18, 2019, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **11.5 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony**.



Aider Saledinov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **October 12, 2016**. On June 18, 2019, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **11.5 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony**.

Rustem Ismailov

Crimean Tatar. Detained on **October 12, 2016**. On June 18, 2019, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **13.5 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony**.



#CrimealsUkraine

The case of Crimean Muslims / The Second Simferopol group



Osman Arifmemetov

Crimean citizen, citizen journalist. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On November 24, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **14 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony, with 1 year of restriction of freedom of movement upon release**.

Bilal Adilov

Crimean, religious figure. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On May 12, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **14 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony**, with 1.5 years of restriction of freedom of movement upon release.





Medzhyt Abdurahmanov

Crimean Tatar, activist of the public association «Crimean Solidarity». Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On May 12, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **12 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony, with 1 year of restriction of freedom of movement upon release.** *He has chronic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract: gastric and duodenal ulcers, permanent displacement of vertebral discs, back pain. In prison, frequent headaches appeared, and his teeth began to deteriorate.*

Tofik Abdulhaziev

Crimean Tatar, activist of the public association «Crimean Solidarity». Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On May 12, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **12 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony.**



Ruslan Suleymanov

Crimean Tatar, citizen journalist. Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On November 24, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **14 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony,** with 1 year of restriction of freedom of movement upon release.

Rustem Sheikhaliev

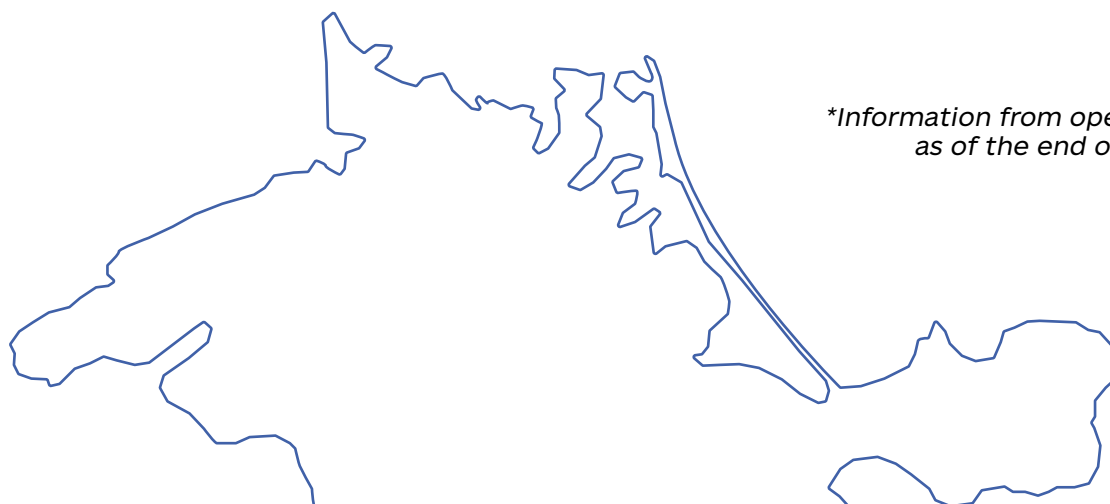
Crimean Tatar, citizen journalist, activist of the public association «Crimean Solidarity». Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On November 24, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **14 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony.**



Remzi Bekirov

Crimean Tatar, citizen journalist, activist of the public association «Crimean Solidarity». Detained on **March 27, 2019**. On March 10, 2022, he was convicted of participating in the activities of the Islamic political organization Hizb ut-Tahrir, recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia. He was sentenced to **19 years' imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony.**

**Information from open sources as of the end of February*





CIVILIANS ARE ARBITRARILY DETAINED AND ILLEGALLY DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY BY RUSSIA!

The Russians have been implementing the practice of persecution to the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine in 2014. At the very beginning of the Russian aggression, a network of illegal prisons was built in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Everyone who opposed the occupation is sent to such prisons.

Currently, on the territory of the Russian Federation or on the territory of Ukraine, nearly **28,000 PEOPLE** are considered missing under special circumstances and illegally deprived of their personal freedom as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

THE TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES: NOT LIFE, BUT SURVIVAL

International organizations have documented numerous cases of «filtration measures», enforced disappearances, the use of torture, forced passporting and mobilization by the occupying forces directed against civilians.



