

**Russian political prisoners in the year of 2018: the situation and its trends.**

The Human Rights Advocacy Center "Memorial" has been compiling the lists of Russian political prisoners for several years by now.

The term "political prisoner," that we are using is backed up by the PACE Resolution No. 1900 (2012). First of all, these are the cases that can be described by using the reference to the term "prisoner of conscience", when the criminal prosecution or imprisonment has been applied to people solely because of their political, religious or other beliefs, as well as in conjunction with the non-violent exercise of people's rights and freedoms, which are guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

And second of all, these are the cases of political persecution by the official authorities, carried out in violation of the right to a fair trial and some other rights and freedoms, that are guaranteed by the International Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, this persecution is conducted with an obvious violation of the law, on a selective basis, in an inadequate fashion with the public endangerment acts, or on the basis of falsification of the proof of the guilt.

By the notion of "imprisonment / deprivation of freedom" we are implying a detention in correctional facilities, or in some psychiatric institutions on the grounds of a court verdict, a pre-trial detention in custody, or a house arrest before the court sentencing.

At the same token, we exclude from the numbers of political prisoners those individuals, who used violence against another person, or were calling for violence based on the racial, religious, ethnic factors, etc. Naturally, such exclusion does not mean that we consider the persecution of those individuals to be unconditionally justified and legitimate, or that we approve of such

prosecution. From this perspective, we do not include in the lists of political prisoners those many other individuals, who were deprived of their freedom, even if formally they had violated the law, but when the punishment applied to them it has been clearly in excess.

In addition, the lists of the political prisoners are obviously incomplete, since they include only those individuals the materials on whom we have been able to analyze and assess from the criminal prosecution legitimacy point of view for procedural compliance based on our criteria. However, for various reasons, and particularly due to the secret nature of the persecution in the cases of espionage, high treason and multiple cases on terrorism, a great deal of criminally prosecuted cases that appear to have traces of lawlessness and political motivation have not been not included in the present list.

Thusly, by the proper virtue of the very notion of "political prisoner" itself there naturally is a vast array of criminal political repressions in place, which are not linked to imprisonment at the present moment, and which have been left outside our statistical data.

For the foregoing reasons, the lists of political prisoners of the Human Rights Advocacy Center "Memorial" present by itself a minimal conservative estimate of the number of political prisoners detained in Russia, and they are just an indicator of the level of political repression in place in general. Most likely the total number of political prisoners exceeds the lists of those who are kept on the records at the Memorial Human Rights Advocacy Center by 2 - 3 times.

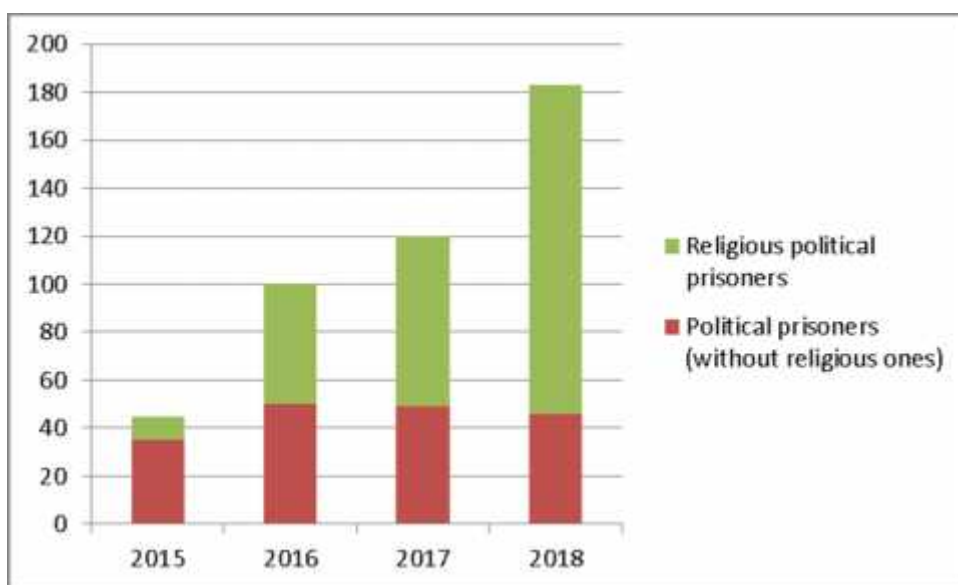
Nevertheless, these lists provide us with an opportunity of getting an idea about what the situation is like, its trends and the changes happening within it.

