



## Russian political prisoners in 2017: situation and trends

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The Human Rights Centre “Memorial” has been keeping lists of Russian political prisoners for several years.

The term “political prisoner” that we use is based on the PACE Resolution No. 1900 (2012). These are, firstly, cases that can be described by referring to the term “prisoner of conscience”, that is when criminal prosecution or deprivation of liberty was used solely because of political, religious or other convictions, and also because of the non-violent exercise of rights and freedoms guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Secondly, there are cases of political persecution for political reasons carried out in violation of the right to a fair trial, other rights and freedoms guaranteed by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights or the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, with a clear violation of the law, selectively, inadequately to public danger or on the basis of falsification of evidence of guilt.

At the same time, we exclude from the category of political prisoners persons who used violence against someone or called for violence based on race, religion, ethnicity, etc. This exclusion, of course, does not mean that we consider persecution of such persons to be undoubtedly justified and legitimate or that we approve such persecution.

In addition, the lists of political prisoners are obviously incomplete, as they include only those people whose cases could have been analysed and evaluated for compliance with our criteria. For various reasons, especially due to secrecy of cases concerning espionage, high treason and often also terrorism, many criminal prosecutions that seem to have signs of illegality and political motivation could not be included in the current list.

Since 2016, considering the large number of cases of criminal prosecution connected to realization of the right to freedom of religion and religious affiliation, which concerns primarily, but not exclusively Muslims, we publish two lists: a list of persons deprived of liberty in connection with realization of the right to freedom of religion and religious affiliation and a list of all other political prisoners.

Under the notion of “deprivation of liberty”, we understand also detention in prisons or in psychiatric institutions on the basis of a court verdict, pre-trial detention or house arrest before sentencing. Thus, outside our statistics there remains a huge array of criminal political repressions which are unrelated to imprisonment at the given moment.

The lists of political prisoners of the HRC “Memorial” should be thus regarded as a minimal conservative estimate of the number of political prisoners in Russia and only an indicator of the level of political repression in general. Overall, the number of political prisoners is likely to exceed two to three times the number registered by the Memorial Human Rights Centre. Nevertheless, these lists provide an opportunity to get an idea of the situation and trends.

On September 10, 2017, 49 people were on the list of political prisoners (excluding those persecuted in connection with the realization of the right to freedom of religion and religious affiliation), whereas on the “religious” list there were 71 people, which sums up to a total of 120 people.

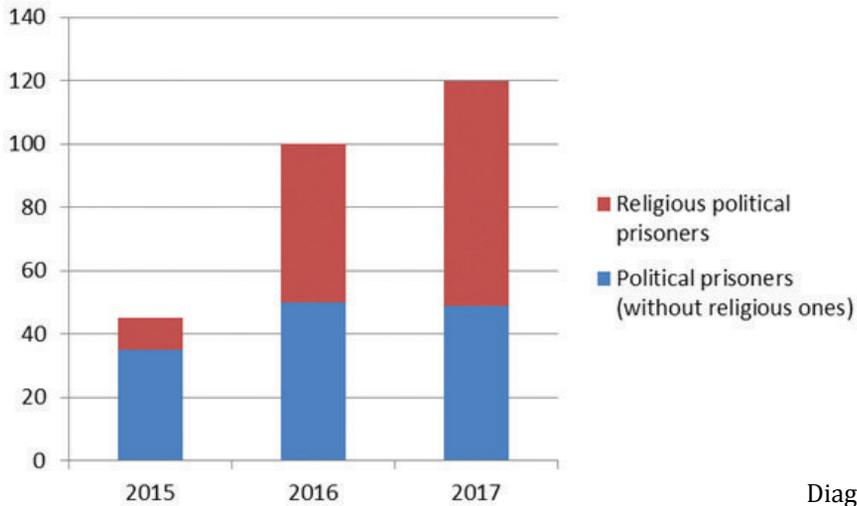


Diagram 1

We can see that during the last years the amount of political prisoners has been steadily increasing. This growth occurs through persons imprisoned by reason of realization of the right to freedom of religion while the amount of other political prisoners stays more or less stable.

A year ago there were 50 people in the “non-religious” list of the political prisoners, the total amount of political prisoners was 100 people, two years ago – 35 and 45 people.

In general, taking into account those who were released, the amount of political prisoners in Russia during the last year is 68 people in the “non-religious” list and 77 people in the “religious” one, 145 people in total have been included to the lists of Memorial.

During the last year, since September 2016, 20 people from the “non-religious” list were released (four of them were included to the list during this year). Nine of them (**A. Bubeev, A. Gaskarov, A. Izokaitis, D. Ishevskii, I. Nepomnyaschikh, L. Razvozzhaev, S. Reznik, A. Sutuga and S. Udaltsov**) fully served their terms, two – (**T. Osipova and L. Tikhonov**) were released on parole, one – (**A. Moroshkin**) was released after the involuntary commitment, for three – imprisonment before sentencing was canceled (**N. Sharina, R. Sokolovskiy, I. Zhitenev**), three – (**O. Sevastidi, A. Kesyan, M. Dzhandzhgava**) were pardoned, sentences against two of them (**I. Dadin, I. Stenin**) were canceled.

Unfortunately, 15 people were added to the list during the same period.

**Dmitriy Borisov, Stanislav Zimovets, Dmitriy Krepkin, Yuriy Kulyi, Alexey Politikov, Alexandr Shpakov** were sentenced to different terms of pre-trial and correctional imprisonment allegedly accused of violence towards policemen during a peaceful protest against corruption which was held on March 26, 2017. Persecution of these people is a part of the intimidation trend towards participants of peaceful demonstrations. The same trend could be clearly observed during “Bolotnaya Square case”, two figurants of which (**Maksim Panfilov and Dmitriy Buchenkov**) are still imprisoned, Buchenkov is repressed contrary to the obvious evidence of his absence at the Bolotnaya Square on May 6, 2012. Tatar activist **Danis Safargali** was accused of incitement to hatred and enmity for publication and sharing of posts in social networks which contained the criticism of Russian authorities. Earlier we had recognized as political prisoners people who had been sentenced to imprisonment in similar cases: **Rafis Kashapov, Ayrat Dilmuhametov, Robert Zagreev, Darya Polyudova, Alexey Kungurov, Vadim Tyumentsev, Vitaliy Shishkin**. These repressions aim to suppress freedom of expression of Russian citizens.

**Kirill Barabash** and **Valeriy Parfenov** were sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment, **Alexandr Sokolov** – to 3.5 years of imprisonment being accused in “organizing of an extremist organization activity” for propaganda of the idea of a referendum, which is definitely not related to incitement to violence.

**Zhalaudi Geriev**, an independent journalist, has been serving a 3-year prison term on absurd accusation of drug storage.

The persecution of **Dmitriy Bogatov**, who is now under house arrest, encroaches upon the freedom of information dissemination. He is accused of incitement to terrorism and mass riots despite the fact that Bogatov has had nothing to do with this incitement, he is just a person who has maintained on his computer an exit node of the Tor network.

77-year-old scientist **Vladimir Latypin** was sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment for “treason” – legal exchange of scientific information with Chinese colleagues. **Inga Tutisani**, an unemployed from Krasnodar Krai, was also accused of treason and sentenced to 6-year prison term for sending 2 text messages about Russian warships, which she had seen in Abkhazia from a bus window, to a Georgian citizen. Latypin and Tutisani are the victims of the “spy-mania” which aims to maintain the course of Russian propaganda about Russia in the circle of enemies.

**Alexey Nikonorov**, policeman, has become a victim of Russian state’s fight with electoral rights of its citizens. He was sentenced to 3 years and 7 months of prison on unproven accusation in bribery, abuse of power and illegal access to computer information for giving an opportunity to an opposition politician to check reliability of signatures which were collected for nomination of the list of candidates for deputies.

**Maksim Smyshlyaev** was sentenced to a 10-year prison term unreasonably accused of aiding to prepare an unfulfilled act of terrorism. His persecution was used for strengthening of anti-Ukrainian hysteria by Russian propaganda. The same motivation can be met in criminal cases of Ukrainian citizens **Stanyslav Klykh and Mykola Karpyuk** (they were sentenced to 20 and 22.5 years of imprisonment on absurd accusation in participation in hostilities in Chechnya), **Oleg Sentsov and Alexandr Kolchenko** (sentenced to 20 and 10 years on false accusation in terrorism), **Sergey Litvinov** (sentenced to 8.5 years on far-fetched accusation in robbery in Donbas region), **Andrey Kolomiets and Alexandr Kostenko** (they serve their terms for participation in the Revolution of Dignity in Maidan, Kyiv), **Akhtem Chygoz** (sentenced to 8 years of prison for organizing in Crimea, a demonstration against the occupation and annexation). The attributes of the same political motivation can be found in cases of **Roman Suschenko, Alexey Sizonovytch, Pavlo Gryb, Valentyn Vyhivskiy, Viktor Schur**, but we have no access to their case documents.