#CrimealsUkraine

Civilians illegally detained by the Russian Federation are held in inadequate conditions; they are deprived of medical care. They cannot receive belongings from relatives, nor can they maintain contact with them. One way or another, our people are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence! However, the most important problem is that there is no information about most of the citizens kidnapped by Russia in Ukraine!

The rights of civilians are violated on a massive scale – Ukraine needs the unconditional release of our citizens who are illegally detained by the Russian Federation! After all, neither Ukrainian authorities nor representatives of international organizations have access to the temporarily occupied territories!



WHY DOES RUSSIA DETAIN AND ABDUCT RESIDENTS OF THE TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES?

Ukrainians and representatives of indigenous peoples resist the Russian invaders in the temporarily occupied territories. Every resident whose home was invaded by Russian invaders understands that the Russian Federation is an aggressor who wants to destroy the Ukrainian nation and culture. So, residents of the temporarily occupied territories still communicate in their native language and follow their traditions. Russian occupiers kidnap people, subject them to torture.

Invaders do this because of people's ethnic origin and religion, their beliefs and views.

So, Russia aims to:

- destroy the Ukrainian nation and culture, suppress any pro-Ukrainian sentiments, demoralize the population;
- demonstrate to the international community that Ukrainians and representatives of indigenous peoples are «criminals» – that is why the Russian Federation is making false accusations.

The Russian Federation convicts citizens of Ukraine on trumped-up charges of extremism and terrorism. Moreover, they do not allow independent lawyers to participate in trials! They are not provided with the necessary medical care in prisons!



#StandWithUkraine

THE MAIN MOTIVES OF ACCUSATIONS BY THE AGGRESSOR STATE

1. Involvement in the armed forces of Ukraine/assistance to the Armed Forces of Ukraine.
2. Resistance to the so-called «special military operation» as well as to the occupation.
3. Organization and participation in the activities of organizations recognized as terrorist or extremist on a religious basis in the Russian Federation.
However, such recognition is not justified. Russia recognizes all organizations that contradict the totalitarian state policy of the Russian Federation as terrorist and extremist.
4. Sabotage, espionage, committing a terrorist attack.
Most often such cases are fabricated.
5. «Discrediting the Russian Army».
6. Avoiding service in the Russian armed forces.
A separate kind of crimes of the occupation administrations is the enrollment of residents of the temporarily occupied territories, in particular, Crimea, in the Russian army.
7. Violation of the established procedure for organizing or holding meetings, rallies, demonstrations, marches or picketing.
8. Organization of mass simultaneous presence of persons in public places.
The ban on holding the annual mourning rally on the day of commemoration of the deportation of the Crimean Tatars (May 18) was indicative. When people gathered for this purpose in residential areas, the military prevented the event from taking place.

Detentions were also recorded for using Ukrainian symbols, language, singing Ukrainian songs etc.

ACHIEVING PEACE: A GLOBAL INITIATIVE OF UKRAINE

**UKRAINE'S
PEACE
FORMULA**

Just and lasting peace
for Ukraine and the world



The Peace Formula of the President of Ukraine is a global initiative consisting of ten points. **Point Four foresees the release and return home of all captured and deported Ukrainians, including Ukrainian citizens illegally detained and convicted by the Russian Federation.**

Active work is currently underway to achieve the goals of this item. **High-level international meetings are held at the initiative of Ukraine.** The Head of the Office of the President, Andriy Yermak, is coordinating this work on behalf of the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy.



#CrimealsUkraine

One of the first meetings was in **Jeddah, Saudi Arabia**. Subsequently, events took place in **Malta** and in **Davos**.



The first and second meetings of the International Coalition of Countries for the Return of Ukrainian Children were also held. New initiatives and specific steps are on the way.

■ WE SHALL CONTINUE THE FIGHT!

The situation of prisoners of the Russian occupation regime currently remains very difficult: **in addition to unjust imprisonment, violations of basic rights – to decent, humane treatment, provision of medical care, etc.**

Confrontation with Russia is a challenge for Ukrainian independence and freedom, a battle for human rights! This is a fight for the lives of civilians!



The Russian Federation and all the war criminals it sent to Ukraine will bear the most serious responsibility for the evil they committed.

Ukraine meticulously documents every crime and every brutality. All those who are guilty will undoubtedly be held accountable.

We will never forget or forgive. And so is the world.

#StandWithUkraine



Омбудсман України
Ombudsman of Ukraine



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