Starting from 2016, and after having taken into consideration the great deal of criminal prosecution cases in conjunction with the people carrying out their right to the freedom of practicing their religion and choosing their religious affiliations, especially in regards to the Muslims, first & foremost, we are

publishing the two lists: a list of individuals, who were deprived of their freedom because of their execution of their right to freedom of religion and religious affiliation, and another list for all the other political prisoners.

And whatever we had to say about the fact that two lists are virtually not complete pertains equally to the both of them.

There were 46 people on the list of political prisoners as of September 1, 2018, (except for those ones, who were persecuted in conjunction with the exercise of their right to freedom of religion and religious affiliation). There are 137 people on the "religious" list. All in all the total is 183 people.



**Diagram 1.**

In the recent years we have observed that the number of political prisoners has been steadily on the rise, and especially noticeable is the fact that the growth is occurring due to number of individuals, who are being persecuted in conjunction with the execution of their right to the freedom of practicing their religion. At the same time, the number of the other political prisoners remains more or less at the same level.

There were 49 names on the "generic" list of political prisoners a year ago, and the total number of political prisoners consisted of 120 people, two and three years ago the numbers were - 50 (100), and 35 (45) people, respectively.

In general, after taking into consideration all of those, who had been freed & released during this timeframe, the number of political prisoners in Russia for the last year was equal to 71 people on the "general" list. And also there were 142 individuals placed on the list of people, who had been deprived of their freedom in connection with them exercising their right to freedom of religion and religious affiliations. All in all, there were 213 people in total, who got included in the lists of the HRAC "Memorial" during that year.

Throughout the duration of the last year, starting with the past September, 25 people from the "general" list of political prisoners, who were among those defendants, who got implicated in some cases, were released, (5 of those were included in the list during the last year).

Out of that number 14 people (**I. Barylyak, Z. Bagavutdinova, D. Borisov, R. Kashapov, A. Kostenko, Y. Kuly, A. Kungurov, R. Kutayev, S. Nikiforov, V. Parfenov, D. Polyudova, A. Sokolov, V. Sokolov, A. Eyvazov**) have already served their complete terms, one of them (**A. Nikonorov**) was released on parole, and another one (**M. Panfilov**) was released after the application of compulsory measures of a medical nature. The term of **I. Tutisani**'s imprisonment punishment was reduced due to the revisions made in his case, which factually almost happened at the time the term was actually up, (**D. Buchenkov**) ran away from the house arrest and emigrated to one of the EU countries, five others (**A. Asanov, M. Galperin, M.D. Germendzhi. V. Egorov,**) got their vacating measure of restraint lifted, two more (**I. Umerov, A. Chiyozy**) were pardoned, and as far as another political prisoner (**D. Bogatov**) is concerned, the case against him was closed.

Unfortunately, by that time the list has already been prolonged by 22 more names of the new individuals added to it: **D. Bauldin, D. Bogatov, M. Dadeu, I. Ivanov, A. Mamaev, R.Maryan, P. Miloserdov, A. Orshulevich, V. Prisich, I.I.**

**Rudnikov, M. Savostin, K. Saltykov, N. Sentsov, Y. Sidorov, V. Sokolov, O. Titiev, D. Tretyakov, M. Tsakunov, G. Shabliy, V. Shatrovsky, A. Shumkov, A. Eyvazov.**

Just as it used to be the case before, there are the citizens of Ukraine and Russia placed among the political prisoners, who have been convicted in conjunction with the anti - Ukrainian campaign waged by the Russian government. Among those individuals, who have made it on the list of political prisoners during the last year we have: **D. Baholdin, M. Dadeu, A. Shumkov**, who are persecuted based on charges of their alleged participation in the organization "Right Sector," which is operating on the Ukrainian territory. V. Prisich and G. Shabliy, who have become hostages of the campaign that is aimed at searching for Ukrainian "saboteurs and reconnaissance" in the Crimea.