**Yuriy Dmitriev**, human rights activist, the head of Memorial in Karelia who had spent dozens of years on Stalin’s repressions’ victims commemoration, was detained falsely accused of child pornography production. In this case, as in many others, we can find coherence of local authorities’ interest and the interest of state propaganda, the first aims to stop the activity of human rights defenders, the second – to defame them.

**Sergey Reznikov**, an activist who protected the rights of Moscow inhabitants from dishonest developers, for the convenience of local authorities was sentenced to 3 years of prison falsely accused of drug possession.

Even this overview of the political prisoners' cases, which have been added to Memorial lists during the last year, detects selective nature of political repressions. From the one hand, they are aimed at demonstrative suppression of the citizens' rights for the freedom of assembly, freedom of expression and information dissemination, other constitutional rights. From the other hand, usually an important motivation for repressions is an aspiration to strengthen the propaganda with criminal cases. There are cases in which the main obvious motivation of persecution is stopping legal activity of a civic activist. This motivation goes together with the interests of the particular policeman, investigator, prosecutor and FSB official in their career growth and their corporation's success. In fact, the dependence of the judicial branch from the executive power ensures conviction towards people persecuted on political reasons in most cases.

Dozens of Russian Criminal code articles appears the instruments of politically motivated imprisonment. Persecution of political prisoners from our the last year list has been conducted using 45 articles of the Criminal code.

The ratio of different Criminal code articles used for politically motivated imprisonments can be found on the Diagram 2 (excluding cases of people persecuted by reason of realization of the right to freedom of religion).

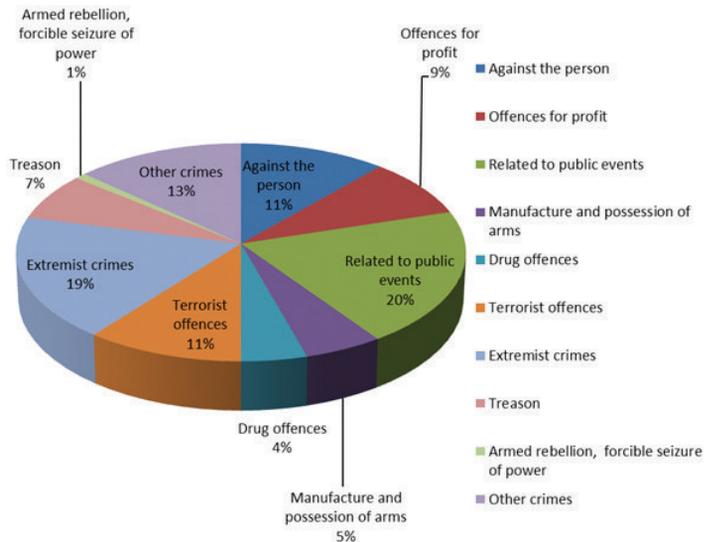


Diagram 2

Most often, in 23 cases, there were used articles related to public events (mass riots, violent actions against a public authority) due to mass character of “Bolotnaya Square case”<sup>1</sup> and the case of March 26<sup>2</sup>. In 21 cases, mostly linked with publishing posts on the Internet, the group of “extremist” articles were used. In 13 cases criminal proceedings were instituted based on accusation in murder, bodily harm, beatings, 12 cases – connected with terrorism, 10 cases – mercenary crimes, 8 cases – treason, 6 cases – connected with weapons, 5 cases – with drugs. 12 more articles were used in 1-3 cases.

The first two positions can be easily explained as street protests and free Internet is seen by the authorities as the main threats which should be combatted with criminal repressions. Besides, especial indistinctness of the “anti-extremist” legislation allows to interpret the law as widely as possible with the help of experts who are ready to justify anything.

In general, this diversity of false accusation in politically motivated criminal cases obstructs the possibility to get an overall perception and necessitate us to analyze every case carefully. The law enforcement authorities often add some falsified but pure criminal accusation to a falsified but politically motivated one trying to make the case more convincing (A. Kostenko was accused in weapons storage, A. Kolomiets – in drug storage, D. Safargali allegedly participated in a fighting).

Another compilation of the Criminal code articles is used for imprisonment by reason of realization of the right to freedom of religion and religious affiliation (Diagram 3).

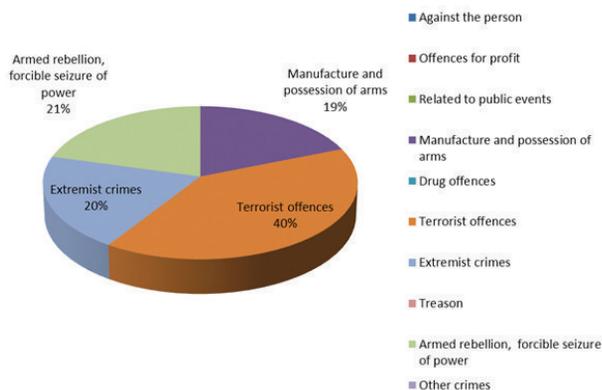


Diagram 3

1 The mass rally on May 6, 2012, organized in Moscow by movement for free and fair elections at the day before the inauguration of Vladimir Putin and finished with the mass detentions. As it was analyzed by the independent civic group of the investigators, the riots were provoked by the police corps by stopping the participants from entering the officially agreed venue of the rally, switching off the microphones and arrests of the key speakers of the rally.

2 The mass rally against corruption organized by the Alexej Navalny followers in many Russian cities on March 26, 2017.

More than a half of these political prisoners are accused of participation in “Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami” (“Islamic Party of Liberation”). Russia is the only country in the world which considers this organization as a terrorist one for no reason. Institution of a criminal case which can end with a 10-20-year prison term is not even difficult. Participation in a discussion of the political-religious doctrine, not associated with preparation to any actions, is enough to get a conviction. It clarifies the mass character of “terrorist” articles used against the political prisoners from the “religious” list (40% of cases).

Besides, in the last few years we can observe more and more often the following: a person accused of participation in “Hizb ut-Tahrir” which refuses to admit guilt or cooperate with the investigators can be also charged with preparation to a violent overthrow of the constitutional order. It is remarkable that this accusation never relates to certain actions but it is based solely on the analysis of the theoretical Hizb ut-Tahrir doctrine. 21% of such accusations are explained specifically by this point.

19% of cases with weapons manufacturing and storage are linked with a case of a group of 15 Muslims who, as we suppose, were imprisoned for allegedly preparing an act of terrorism without any reason. Weapons and explosives were planted by the authorities who conducted the search.

The rest 20% of cases are related with the “extremist” Criminal code articles. These articles have been used to persecute followers of Turkish theologian Nursi and, since 2017, Jehovah’s Witnesses (one of them, a citizen of Denmark **Dennis Kristensen** is detained).

It can be assumed that the motivation of repressions by reason of realization of the right to freedom of religion and religious affiliation are the following: the aspiration to prove the existence of a real terrorist threat, demonstrative “fighting against international terrorism”, suppression of independent associations which pose no danger (used not only toward religious groups), interests of the corporations (law enforcement agencies still have to demonstrate the statistics as the main criterion of their work). In some cases we can suppose that there is also a motivation to stop legal civic activity of the objects of the persecution (**Rustem Latypov**, human rights defender, and activist **Linar Vakhitov**, were accused of participation in Hizb ut-Tahrir in Bashkortostan).

We should also highlight the accusation of people from Crimea in Hizb ut-Tahrir participation. In Ukraine this organization is completely legal, persecution of its members in Crimea is an additional pressure tool pointed at Crimean Tatars. Currently, there are 4 sentenced people from Crimea in the Memorial “religious” list: **Ruslan Zeytullaev**, **Ferat Sayfullaev**, **Rustem Vaitov**, **Yuriy (Nuri) Primov**, but lots of similar cases are still being examined.

Assessing the trends of politically motivated imprisonment, we should note the increase of imprisoned by reason of realization of the right to freedom of religion and religious affiliation and also toughening of this kind of repressions.

The estimation by the average length of a prison term is arbitrary but it may be taken as an indicator.

A year ago the average length of a political prisoner's term from the "non-religious" list was about 5 years and 3 months (excluding two people sentenced for life imprisonment), now it is about 6 years and 2 months. The situation with people from the "religious" list is even worse: the average length of term has grown from 6 years and 7 months to 8 years and 7 months.