All in all, there are 13 of such individuals on the "general" list of political prisoners (in addition to the 28 people, who had been deprived of their freedom / imprisoned in the Crimea based on charges brought against them claiming their alleged participation in "Hizb ut-Tahrir"). And that is just one fractural part of all of the Ukrainian hostages kept in Russia. Oleg Sentsov has been demanding their release for 121 days by going on a hunger strike protest. We are certain, that out of that number of those people, who are representing Ukrainian hostages in Russia, and whom we could not have yet gotten to be included in the list of political prisoners due to the various reasons and substantiated grounds, there are some hostages, who, on the one hand, have been stripped of their freedom in the consequential result of the situation that came into being due to the aggression waged by the Russian official authorities against Ukraine, and who, on the other hand, have been deprived of their right to a fair trial in Russia as well.

Based on the charges brought against them in conjunction with them executing their right to the freedom of expression over the Internet - **D. Bogatov, P. Miloserdov, V. Sokolov, D. Tretyakov** have been persecuted last year, therefore making an addition to the list of political prisoners.

Over all, there are 7 people on our lists of those, who lost their freedom based on the similar accusations against them, and there are also 4 other individuals, who have been accused of high treason for the legal exchange of information.

Based on some clearly fabricated accusations and in conjunction with his professional activities a Kaliningrad journalist **I. Rudnikov** has been jailed, and another Chechen journalist **Zh. Geriyev** still remains in prison.

Official authorities continue to use criminal prosecution leverages in order to restrict the freedom of assembly. Throughout the last year our list has been enlarged with the names of **K. Saltykov, V. Satrovsky and M. Tsakunov, J. Sidorov**, who were deprived of their freedom in connection with that cause. And all in all on that list as of today we have 8 victims, who got engaged in the fight over the freedom of assembly with the official regime.

An active suppression of freedom of association through the methods of police repression has become an important trend of the last year. The cases against the participants of the BARS / Б.А.Р.С movement, the "New Greatness"/«Нового Величия», the "Network"/«Сети», the "Art Training"/«Артподготовки», based on which dozens of people have been deprived of their freedom, are built on falsifications, police provocation and on the grounds of absurdly broad interpretation of extremism. The dangerous trend of the last year has also become an active use of torture, applied especially so in similar cases to that one of the "Network"/«Сети».

The cases that are being brought up against the human rights advocates represent a particular kind of danger. At present moment, **Y. Dmitriev** who is being currently kept in custody in Karelia, has been hit with some new charges, and that is happening after he had already been previously acquitted by the court. Our friend **O. Titiev**, who had had drugs planted on him is still being on trial in Chechnya.

The suppression of the right to the freedom of association is often paired with the suppression of the right to the freedom of religious belief. Most likely, these repressions have developed such a special amplitude because of the ease that the criminal prosecution is being applied not for any concrete actions per se, but just for such cases as someone's mere participation in an organization. The most widely spread is the persecution of the peaceful Islamic fundamentalist organization "Hizb ut-Tahrir," which has been identified as a terrorist organization without any grounds only by one single country in the world – Russia. It has been a target of the massively spread prosecution. In connection with that dozens of individuals, who have lost their freedom have prolonged our lists of political prisoners over the duration of the last year. And noticeably so, with each new court hearing taking place and despite the absence of any evidence of violence, preparations or calling to resort to the violence, the judgments against them are becoming more and more severe. If in December of the year of 2017 in the case brought up against 8 Muslims in Kazan the maximum sentence for one of one of them - **A. Khafizov** was chosen as 19 years and 2 months, which was a "record" long at that time, then in Ufa in July of 2018 in the case against 21 Muslims, the maximum term of imprisonment (**R. Nurlygayanov**) has already become 24 years. All in all, we have listed 85 individuals in our lists of prisoners imprisoned based on charges brought against them and accusing them in the membership in "Hizb ut-Tahrir." Nevertheless there are at least 237 more of such people in Russia all in all. The nature of that type of persecution has been transformed into particularly blatantly illegal one in the Crimea, because this organization operates legally in Ukraine. In the Crimea there are at least 28 people, mostly Crimean Tatars, who are deprived of their freedom based on these charges.