Last year's practice demonstrates that mass public pressure put on Russian authorities can bring some results, at least in the most flagrant cases of politically motivated persecution.

During this period:

- Anti-constitutional article 212.1 of the Criminal code, which penalize "repeated violation of the order of organizing or conducting a public event", was notably disavowed by the Constitutional Court;
- The sentence which was passed on **Ildar Dadin** based on this article was canceled;
- The sentence which was passed on **Igor Stenin** was canceled (Stenin was accused of incitement to extremism for a comment in a social network made by some other person);
- YouTube-blogger Ruslan **Sokolovskiy** (accused of incitement to hatred and insulting the feelings of believers) and Natalia Sharina, director of a library (accused of incitement to hatred for storage of books in the library stock), were sentenced to conditional terms;
- Accused of treason **O. Sevastidi, A. Kesyan, M. Dzhandzhgava** from Krasnodar Krai were pardoned (they had sent text messages to Georgia);
- Criminal persecution of **Valentina Cherevatenko** accused of evasion of "foreign agent's" duties based on anti-constitutional Criminal code article 330.1 was canceled.

Nearly all of these cases were accompanied with civil campaigns in Russia and campaigns of putting pressure on Russian authorities from abroad. It can be assumed that they influenced the result.

These instruments of international putting pressure can be considered appropriate for future actions:

- Special attention to the cases of politically motivated criminal persecution in Russia, particularly to political prisoners' cases;
- Constant requests to release people who have been imprisoned based on obviously falsified accusations and / or solely because of their political, religious or other beliefs, as well as non-violent exercise of freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of expression and information, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and other rights and freedoms guaranteed by international obligations of Russia;
- Constant requests to repeal the anti-constitutional and violating international obligations of Russian criminal laws: article 212.1 of the Criminal code, article 284.1 of the Criminal code and all the amendments in legislation which have established the concept of “undesirable organizations”, article 330.1 of the Criminal code and all the amendments in legislation which have established the concept of “organizations which function as a foreign agent”, article 282.1 of the Criminal code;
- Constant requests to concretize and narrow the legislative definition and practice of law-enforcement activities on “extremist activity” and articles 280, 282, 282.1, 282.2, 282.3 of the Criminal code.
- Imposing personal sanctions on people who bear responsibility for flagrant violations of human rights related to illegal politically motivated imprisonment.

*Learn more about the situation with political repressions and political prisoners in Russia at Memorial HRDC web-site <https://memohrc.org/#programs/40> (available in English). Write an e-mail to [press@memohrc.org](mailto:press@memohrc.org) if you would like to receive news e-mails on the topic in Russian or English.*



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## **List of Individuals Recognized as Political Prisoners by the Memorial Human Rights Centre (with the Exception of Those Persecuted in connection with the Realization of their Right to Freedom of Religion) as of 10 September 2017**

**Asanov, Ali Akhmedovich**, was born on 7 July 1982. A resident of the village of Urozhainoye in Crimea, he holds a higher education degree. He is married with four children. Prior to his arrest, Mr Asanov worked as a sales representative. He holds Russian and Ukrainian citizenships. Mr Asanov is charged under Part Two of Art. 212 ('Participation in mass riots') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Asanov was held in custody from 15 April 2015 to 6 April 2017 when he was placed under house arrest.

**Bagavutdinova, Zarema Ziyavtudinovna**, was born on 18 September 1968. A member of the Dagestani NGO 'Pravozashchita', she was sentenced to 5 years in a general-regime colony on a charge of committing a crime under Part One of Art. 205.1 ('Incitement and other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Art. 208 of the Russian Criminal Code') of the Russian Criminal Code. Ms Bagavutdinova has been held in custody since 4 June 2013.

**Balukh, Vladimir Grigoryevich**, was born on 8 February 1971. A resident of the village of Serebryanka of the Razdolnoye district of Crimea, he is a farmer and a pro-Ukrainian activist who kept the Ukrainian nationality after 2014 and declined to accept the Russian passport. He was sentenced to 3 years and 7 months in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 222 ('Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation, or bearing of firearms, its basic parts, ammunition, explosives, and explosive devices'). Mr. Balukh has been held in custody since 8 December 2016. On 29 August 2017, a new criminal case was opened

against Vladimir Balukh for allegedly committing a crime envisaged under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code.

**Barabash, Kirill Vladimirovich**, was born on 21 January 1977. Mr Barabash is a retired Air Force lieutenant colonel. He was charged under Part One of Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') of the Russian Criminal Code for having allegedly pursued the activities of the inter-regional public movement 'Army of the People's Will', banned in Russia in 2010, through the Initiative Group for the Holding of a Referendum 'For a responsible government' 'with the aim of carrying out extremist activities'. On 10 August 2017, he was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony and stripped of his military rank. He has been held in custody since 17 December 2015.

**Barylyak, Ivan Mikhailovich**, was born on 19 February 1986. A resident of the city of Stavropol, Mr Barylyak worked as a repair technician while studying law extramurally. He was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in a strict-regime colony on a charge of crimes under Part Two of Art. 213 ('Hooliganism') of the Russian Criminal Code, point 'a' of Part Two, Art. 116, ('Battery'), and point 'a' of Part Two, Art. 115 ('Intentional Infliction of Light Injury'). Mr Barylyak was held in custody from 10 September 2014 to 24 December 2014; when he was placed under house arrest until 31 August 2015. He has been imprisoned after the pronouncement of the judgment on 31 August 2015.

**Bobyshev, Svyatoslav Vasilyevich**, was born on 9 August 1953. A professor at the Baltic State Technical University named after D. F. Ustinov (Voenmekh), he was charged with crimes under Art. 275 ('High treason') of the Russian Criminal Code for having allegedly transferred information on the Bulava missile to China. On 20 June 2012, he was sentenced by the St Petersburg City Court to 12 years in a strict-regime penal colony. He has been held in custody since 16 March 2010.

**Bogatov, Dmitry Olegovich**, was born on 29 January 1992. A resident of Moscow, he holds a higher education degree (the Moscow State University and the Moscow Pedagogic State University) and pursues a PhD. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a mathematics lecturer at the Moscow Finance and Law University, gave private mathematics lessons and worked as a programmer. He is married. He is charged with committing crimes under Part Two of Art. 205.2 ('Public incitement of terrorist activities committed using the Internet') and Part One of Art.30 in conjunction with Part One of Art. 212 ('Preparation of actions aimed at organising mass riots') of the Russian Criminal Code. He was in custody from 6 April to 24 July 2017 when he was placed under house arrest.

**Borisov, Dmitri Valerievich**, was born on 9 November 1985. A resident of the Krasnogorsk district of the Moscow region. In 2008, he graduated from the Financial Academy under the Government of the Russian Federation and was a businessman. He is single and has no children. He is charged under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been in custody since 8 June 2017.

**Buchenkov, Dmitry Evgenevich**, was born in 1978. Mr Buchenkov holds a PhD in Political Science. Prior to his arrest, he was employed as a deputy head of the department of History of Medicine and Social Sciences and Humanities at the Russian National Research Medical University named after N.I. Pirogov. He is an anarchist and the editor-in-chief of the newspaper Moskovskaya Elektrichka. Mr Buchenkov is charged with crimes envisaged under Part Two of Art. 212 ('Participation in mass riots') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') in the Bolotnaya case. Mr Buchenkov was held in custody from 2 December 2015 to 3 March 2017, when he was placed under house arrest.

**Chiygoz, Akhtem Zeytullaevich**, was born on 14 December 1964. A resident of Bakhchysarai, Mr Chiygoz holds a higher education degree and is single. The closing indictment states that he holds two citizenships (Russian Federation and Ukraine). Mr Chiygoz was sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under under Part One of Art. 212 ('Organization of mass riots') of the Russian Criminal Code. He was taken into custody on 29 January 2015.

**Degermendzhi, Mustafa Bekirovich**, was born on 22 May 1989. He is a resident of the village of Grushevka in Sudak and is single. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a sales representative. Mr Degermendzhi holds two citizenships (Russian Federation and Ukraine). He was accused of crimes under Part Two of Art. 212 ('Participation in mass riots') of the Russian Criminal Code. He was held in custody from 7 May 2015 to 6 April 2017 when he was placed under house arrest.

**Dilmukhametov, Airat Akhnafovich**, was born on 21 June 1966. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan, he worked as a journalist. He was sentenced to 3 years in a strict-regime penal colony on charges under Part One of Art. 205.2 ('Public appeals for terrorist activity') of the Russian Criminal Code and banned from working as a journalist for 2 years after his release. Mr Dilmukhametov was under house arrest from 17 July 2013 to 16 January 2014. He has been held in custody since 12 March 2015.