A year ago, we had just one Jehovah's Witness behind the bars, and as of April of this year the criminal prosecution and their imprisonment has taken a major massive proportion. As of now, there are 31 more believers of this faith on

our lists, who have been deprived of their freedom. However, new detentions are taking place on a weekly basis, therefore this number is certainly known to be incomplete in advance.

As we are observing, the politically motivated criminal repressions are infringing on the various fundamental rights of the citizens. An to top it all off, in all of the cases of that kind of prosecution the right of people to have a fair trial is being violated.

Even in the cursory a “bird's-eye overview” of these issues base on the cases of political prisoners that have been included in the list of "Memorial" during the last year that we have provided above, one can identify a localized to the definitive point as well selective nature of these political repressions. On the one hand, they are targeted at demonstrative oppression of the rights of the citizens to the freedom of assembly, to the freedom of expression and dissemination of information, along with some other constitutional rights. On the other hand, the backing up of the theses of official propaganda by criminal cases is frequently the important motive that lies behind those repression. There are cases, in which it is obvious that the main motive for prosecution is the cessation of the legitimate activity of one particular social activist, or the other. These motives are paired with the career and corporate interests of certain representatives among the police, the Investigation Committee and the FSB.

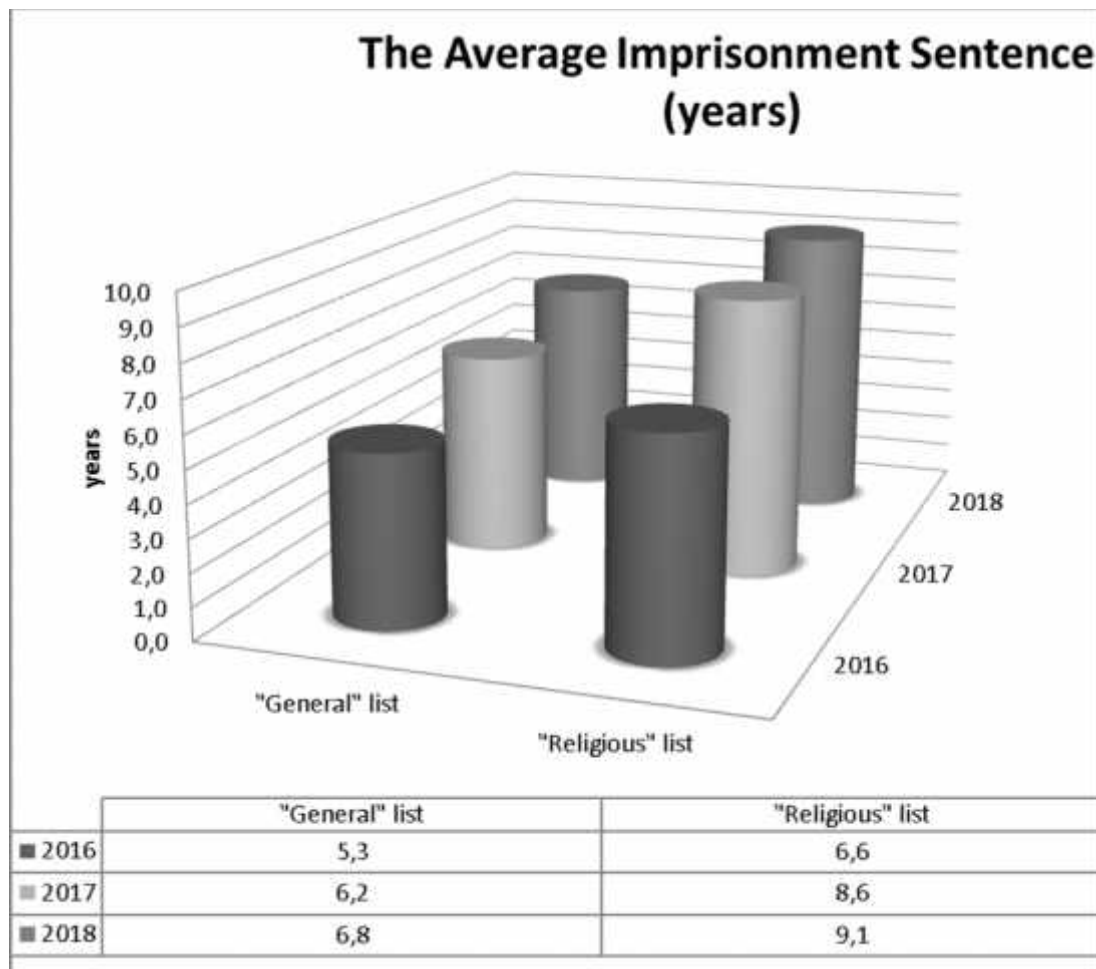
In the vast majority of cases, the practically factual and absolute subordination of the executive power to the judiciary one ensures the fact that the people, who are the victims of politically motivated criminal prosecutions do get convicted.

Dozens of articles of various nature from the Russian Criminal Code continued to serve as leverages for politically motivated deprivation of freedom, such as "political" (anti-extremist, anti-terrorist, etc.), as well as purely criminal articles, such as the ones on possession of weapons, drugs, extortion, etc.



One should point out to the fact that the persecution has been intensified, while assessing the trends that are associated with politically motivated deprivation of freedom. In addition to the ever - growing number of political prisoners caused by the increase in the number of people who get persecuted in conjunction with the implementation of their right to the freedom of religion and religious affiliation.

Despite all the conventionalities of evaluation of the level of severity of persecution based on the pro forma of an average term of imprisonment, to which the political prisoners from the list, who got convicted were sentenced , it can serve as a particular indicator.



For instance, if two years ago an average term for convicted political prisoners, who were included in the "general" list (not to take into account the two people, who got convicted and got the life sentence) was approximately 5

years and 3 months, then in the year of 2017, it consisted of approximately 6 years and 2 months, and as of now it has become 6 years and 10 months. The deterioration of the situation with those political prisoners, who have been included in the "religious" list is equally just as serious: an average term of their imprisonment/deprivation of freedom has increased from 6 years and 7 months in the year of 2016 up to 8 years and 7 months in 2017, and as of today it has become up to 9 years and 1 month.

Nevertheless, the practice of the past year has indicated that the endemically large - scaled public pressure when applied against Russian authorities can yield some results, at the very least in the most egregious cases of politically motivated criminal prosecution.

In the past period:

- the representatives of the Crimean Tatar nation: **Ilmi Umerov** and **Ahtem Chiyhoz**, who were the members of Majlis for the Crimean Tatar People, which has been deemed as an extremist organization without any grounds to back that accusation up, have been pardoned with the help of mediation carried out by the Government of Turkey;

- the criminal prosecution of **Dmitry Bogatov**, who has been persecuted based on the charges filed against him accusing him in calling for terrorism and mass riots, solely on the grounds of the fact that he supported the output node of the TOR network on his computer, have been dropped;

- Yuri Dmitriev has received an acquittal as a final sentence in his case;

- for those accused in the case of the "New Greatness" /«Нового Величия» -

**A. Pavlikova** and **M. Dubovik** the measure of restraint has been changed.

And virtually, in connection with all of these cases, there have been campaigns of using public pressure within Russia going on, as well as the international pressure that has been applied upon Russian authorities from

outside. And as one might have expected all that did impact the final outcome in these cases.

One can consider the following to serve as instruments of international pressure of the same nature in the future:

- A special attention that is paid to the cases of politically motivated criminal prosecution in the RF, particularly in regards to the cases of political prisoners, the demand for the release of individuals, who have been deprived of jailed/their freedom, who have been prosecuted based on apparently fraudulently fabricated charges against them and / or solely on the grounds of their political, religious or other convictions, and on the basis of their non - violent exercise of their right to the freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of expression of their points of view and information, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and the other rights and freedoms guaranteed by the international obligations undertaken by the Russian Federation;
- A demand to abolish all of the anti - constitutional standardized norms of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, as well as all of the norms of the criminal law that violate the international obligations undertaken by the Russian Federation: Art.212.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation; Art. 284.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, as well as all of the amendments adopted in the legislation that have established the status of "undesirable organization"; article 330.1, and also cancel out all of the changes in the legislation that established the status of organizations acting in the capacity and carrying out the functions of a foreign agent;
- A demand to provide a broken down in greater detail and narrowed down legislative definition as well as the restrictions in the practical application of the extremist activity, as well as the art. 280, art. 282, art. 282.1, art. 282.2, art. 282.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation;

) An imposition of specific, personally tailored sanctions against those individuals, who are personally responsible for gross violations of the human rights and having to do with the illegal, politically motivated imprisonment/deprivation of freedom.