**Dmitriev, Yuri Alexeyevich**, was born on 28 January 1956. A resident of the city of Pertozavodsk, he is a historian, researcher of the mass graves of victims of political repression, the head of the Karelia branch of the Memorial Society, a mem-

ber of the Commission for restoring the rights of rehabilitated victims of political repressions under the Government of the Republic of Karelia. He is charged under point 'v' of Part Two of Art. 242.2 ('Use of a minor for the purposes of production of pornographic materials'), Part Three of Art. 135 ('Perverted acts without the use of force against a minor'), and Part One of Art. 222 ('Illegal storage of main components of firearms') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 13 December 2016.

**Geriyeu, Zhelaudi Nasrudinovich**, was born on 13 June 1993. A resident of the village of Mairtup of the Kurchaloi district of Chechnya, he is single. Mr Geriyeu graduated from the Faculty of History of the Chechen State University and worked as a journalist at the Internet media 'Kavkazsky Uzel' ('The Caucasus Knot'). He was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 228 ('Illegal storage and transportation of narcotic substances on a large scale without the purpose of selling') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 16 April 2016.

**Karpyuk, Nikolai Andronovich**, was born on 21 May 1964. He is a citizen of Ukraine. At the time of his arrest, he was one of the leaders of 'Right Sector', an organisation banned in Russia. Mr Karpyuk was accused of crimes underpart One of Art. 209 ('Creation of a stable armed group (gang) with the aim of assaulting individuals or organizations, and also operation of such a group (gang)') of the Russian Criminal Code, points 'v', 'z' and 'n' of Art. 102 ('Intentional murder of two or more people in connection with their professional duties, committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement') of the Criminal Code of the Russian SFSR, and Part Two of Art. 15 in conjunction with points 'v', 'z' and 'n' of Art. 102 ('Attempted premeditated murder of two or more people in connection with their professional duties, committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement') and sentenced to 22 years and 6 months in prison. He has been in custody since 21 March 2014 although being deprived of freedom since 17 March 2014.

**Kashapov, Rafis Rafailovich**, was born on 2 July 1958. At the time of his arrest, he resided in the city of Naberezhnye Chelny and was the chair of the Naberezhnye Chelny branch of the Tatar Public Centre. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Art. 282 ('Incitement of hatred, or abasement of human dignity') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part Two of Art. 280.1 ('Public appeals for actions aimed a violation of the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation committed using the Internet'). He has been in custody since 28 December 2014.

**Klykh, Stanislav Romanovich**, was born on 25 January 1974. He is a citizen of Ukraine, a lecturer at the Kiev Transportation and Economics College. Mr Klykh was charged with committing crimes under Part Two of Art. 209 ('Participation in a stable armed group (gang) and in the assaults committed by it') of the Rus-

sian Criminal Code, points 'v', 'z' and 'n' of Art. 102 ('Intentional murder of two or more people in connection with their professional duties, committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement') of the Criminal Code of the Russian SFSR, and Part Two of Art. 15 in conjunction with points 'v', 'z' and 'n' of Art. 102 ('Attempted premeditated murder of two or more people in connection with their professional duties, committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement') and sentenced to 20 years in prison. He was taken into custody by a court decision on 22 August 2014, being actually deprived of freedom since 8 August 2014.

**Kolchenko, Alexander Aleksandrovich**, was born on 26 November 1989. A resident of Crimea, Mr Kolchenko is an anti-fascist who clashed with the far right. He worked as a loader at the post office and a print shop, while studying geography extramurally. Mr Kolchenko was sentenced to 10 years in a strict-regime penal colony under Part Two of Art. 205.4 ('A terrorist act committed by an organised group') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 16 May 2014.

**Kolomiyets, Andrei Vladimirovich**, was born on 8 May 1993. While holding a permanent registration in his native village of Viktorivka in the Kiev region of Ukraine, he was also temporarily registered in the village of Yantarny of the Kabardino-Balkar Republic of the Russian Federation where he resided with his common-law wife Galina Gennadyevna Zelikhanova. He was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime colony on the charges of committing crimes under Part Three of Article 30 in conjunction with points 'a', 'b', 'e', 'l' of Part Two, Art. 105 ('Attempted murder of two individuals in connection with their professional duties committed by generally dangerous means for reasons of political or ideological hatred') of the Russian Criminal Code and under Part two of Art. 228 ('Illegal acquisition, storage and transportation of plants containing narcotic or psychotropic substances on a large scale without the purpose of selling'). He has been held in custody since 15 May 2015.

**Kostenko, Alexander Fedorovich**, was born on 10 March 1986. A resident of Crimea, he is a former employee of the Kiev district branch of the Ukrainian Main Department of Internal Affairs in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the city of Simferopol. Mr Kostenko was sentenced to 3 years and 11 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony on the charge of crimes under point 'b' of Part Two, Art. 115 ('Intentional infliction of light injury which has caused temporary damage of health, committed for reasons of ideological hatred or enmity') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 222 ('Illegal storage and bearing of firearms and ammunition'). He has been held in custody since 6 February 2015.

**Kravtsov, Gennady Nikolaevich**, was born on 30 October 1968. A resident of the city of Moscow, he worked as a chief design engineer at an IT company. He

was sentenced to 14 years in prison in a strict-regime penal colony on a charge of committing a crime under Art. 275 ('High treason') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 27 May 2014.

**Krepkin, Dmitri Mikhailovich**, was born in 26 October 1984. A resident of Moscow, he worked as a repair technician. He is single. He is charged with committing a crime under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 16 May 2017.

**Kudayev, Rasul Vladimirovich**, was born on 23 January 1978. He resided in the village of Khasanya near the city of Nalchik at the time of his arrest. He was charged with crimes under points 'a', 'e', 'zh' and 'z' of Art. 105 ('Murder of two or more individuals by generally dangerous means by an organized group, out of mercenary interest related to banditry') of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, Part Four of Art. 166 ('Unlawful occupancy of transport vehicles without the intention to commit theft committed by an organized group with the use of force dangerous to life and health, and also with the threat of using such force'), Part Three of Art. 205 ('Terrorist act using firearms committed by an organized group resulting in dangerous consequences'), Part Two of Art. 209 (Participation in a stable armed group (band) with the aim of assaulting individuals or organizations, and in the assaults committed by it'), Part Two of Art. 210 ('Participation in a criminal group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation, or bearing of firearms, its basic parts, ammunition, explosives, and explosive devices committed by an organized group'), Part Two of Art. 30 and points 'a' and 'b' of Part Four, Art. 226 ('Attempt to steal firearms and ammunition committed by an organized group with the use of force dangerous to life and health, and also with the threat of using such force'), points 'a' and 'b' of Part Four, Art. 226 ('Theft of firearms and ammunition committed by an organized group with the use of force dangerous to life and health, and also with the threat of using such force'), Art. 279 ('Active participation in an armed mutiny aimed at a forcible change of the constitutional order or a violation of the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation'), and Art. 317 ('Attempt on the life of law enforcement officers or military service personnel'). Mr Kudayev was sentenced on 21 December 2014 to life imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony. He had been held in custody since 23 October 2005 in connection with his alleged participation in the Nalchik attack on 13 October 2005.

**Kuly, Yuri Yevgenyevich**, was born on 29 November 1989. A resident of the village of Karavayevo ozero of the Domodedovo city district of the Moscow region, he pursued a PhD in sociology and worked as a head of the redevelopment office

and as a theatre and cinema actor. He was charged with crimes under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 8 months of imprisonment in a low-security penal colony. He has been held in custody since 4 April 2017.

**Kungurov, Alexei Anatolyevich**, was born on 6 March 1977. A resident of the city of Tyumen, he is an opposition blogger and journalist of left nationalist persuasion. Mr Kungurov is charged with Part One of Art. 205.2 ('Public justification of terrorism') of the Russian Criminal Code for having published a post in his blog, critical of the Russian military operation in Syria. Since 15 June 2016, he has been held in custody while awaiting trial.

**Kutayev, Ruslan Makhamdiyevich**, was born on 20 September 1957. A Chechen civil society activist, he has a PhD in philosophy. Mr Kutayev was sentenced to 3 years and 10 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony on a charge of committing a crime under Part Two of Art. 228 ('Illegal storage and transportation of narcotic substances on a large scale without the purpose of selling') of the Russian Criminal Code in a fabricated case after holding a conference, entitled 'The deportation of the Chechen people: What was it and can it be forgotten?' organised without a formal permission from the authorities of the Chechen Republic. He has been in custody since 20 February 2014.