*One can get additional informational materials, which are depicting the situation on political repressions as well as on the political prisoners in Russia in much greater detail, and which are also available in the English language as well on the website of the HRAC "Memorial" - <http://memohrc.org/en/content/programma-podderzhka-politzaklyuchennyh-i-drugih-zhertv-politicheskikh-repressiy>. Also, if you wish to inform us about your desire to receive more news on this topic in either Russian or English language, you can notify us about it at: [press@memohrc.org](mailto:press@memohrc.org).*

**ПРАВозАЩИТНЫЙ ЦЕНТР "МЕМОРИАЛ"**

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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 5 September 2018**

We consider political prisoners to be individuals who are serving a prison sentence, as well as those being held in custody or under house arrest as a form of pre-trial detention. We reckon among political prisoners individuals who are being persecuted in connection with the realization of their legitimate rights as well as those who are being unlawfully or disproportionately persecuted by the authorities for political reasons. We do not regard as political prisoners those individuals who used violence against the person or called for violence on the grounds of religion, nationality, race etc. All the criteria for considering individuals as political prisoners are [published on our website](#).

There are 46 names in the present list. The names of those who are being persecuted mainly in connection with the realization of their right to freedom of religion can be found in a separate list. This list is far from being complete. It includes only those individuals and cases for which we have managed to collect and analyse sufficient information for a convincing conclusion to be drawn about a politically motivated and illegal nature of their criminal prosecution. Today, the list does not contain the names of a large number of people who have been deprived of liberty, and whose prosecution contains indications of illegality or political motivation, but for whose cases we have either not yet received the required information, or have not yet fully analysed the information.

The political prisoners come from different groups persecuted by the State for political reasons. The 'Ukrainian trail' can be clearly traced in the cases of current or former Ukrainian citizens

Volodymyr Balukh, Stanyslav Klykh, Mykola Karpyuk, Andrii Kolomiyets, Oleg Sentsov, Oleksandr Kolchenko, Serhiy Lytvynov, Volodymyr Prysych, Oleksandr Shumkov, Mykola Dadeu, Hlib Shabliy. The cases of Russian citizens Denis Bakholdin and Danis Safargali are also linked to the Russian authorities' anti-Ukraine campaign.

Restriction of the right to assembly has remained one of the most important goals of politically motivated incarceration. Alexander Shpakov, Dmitri Krepin, Alexei Politkov, and Stanislav Zimovets are still behind bars in connection with 'the 26 March case'. Arbitrary detentions of real and supposed supporters of the Russian opposition leader Vyacheslav Maltsev in November 2017 developed into several criminal cases: Roman Maryan from Krasnoyarsk, Vyacheslav Shatrovsky from Moscow and Yan Sidorov from Rostov-on-Don are among the first victims. Konstantin Saltykov found himself behind bars after the Moscow opposition rally of 28 January 2018.

The Russian authorities have intensified a crackdown on freedom of expression and dissemination of information, particularly, in the Internet: Robert Zagreev, Vadim Tyumentsev, Dmitry Tretyakov, and Piotr Miloserdov were put behind bars for trying to exercise this right. The journalists Igor Rudnikov from Kaliningrad, well known for his high-profile investigations, and Zhelaudi Geriyev from Chechnya have been deprived of liberty on false grounds.

Criminal prosecution has also been used to restrict freedom of association. The initiative group for the holding of the referendum 'For a responsible government' was groundlessly labelled illegal and banned; one of its members – Kirill Barabash – is still serving his term in prison. Likewise, the members of the association of Kaliningrad regionalists of monarchist persuasion 'B.A.R.S' (the Baltic Vanguard of the Russian Resistance) Alexander Orshulevich, Igor Ivanov, Alexander Mamayev, and Nikolai Sentsov found themselves behind bars.

The high treason cases of Svyatoslav Bobyshev, Gennady Kravtsov, Piotr Parpulov, and Vladimir Lapygin have helped propaganda to create the image of a Russia besieged by enemies.

The Chechen authorities have stepped up persecution of human rights defenders: Oyub Titiev, head of the Grozny office of Human Rights Centre Memorial, was arrested on absurd charges.

Dozens of different articles of the Russian Criminal Code have been utilized as tools of political repression. The most widely used articles are those related to extremism (incitement of hatred and enmity; public appeals for extremist activity; organization of the activities of an extremist organization), terrorism (terrorist act; complicity in terrorist activity and justification of such an activity, organization of a terrorist group), and maintaining law and order at public gatherings (mass riots; multiple violations of the established procedure for organising gatherings; use of force against a representative of the authority).

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1. [Bakholdin, Denis Igorevich](#), was born on 14 August 1981. A resident of the city of Moscow, in autumn 2014, he moved to Ukraine. An opposition activist, on many occasions he was charged with administrative offences for taking part in manifestations against the war with Ukraine and in support of political prisoners. Mr Bakholdin was charged with committing a crime under Part Two of Act 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code for his alleged membership in the Ukrainian nationalist organization 'Right Sector' ('Pravy Sektor') during his stay in Ukraine. Mr Bakholdin has been held in custody since 9 March 2017.
2. [Balukh, Volodymyr Hryhorovych](#), was born on 8 February 1971. A resident of the village of Serebryanka of Razdolnensky district of Crimea. He is a farmer and a pro-Ukrainian activist who kept the Ukrainian nationality after 2014 and refused to accept the Russian passport. He opposes the Russian annexation of Crimea and speaks in favour of the territorial integrity of Ukraine. He was sentenced to 3 years and 7 months in a general-regime penal colony and a fine of 10,000 roubles under Part One of Article 222 ('Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation, or bearing of firearms, its basic parts, ammunition, explosives, and explosive devices'). Later, the sentence was reduced to 3 years and 5 months of imprisonment in a penal settlement. On 29 August 2017, a new criminal case was opened against Vladimir Balukh for allegedly committing a crime envisaged under Part One of Article 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code; on 6 December 2017 these charges were dropped in favour of those under Part Two of Article 321 ('Disorganisation of the

activities of a temporary detention facility') of the Russian Criminal Code. On these charges, on 5 July 2018, Mr Balukh was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment; his combined sentence amounts to 5 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony with a fine of 10,000 roubles. Mr. Balukh was held in custody from 8 December 2016 to 1 December 2017; afterwards he was placed under house arrest. On 16 January 2018, he was taken in custody again.

3. [Barabash, Kirill Vladimirovich](#), was born on 21 January 1977. A resident of the city of Moscow. Mr Barabash is a retired Air Force lieutenant colonel. He was charged under Part One of Article 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' and was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony and stripped of his military rank. Later, the sentence was reduced to 3 years and 10 months in a general-regime penal colony. Mr Barabash has been held in custody since 17 December 2015.
4. [Bobyshev, Svyatoslav Vasilyevich](#), was born on 9 August 1953. A resident of the city of Saint Petersburg. He is a professor at the Baltic State Technical University named after D. F. Ustinov (Voenmekh). He was sentenced to 12 years in a strict-regime penal colony under Article 275 ('High treason') of the Russian Criminal Code for having allegedly transferred information on the Bulava missile to China. Mr Bobyshev has been held in custody since 16 March 2010.
5. [Dadeu, Mykola Petrovych](#), was born on 15 February 1986. A businessman, he holds the Ukrainian nationality. At the time of his arrest, he resided in the city of Novorossiysk in Krasnodar Krai where he held a temporary registration. In 2014 – 2015, he aided the Ukrainian armed forces and volunteer battalions. He was sentenced to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment in a penal settlement under Part Five of Article 33 in conjunction with Part Two of Article 282.2 ('Assistance in the participation in the activities of an extremist organization by providing means for the commission of crimes') for his alleged material assistance to the Ukrainian nationalist organization 'Right Sector'