**Lapygin, Vladimir Ivanovich**, was born on 27 August 1940. A resident of Moscow, he holds a PhD in technical sciences and is an associate professor. He is married. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a deputy chief of the Centre for heat exchange and aerogas dynamics of the Central Scientific Research Institute for Machine Building Technology (TsNIIMash, the main centre of Roscosmos) and lectured at the Bauman Moscow State Technical University. He was charged under Art. 275 ('High treason') and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony. He was placed under house arrest on 13 May 2015. Mr Lapygin has been held in custody since 6 September 2016.

**Litvinov, Sergei Nikolaevich**, was born on 9 March 1983. He lived in the village of Kamyshnoe in the same district. A citizen of Ukraine, he has an incomplete secondary education, and, according to his wife, is almost illiterate. Mr Litvinov was not conscripted into the army on grounds of ill health. According to the charges laid against him, he was not officially employed, and is single with no children. However, according to media reports, he is married with a 14-year-old daughter. He was sentenced to 8 years and 6 months in a strict-regime penal colony under Part Three of Art. 162 ('Robbery, involving illegal entry to a residence, premises or other storehouse or on a large scale') of the Russian Criminal Code.

**Navalny, Oleg Anatolyevich**, was born in 1983. He is the brother of Alexei Na-

valny, and a former employee of the Federal Russian Post Office. Mr Navalny was convicted on 30 December 2014 in the Yves Rocher case under Part Three of Art. 159 ('Swindling on a large scale') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part Three of Art. 159.4 ('Swindling on a particularly large scale in the entrepreneurial sphere'), and point 'a' of Part Two, Art. 174.1 ('Laundering of funds on a large scale acquired by a person through a crime committed by him'). He was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony and a fine of 500,000 roubles. He has been in custody since 30 December 2014.

**Nikiforov, Sergei Savelevich**, was born on 31 October 1968. A resident of the village of Ivanovskoye in the Amur Region, he is married with five foster children. Mr Nikiforov had been the head of the Ivanovsky rural council (an elected office, second term); he was temporarily suspended from the office. He is the leader of the local Evenk community. Mr Nikiforov was found guilty of crimes under point 'v' of Part Five, Art. 290 ('Bribe-taking by a functionary on a large scale') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part Two of Art. 285 ('Use by the head of a local self-government of official powers, contrary to the interests of the service, out of mercenary or other personal interest'). The court of first instance sentenced him to 5 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony, a fine of 16 million roubles and a further prohibition on holding official positions in local self-government bodies for 2 years and 6 months. The appeals court reduced the sentence to 4 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony, a fine of 3 million roubles and a prohibition on holding official positions in local self-government bodies for 2 years.

**Nikonorov, Alexei Vyacheslavovich**, was born on 8 August 1982. At the time of his arrest, he served as a field operations police officer at the rank of captain at the Criminal Investigations Department of the Kostroma district branch of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs. He was sentenced to 3 years and 7 seven months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony and a fine of 150 thousand rubles under Part Three of Article 272 ('Illegal access to a protected computer information followed by its modification or copying, committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part One of Article 286 ('Exceeding official powers'), Part Three of Article 290 ('Bribe-taking by a functionary for the commission of knowingly illegal actions'). He has been deprived of freedom since 28 July 2015.

**Panfilov, Maksim Alekseevich**, was born in 1985. He is a resident of Astrakhan and suffers from a neurological health condition. At the time of his arrest, he was not officially employed. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 212 ('Participation in mass riots') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') in the Bolotnaya case. He has been held in custody since 7 April 2016.

**Parfyonov, Valery Nikolaevich**, was born on 3 August 1974. A resident of the city of Moscow, he worked as a systems administrator at the Moscow Unified Energy Company. Mr Parfyonov was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') of the Russian Criminal Code, for having allegedly pursued the activities of the inter-regional public movement 'Army of the People's Will', banned in Russia in 2010, through the Initiative Group for the Holding of a Referendum 'For a responsible government' 'with the aim of carrying out extremist activities'. On 10 August 2017, he was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony. Mr Parfyonov has been in custody since 28 July 2015.

**Parpulov, Petr Ivanovich**, was born in 1955. From the 1980s to his detention in 2014, he worked as an air traffic control officer at the civilian airport in Sochi although he had already reached pensionable age. Mr Parpulov was found guilty under Art. 275 ('High treason') of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 12 years in a strict-regime penal colony. He has been in custody since 4 March 2014.

**Pichugin, Alexei Vladimirovich**, was born on 25 July 1962. He is a former head of the department for internal economic security for the Yukos oil company. Two guilty verdicts were delivered against him, in 2005 and 2007, under Art. 162 ('Robbery') of the Russian Criminal Code and Art. 105 ('Murder'). He was sentenced to life imprisonment in a special-regime penal colony. Mr Pichugin has been in custody since 19 June 2003.

**Politikov, Alexei Vladimirovich**, was born on 10 November 1972. A resident of Ussuriysk in the Primorsky Krai, he worked as a shipping agent and was an activist of the Artpodgotovka movement. He is charged with committing a crime under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Politikov has been held in custody since 10 June 2017.

**Polyudova, Darya Vladimirovna**, was born on 4 February 1989. At the time of her arrest, she was a resident of the city of Krasnodar. She is a Left Front activist. On 21 December 2015, she was sentenced to 2 years in a low security penal colony under Part One of Art. 280 ('Public appeals for an extremist activity') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part Two of Art. 280 ('Public appeals for an extremist activity committed using the Internet'), Part Two of Art. 280.1 ('Public appeals for actions aimed at a violation of the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation') in connection with her participation in the preparation of a 'March for the Federalization of the Kuban' that did not take place. The sentence entered into force on 30 March 2016. On 20 April 2016, Ms Polyudova independently arrived at her place of detention.

**Reznikov, Sergey Petrovich**, was born on 25 January 1961. A resident of Moscow, he is the general director of the 'Demetra-2000 M' limited liability company. Since 2003, he had been a member of the territorial electoral commission of the district of Prospect Vernadskogo representing the Communist Party of the Russian Federation. On 6 April 2017, he was sentenced to 3 years of general-regime penal colony on charges under Part Two of Art. 228 ('Illegal storage of narcotic substances on a large scale') of the Russian Criminal Code. On the same day, he was taken into custody.

**Safargali, Danis Vildanovich**, was born on 5 May 1976. A resident of the town of Arsk in the Republic of Tatarstan, he worked as a captain and a chief engineer of a vessel. He is the leader of the Tatar patriotic front of Altyn Urda. Mr Safargali was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Art. 115 ('Intentional infliction of light injury, motivated by hooliganism') Part Two of Art. 116 ('Battery, motivated by hooliganism'), Part Two of Art. 213 ('Hooliganism committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement'), Part One of Art. 282 ('Incitement of hatred, or abasement of human dignity committed using the Internet') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 21 October 2016.

**Sentsov, Oleg Gennadyevich**, was born on 13 July 1976. A resident of the city of Simferopol, Mr Sentsov is a film director and producer. He was an Automaidan activist and supported the movement for a united Ukraine in Crimea in February-March 2014. Mr Sentsov was sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony on the charges of crimes envisaged under Part One of Art. 205.4 ('Organisation of a terrorist group') of the Russian Criminal Code, two episodes under point 'a' of Part Two, Art. 205 ('Terrorist act committed by an organised group'), Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two, Art. 205, ('Preparation of a terrorist act'), Part Three of Art. 30 in conjunction with Part Three of Art. 222 ('Attempted illegal acquisition of firearms and explosive devices'), and Part Three of Art. 222 ('Illegal acquisition and storage of firearms and explosive devices'). Mr Sentsov has been in custody since 11 May 2014.

**Shishkin, Vitaly Viktorovich**, was born on 6 August 1972. He is a Russian citizen and an opposition activist of Russian nationalist persuasion. Mr Shishkin was sentenced to 3 years and 11 months in a general-regime penal colony on charges of committing crimes under Part Three of Art. 212 ('Appeals for mass riots') and Part One of Art. 282 ('Incitement of hatred or enmity') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Shishkin has been in custody since 13 February 2015.

**Shpakov, Alexander Yuryevich**, was born on 5 July 1977. A resident of the city of Lyubertsy of the Moscow region, he worked as a carpenter. He took part in an anti-corruption rally in the city centre of Moscow on 26 March 2017. On 24 May

2017 he was sentenced to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Shpakov has been held in custody since 28 March 2017.

**Smyshlyayev, Maxim Nikolayevich**, was born on 22 December 1982. He is a resident of the city of Rostov-on-Don of left persuasions. At the time of his arrest, he worked at a McDonald's outlet and studied extramurally at the Institute of History and International Relations of the Southern Federal University. He was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part Three of Art. 205.1 ('Complicity in the preparation of a terrorist act') of the Russian Criminal Code for having allegedly aided a minor holding the citizenship of Ukraine in the preparation of a terrorist act that did not take place. He has been held in custody since 22 April 2016

**Sokolov, Alexander Aleksandrovich**, was born on 17 November 1987. A resident of the city of Moscow, he holds a PhD in economics. He was worked as a journalist at the RBC news agency. Mr Sokolov was charged with committing a crime under Part Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') of the Russian Criminal Code for having allegedly pursued the activities of the inter-regional public movement 'Army of the People's Will', banned in Russia in 2010, through the Initiative Group for the Holding of a Referendum 'For a responsible government' 'with the aim of carrying out extremist activities'. On 10 August 2017, he was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a general regime penal colony. Mr Sokolov has been in custody since 28 July 2015.

**Staroverov, Yury Viktorovich**, was born on 14 November 1982. He is an activist of the party 'The Other Russia' and a member of the civil movement of Nizhny Novgorod. Mr Staroverov was charged under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code and given a 3-year suspended term with a period of 3 years of probation for having allegedly hit a riot police officer during the dispersal of a civil march on 15 September 2012. On 10 February 2016, the Ostankinsky district court of the city of Moscow replaced the verdict with 3 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony. Mr Staroverov was taken into custody on the same day.

**Tutisani, Inga Zhorayevna**, was born on 18 February 1970. A resident of Sochi, she is unemployed. She was sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Art. 275 ('High treason') of the Russian Criminal Code. Ms Tutisani has been held in custody since 25 October 2013.

**Tyumentsev, Vadim Viktorovich**, was born on 3 December 1980. A resident of the city of Tomsk, he is a video blogger and a civil society activist. Mr Tyumentsev is charged with committing crimes under Part Two of Art. 280 ('Public appeals for an extremist activity committed using the Internet') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 282 ('Actions aimed at the incitement of enmity, or abasement of human dignity on the basis of their sex, race, nationality, language, origin, attitude to religion and also their affiliation with a social group.'). Mr Tyumentsev has been in custody since 28 April 2015.

**Zagreev, Robert Raufanovich**, was born on 3 July 1964. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan, he is a journalist and an opposition politician. He was sentenced to 3 years in prison in a strict-regime penal colony on charges of crimes under Part One of Art. 205.2 ('Public appeals for terrorist activity') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Zagreev was under house arrest from 27 April to 22 May 2015, and has been in custody since 29 October 2015.

**Zimovets, Stanislav Sergeyevich**, was born in 14 April 1985. A resident of the town of Volzhsky of the Volgograd region, he holds an incomplete higher education degree. He served as a combat engineer in Chechnya and he was not officially employed. Mr Zimovets was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority'). He has been held in custody since 1 April 2017.



**ПРАВООЗАЩИТНЫЙ ЦЕНТР “МЕМОРИАЛ”  
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## **List of Individuals Recognized as Political Prisoners by the Human Rights Centre Memorial and Persecuted in connection with the Realization of their Right to Freedom of Religion as of 10 September 2017**

**Akhmetov, Radik Mudarisovich**, was born on 18 September 1997. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, at the time of his arrest, he was temporarily unemployed. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order') as a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in any violent actions. Mr Akhmetov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Akhmetshin, Fanis Faritovich**, was born on 2 February 1963. A construction foreman, he is a resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part Two of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order') as a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in any violent actions. Mr Akhmetshin has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Akhtakhanov, Tagir Tapayevich**, was born on 1 March 1980. A resident of the village of Achkhoy-Martan of the Achkhoy-Martan district of Chechnya, he is single and completed secondary education. He was sentenced to 11 years of impris-

onment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two of Article 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Article 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Article 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Akhtakhanov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Asylov, Ruslan Denisovich**, was born on 6 June 1986. A resident of the town of Dyurtyuli of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he completed secondary education and is married with a child. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in any violent actions, he was sentenced to 6 years and 4 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') and Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Asylov has been held in custody since 25 February 2015.

**Balakadashev, Inyal Ibragimovich**, was born on 12 August 1987. Legally a resident of the village of Kaladzhukh of the Dokuzpar district of the Republic of Dagestan, actually he lived in the city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. He is married and completed secondary education. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a sailor. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two of Article 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Article 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Article 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Balakadashev has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Balakadashev, Nurmagomed Ibragimovich**, was born on 8 July 1983. Legally, a resident of the village of Kaladzhukh of the Dokuzpar district of the Republic of Dagestan, actually he lived in the city of Moscow. He is married with a child and completed secondary education. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a shipping agent. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two of Article 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Article 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Article 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Balakadashev has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Cheprasov, Sergei Sergeyeovich**, was born on 10 June 1990. Legally, a resident of the village of Sukhaya Olshanka of the Chernyanka district of the Belgorod

region. He is single and completed professionalized secondary education. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two of Article 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Article 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Article 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Cheprasov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Christensen, Dennis Ole**, was born on 18 December 1972. A subject of the Kingdom of Denmark, at the time of his arrest he held a Russian residence permit and lived in the city of Oryol in Russia. He is charged with committing a crime under Part One of Art. 282 ('Organization of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses. Mr Christensen has been held in custody since 25 May 2017.

**Esmurzayev, Khoso Gashimovich**, was born on 27 August 1976. A resident of the village of Zyazikov-Yurt of the Maglobek district of Ingushetia, he completed secondary education and is single. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a taxi driver. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two of Article 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Article 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Article 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Esmurzayev has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Faizrakhmanov, Danis Mirratovich**, was born on 4 September 1988. A construction worker, he is a resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of activities aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order') as a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organisation banned in Russia. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in any violent actions, Mr Faizrakhmanov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Faizullin, Aidar Rifovich**, was born on 24 November 1985. A resident of the town of Dyurtyuli in the Republic of Bashkortostan, Mr Faizullin holds a higher education degree. He is single. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir, an organization banned in Russia, he was sentenced to 5 years and 2 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization) and Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian

law'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent actions, Mr Faizullin has been held in custody since 25 February 2014.

**Fattakhov, Rafael Raulevich**, was born on 25 May 1980. A construction finishing worker, he was a resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 of the Russian Criminal Code ('Participation in the activities of an organisation designated as terrorist under Russian law') and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order') as a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organisation banned in Russia. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in any violent actions, Mr. Fattakhov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Fattakhov, Ruslan Vakilevich**, was born on 14 November 1980. A private entrepreneur engaged in commerce, he is resident in the Republic of Bashkortostan. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated under Russian law as terrorist') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order') as a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organisation banned in Russia. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in any violent actions, Mr Fattakhov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Fazylov, Aramis Fanisovich**, was born on 21 July 1991. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he was employed in multi-level marketing. He was charged under part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code as a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia and sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in any violent actions, Mr Fazylov has been placed under house arrest and has been deprived of liberty since 4 February 2015.

**Gabdullin, Rustam Alfridovich**, was born on 19 April 1992. A resident of the town of Dyurtyuli, Mr Gabdullin holds a diploma of completed secondary education. He is married with a child. In 2011, he was charged under Part One of Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code and was given a 1-year suspended sentence with a period of 2 years of probation (the punishment was consequently reduced to a ten-month suspended sentence). As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an or-

ganization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Gabdullin was sentenced to 5 years and 2 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') and Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). With the two verdicts combined, the sentence amounts to 5 years and 6 months in prison. Mr Gabdullin has been held in custody since 25 February 2014.

**Galimkhanov, Rustam Rafitovich**, was born 30 September 1991. A resident of the town of Dyurtyuli, he holds a higher education degree. He is married. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Galimkhanov was sentenced to 5 years and 2 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Art. 282 of the Russian Criminal Code ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation') and Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Mr Galimkhanov has been held in custody since 25 February 2014.

**Galiullin, Rinat Faizulloovich**, was born on 25 June 1978. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Galiullin was charged under Part One of Art. 205.1 ('Incitement and other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Art. 278'), Part One of Art.30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'), Part One of Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') of the Russian Criminal Code and was sentenced to 6 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony followed by 1 year of 'restricted freedom' and a fine of 150,000 roubles. Mr Galiullin has been held in custody since 31 July 2012.

**Gallyamov, Rustem Ravilevich**, was born on 10 August 1981. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he was a director of the Eko-Svetstroi company. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist by Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order') as a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organisation banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action. Mr Gallyamov has been in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Garifyanov, Aidar Ralifovich**, was born in 1976. He is a resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization

banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Garifyanov was charged under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order') of the Russian Criminal Code, and Part 1 of Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') and sentenced to 6 years in a strict-regime penal colony. Mr Garifyanov has been held in custody since 26 August 2013.

**Gataullin, Rishat Razitovich**, was born on 14 April 1972. He is a resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist by Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code as a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organisation banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action. Mr Gataullin has been placed under house arrest since 4 February 2015.

**Gimaletdinov, Ilgiz Failovich**, was born on 18 November 1988. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he worked as a manager at the SrubMontazh company. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order') as a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organisation banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action. Mr Gimaletdinov has been in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Ibatullin, Rainur Anisovich**, was born on 23 February 1989. A resident of the city of Almetievsk, he holds a degree of electric power station engineer from the Kazan Energy University. He is officially unmarried and has a child born in 2013. He was not officially employed. Mr Ibatullin was sentenced by the Privolzhsky district military court to 17 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') and Part One of Art. 205.1 ('Financing of terrorist activities') in connection with his participating in the organisation of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, and collecting member subscriptions (€200 – 1000 a month) from the organization membership. He has been held in custody since 19 May 2015.

**Inamov, Azizbek Khalikovich**, was born on 9 April 1977. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, he was charged under Part One of Art. 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with

Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'), Part One of Art. 205.1 ('Incitement of other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Art. 278 of the Russian Criminal Code') and sentenced to 11 years in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 200,000 roubles. Mr Inamov has been held in custody since 7 November 2012.

**Ismailov, Shamil Magomedrasulovich**, was born on 20 October. A resident of Makhachkala, he worked as an urologist. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al Islami, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, he was charged under Part One of Art. 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order') and sentenced to 8 years in a strict-regime penal colony followed by 2-year period of 'restricted freedom', and a fine of 100,000 roubles. Mr Ismailov has been held in custody since 13 June 2013.

**Kayumov, Azamat Rinatovich**, was born on 30 September 1982. A resident in the Republic of Bashkortostan, he worked as a washing machine repair technician. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al Islami, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Kayumov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Kazikhanov, Bagir Kurbanovich**, was born on 9 September 1983. A resident of the city of Ulyanovsk, at the time of his arrest, he was officially unemployed but worked at a vegetable depot in Ulyanovsk. Mr Kazikhanov was charged under Part One of Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of a banned religious organisation') of the Russian Criminal Code for creating a cell of 'Nurdjular', a religious society based on the works of the Turkish theologian Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, which are banned in Russia, and sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in a general-regime penal colony. From 10 April to 24 October 2014, Mr Kazikhanov was held in a pre-trial detention centre; afterwards he was placed under house arrest until 25 February 2015. He has been held in custody ever since.

**Khamadeyev, Alexei Alfritevich**, was born in 1982. He is a resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part One Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible

change of the constitutional order’) of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 282.2 (‘Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation’) and sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Khamadeyev has been in custody since 26 August 2013.

**Khamzin, Rustem Valeryevich**, was born on 6 April 1972. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he was a businessman. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 (‘Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law’) of the Russian Criminal Code and part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 (‘Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order’). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Khamzin has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Khasanov, Azat Damirovich**, was born on 20 December 1977. A resident of Kazan, he has incomplete secondary education. He is married with three underage children. At the time of his arrest, he was not officially employed. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was sentenced to 6 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 282.2 (‘Organization of the activities of an extremist organization’) and point ‘v’ of Part Two of Art. 282 (‘Incitement of hatred committed by an organized group’). Mr Shaikhutdinov has been in custody since 10 October 2013.

**Khusniyarov, Shamil Faritovich**, was born on 28 September 1979. A resident of the town of Dyurtyuli in the Republic of Bashkortostan, he holds a higher education degree. He is married with two children. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir, an organization banned in Russia, Mr Khusniyarov was sentenced to 6 years and 4 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Art. 282 (‘Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation’) and Part Two of Art. 205.5 (‘Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law’). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Khusniyarov has been held in custody since 25 February 2015.

**Kim, Yevgeny Lvovich**, was born on 5 October 1974. A resident of Blagoveshchensk, he completed specialised secondary education. He was not officially employed. He was sentenced to 3 years and 9 months of imprisonment in a general regime penal colony followed by a 1-year period of ‘restricted freedom’ under Part One of Art. 282 (‘Incitement of hatred, or denigration of human dignity’) and Part One of Art. 282.2 (‘Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization’) for creating a cell of ‘Nurdjular’, a religious society based on the works of

the Turkish theologian Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, which are banned in Russia. Mr Kim has been held in custody since 27 December 2015.

**Kornev, Alexander Valeryevich**, was born on 22 September 1987. He is a staff member at the Institute for the Development of Education of the Republic of Bashkortostan. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of activities aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Kornev has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Kulagin, Yevgeny Viktorovich**, was born in 1981. He is a resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, Mr Kulagin was charged under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order') of the Russian Criminal Code, and Part 1 of Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Kulagin has been held in custody since 26 August 2013.

**Kurbanov, Saipula Djabrailovich**, was born on 9 April 1980. A resident of the city of Makhachkala, he worked as the general director of a dental clinic, EstDental. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part One of Art. 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order') and sentenced to 8 years in a strict-regime penal colony followed by 2 years of 'restricted freedom' and a fine of 150,000 rubles. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Kurbanov has been held in custody since 7 November 2012.

**Kutluyarov, Gazim Gafarovich**, was born on 1 August 1959. A resident of the town of Dyurtyuli in the Republic of Bashkortostan, he holds a higher education degree. He is single. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir, an organization banned in Russia, Mr Kutluyarov was sentenced to 6 months in prison under Part Two of Art. 282 of the Russian Criminal Code ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation') and to 6 years in prison under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Taking into account these crimes, a decision to sentence him to 6 years and 4 months of imprisonment in

a general-regime penal colony was delivered. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Kutluyarov has been held in custody since 25 February 2014.

**Latypov, Rustem Maratovich**, was born on 17 February 1976. He is the head of the human rights organization, 'Centre for the Study of the Muslims' Problems', and a member of the Public Oversight Commission of the Republic of Bashkortostan. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, Mr Latypov was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Latypov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

[Magomedov, Khiramagomed Gadzhiyevich](#), was born on 31 January 1985 and lived in the city of Makhachkala. He holds an incomplete higher education degree in economics. He is one of the leaders of the NGO "Soyuz spravedlivykh" ('The Union of the Just'). As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was found guilty of committing crimes under Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation'), Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part One of Art. 205.1 ('Incitement and other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Art. 205, 206, 208, 211, 277, 278, 279 и 360 of the Russian Criminal Code'), Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible change of the constitutional order'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation, or bearing of firearms, its basic parts, ammunition, explosives, and explosive devices') and sentenced to 9 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Magomedov has been held in custody since 25 February 2016.

**Magomedov, Magomednabi**, was born on 3 October 1972. At the time of his arrest, he resided in the village of Kirovaul of the Kizilyurt district of the Republic of Dagestan and was the imam of the mosque 'Vostochnaya' in the town of Khasavyurt. He is married with seven children. Mr Magomedov was charged under Part One of Art. 205.2 ('Public appeals to engage in terrorist activities or public justification of terrorism') and with Part One of Art. 282 ('Incitement of hatred, or denigration of human dignity') and sentenced to 4 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony. He has been placed in custody on 8 April 2016.

**Maksutov, Radmir Yusifovich**, was born on 31 March 1984. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he worked as a domestic appliance repair technician. As a member of the banned organization Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Maksutov has been in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Mamayev, Rinat Mazitovich**, was born on 25 July 1971. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he works as a manager. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was found guilty of committing crimes under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Mamayev has been placed under house arrest and deprived of liberty since 4 February 2015.

**Maslov, Artur Konstantinovich**, was born on 2 July 1983. A resident of Moscow, he is single and has an incomplete secondary education. Prior to his arrest, he was not officially employed. He was sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point "a" of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Maslov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Makhmudov, Tazhib Taimirovich**, was born on 4 May 1982. A resident of Moscow, he completed secondary education and is married with two children. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a driver. He was sentenced to 13 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point "a" of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Makhmudov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Mustafayev, Farid Ramazanovich**, was born on 8 July 1987. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he worked in transportation business. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was

charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Mustafaev has been in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Mustafin, Khalil Fanavievich**, was born on 18 August 1984. A champion of the Republic of Bashkortostan and Russia and a world champion in martial arts, he worked as a domestic appliance repair technician. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Mustafin has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Nasimova, Matlyuba Islomovna**, was born on 30 July 1960. A resident of the city of Samarqand of the Republic of Uzbekistan and an Uzbek national, she holds an incomplete higher education degree from the Samarqand University. She is married with 8 children, two of them being underage. Since 2010, she has lived in Moscow, worked as a housemaid and sublet places in a flat that she rented. She was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mrs. Nasimova has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Nurlygayanov, Rinat Ranifovich**, was born on 3 January 1991. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he is a student of the Russian Islamic University working as a refrigerator repair technician. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Nurlygayanov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Primov, Yury Vladimirovich**, was born on 31 July 1976. At the time of his arrest, he resided in Sebastopol in Crimea. He holds a degree in drama and cinema acting of the Kiev Theatre Institute. At the time of his arrest, he was not officially employed and worked as a construction worker. He is divorced. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code for his alleged membership of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, and sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Primov has been placed in custody on 23 January 2015.

**Ramazanov, Islam Magamedkerimovich**, was born on 24 September. Legally a resident of the city of Derbent in Dagestan, he lived in Moscow. He completed secondary education and is single. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a driver. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Ramazanov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Rakhmonkhodjayev, Zikrullokhon Faizullokhodjaevich**, was born on 2 October 1975. A resident and citizen of Tajikistan. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organisation banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part One of Art. 30, in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible change of the constitutional order'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation, or bearing of firearms, its basic parts, ammunition, explosives, and explosive devices') and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 50,000 roubles. Mr Rakhmonkhodjayev has been held in custody since 7 November 2012.

**Saifullayev, Ferat Refatovich**, was born on 21 July 1983. At the time of his arrest, he resided in the city of Sebastopol in Crimea. He holds a degree in management of the Simferopol branch of the Kiev University of Economics. He is married with two daughters and a son. At the time of his arrest, he was not officially employed. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 of the Russian Criminal Code ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') for his alleged membership of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, and sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Saifullayev has been held in custody since 2 April 2015.

**Salakhov, Ilgiz Askhatovich**, was born on 10 March 1975. A resident of the village of Ivanayevo of the Dyurtyuli district of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he holds a higher education degree. He is married with four children. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir, an organization banned in Russia, Mr Salakhov was sentenced to 10 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony followed by 1 year of 'restricted freedom' under Part One of Art. 282 of the Russian Criminal Code ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') and Part One of Art. 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Salakhov has been placed in custody on 25 February 2014.

**Salimov, Artur Raulevich**, was born on 5 September 1986. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he worked as an electrical technician. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Salimov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Salimov, Ilshat Maratovich**, was born on 7 November 1987. A resident of the town of Dyurtyuli in the Republic of Bashkortostan, he holds a diploma of specialized secondary education. He is married with two children. In 2011, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code and was given a 1-year suspended sentence with a period of 1 year of probation. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, Mr Salimov was sentenced to 6 years and 4 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Art. 282.2 and Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). With the two verdicts combined, the sentence amounts to 6 years and 6 months in prison. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Salimov has been held in custody since 25 February 2014.

**Salimzyanov, Arslan Talgatovich**, was born on 16 June 1986. A resident of Kazan, he holds a degree in industrial and civil construction from the Kazan State University of Architecture and Engineering. Mr Salimzyanov is married with two children. He is not officially employed. Mr Salimzyanov was sentenced by the Privolzhsky district military court to 16 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') and Part One of Art.

205.1 ('Financing of terrorist activities') in connection with his participating in the organisation of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, and collecting member subscriptions (≈200 – 1000 a month) from the organization membership. He has been held in custody since 19 May 2015.

**Saraliyev, Ersmak Shagidovich**, was born on 26 March 1959. Legally a resident of the urban community of Komsomolsky of the Chernozemelsky district of Kalmykia, he is single. He completed secondary education and was a businessman. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Saraliyev has been held in custody since 8 December 2013.

**Satayev, Rasim Radikovich**, was born in 1988. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he was charged under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible change of the constitutional order') of the Russian Criminal Code, and Part One of Art. 282.2 in conjunction with Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') as a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, and was sentenced to 6 years and 6 months in a strict-regime penal colony. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Satayev has been held in custody since 26 August 2013.

**Shakirov, Airat Ilgizarovich**, was born on 26 July 1991. A resident of the town of Aznakayevo of the Republic of Tatarstan, he has completed secondary education. He is married with two children. Mr Shakirov was not officially employed. Mr Shakirov was sentenced by the Privolzhsky district military court to 18 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') and Part One of Art. 205.1 ('Financing of terrorist activities') in connection with his participating in the organisation of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, and collecting member subscriptions (≈200 – 1000 a month) from the organization membership. He has been held in custody since 19 May 2015.

**Shaikhutdinov, Ildar Khamitovich**, was born on 6 November 1975. A resident of Kazan, he holds a higher education degree. He is married with two underage children. Prior to his arrest, Mr Shaikhutdinov worked as an assembly worker. He was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a general-regime

penal colony under Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') and point 'v' of Part Two of Art.282 ('Incitement of hatred committed by an organized group'). Mr Shaikhutdinov has been in custody since 10 October 2013.

**Sharipov, Shamil Khazhgalievich**, was born on 16 January 1977. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he worked as a washing machine repair technician. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Even though according the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Sharipov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Shavkhalov, Adam Akhmedovich**, was born on 3 April 1981. A resident of the village of Zyazikov-Yurt of the Maglobek district of Ingushetia, he completed secondary education and is single. At the time of his arrest, he was not officially employed. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Shavkalov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Suleimanov, Aslan Beslanovich**, was born on 11 June 1990. Legally a resident of the city of Grozny, he completed secondary education and is single. At the time of his arrest, he was not officially employed and worked part time at a market in Moscow. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Suleimanov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Tagirov, Irek Rishatovich**, was born on 5 April 1989. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he worked as a sales manager. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and part One of Art. 30

in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Tagirov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Tekilov, Anzor Mauletovich**, was born on 21 September 1988. Legally a resident of the city of Grozny, he completed secondary education and is single. At the time of his arrest, he was not officially employed. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Tekilov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Tekilov, Artur Mauletovich**, was born on 9 March 1990. Legally a resident of the city of Grozny, he completed secondary education and is single. At the time of his arrest, he was not officially employed. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Tekilov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Tekilov, Imran Mauletovich**, was born on 10 November 1991. Legally a resident of the city of Grozny, he completed secondary education and is single. At the time of his arrest, he was not officially employed. He was sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point "a" of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Tekilov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

**Vaitov, Rustem Mamutovich**, was born on 27 July 1986. At the time of his arrest, resided in the city of Sebastopol. He is married in religious, officially unregistered marriage with a daughter who was born after his arrest. He holds a degree in industrial and civil construction of the National Academy of Environmental and Resort Construction. At the time of his arrest, he was officially unemployed and worked as a construction worker. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code for his alleged membership of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an

organization banned in Russia that even according to the prosecution has never been involved in any violent action, and sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment. Mr Vaitov has been held in custody since 23 January 2015.

**Vakhitov, Linar Munirovich**, was born on 25 April 1983. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he acted as the director of the 'StroiAlyans' company and the head of the human rights movement 'For the Muslims' Rights'. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al Islami, an organization banned in Russia that even according to the prosecution has never been involved in violent actions, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Vakhitov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Velitov, Makhmud Abdulkhakovich**, was born on 7 September 1951. A resident of Moscow, he was the imam of the Yardam mosque. He holds a higher theological degree from the madrasa of Mir-Arab in Bukhara. Mr Velitov was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment in a general regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 205.2 ('Public appeals to engage in terrorist activities or public justification of terrorism') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 28 April 2017. From 11 July 2016 to 21 February 2017 he was placed under house arrest.

**Yakupov, Ural Gaifullovich**, was born on 24 May 1991. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he worked as a domestic appliance repair technician. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Yakupov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

**Yunusov, Naïl Vazhibovich**, was born on 24 February 1989. A resident of Kazan, in 2008 he graduated from the Nizhnekamsk confectionery school as a pastry cook. He is married with a child. At the time of his arrest, he was not officially employed. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al Islami, an organization banned in Russia, Mr Yunusov was sentenced by the Privolzhsky district military court to 17 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). He has been held in custody since 19 May 2015.

**Zeitullayev, Ruslan Borisovich**, was born on 15 June 1985. At the time of his arrest, he resided in the city of Sebastopol in Crimea. He is married with three daughters. He has incomplete secondary education. At the time of his arrest, he was officially unemployed and worked as a construction worker. He was charged under Part One of Art. 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code for his alleged membership of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, and sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment. Mr Zeitullayev has been held in custody since 23 January 2015.