(‘Pravy Sektor’) during his stay in Ukraine. Mr Dadeu has been held in custody since 10 July 2017, being actually deprived of liberty since 13 June 2017

6. [Dmitiev, Yuri Alekseyevich](#), 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 member of the Commission for restoring the rights of rehabilitated victims of political repressions under the Government of the Republic of Karelia. He was 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 was held in custody from 13 December 2016 to 27 January 2018 when he was released under a written undertaking not to leave the place. On 5 April 2018 he was acquitted of child pornography charges and was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months of restricted freedom for the illegal storage of firearms components. On 14 June 2018 the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karelia reversed the original verdict and sent the case for re-examination. On 27 June 2018 Yuri Dmitriev was detained by the police as a new case under point ‘b’ of Part Four of Art. 132 (‘Violent actions of sexual character against a minor’) had been opened against him. Mr. Dmitriev has been held in custody ever since.
7. [Geriyev, Zhelaudi Nasrudinovich](#), was born on 13 June 1993. A resident of the village of Mairtup of Kurchaloyevsky district of Chechnya. He is single. He graduated from the Faculty of History of the Chechen State University. Prior to his arrest, Mr Geriyev worked as a journalist at the Internet media ‘Kavkazsky Uzel’ (‘The Caucasus Knot’) well known for its publications on human rights violations in Chechnya. 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. Mr Geriyev has been held in custody since 16 April 2016.
8. [Ivanov, Igor Romanovich](#), was born on 17 June 1996. An opposition activist of Russian nationalist persuasion from Kaliningrad. He was charged under Part Two of Article 282.1

(‘Participation in the activities of an extremist organization’) as a member of ‘B.A.R.S.’ (the Baltic Vanguard of the Russian Resistance). Mr Ivanov has been held in custody since 27 May 2017.

9. [Karpyuk, Mykola Andronovych](#), was born on 21 May 1964. A resident of the city of Kiev in Ukraine, he holds the Ukrainian nationality. At the time of his arrest, he was one of the leaders of ‘Right Sector’ (‘Pravy Sektor’), an organisation banned in Russia. Mr Karpyuk was sentenced to 22 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under part One of Article 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 Article 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 Article 15 in conjunction with points ‘v’, ‘z’ and ‘n’ of Article 102 (‘Attempted premeditated murder of two or more people in connection with their professional duties, committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement’) as a defendant in *the UNA – UNSO (Ukrainian National Assembly – Ukrainian People's Self-Defence) case* for his alleged participation in the Chechen war of 1994 – 1995. Mr Karpyuk has been in custody since 21 March 2014 , being actually deprived of freedom since 17 March 2014.
10. [Klykh, Stanyslav Romanovych](#), was born on 25 January 1974. A resident of the city of Kiev in Ukraine, he holds the Ukrainian nationality. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a lecturer at the Kiev Transportation and Economics College. Mr Klykh was sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 209 (‘Participation in a stable armed group (gang) and in the assaults committed by it’) of the Russian Criminal Code, points ‘v’, ‘z’ and ‘n’ of Article 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 Article 15 in conjunction with points ‘v’, ‘z’ and ‘n’ of Article 102 (‘Attempted premeditated murder of two or more people in connection with their professional duties, committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement’) as a defendant in *the UNA – UNSO (Ukrainian National Assembly – Ukrainian People's Self-Defence) case* for his alleged participation in the Chechen war of 1994 – 1995. Mr Klykh was taken into

custody by a court decision on 22 August 2014, being actually deprived of freedom since 8 August 2014.

11. [Kolchenko, Oleksandr Oleksandrovych](#), was born on 26 November 1989. A resident of Crimea. He is an anti-fascist. He worked as a loader at the post office and a print shop, while studying geography extramurally. He was sentenced to 10 years in a strict-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 205.4 ('A terrorist act committed by an organised group') of the Russian Criminal Code as a defendant in *the 'Crimean terrorists' case*. Mr Kolchenko has been held in custody since 16 May 2014.
12. [Kolomiyets, Andrii Volodymyrovych](#), was born on 8 May 1993. While holding a permanent registration in the village of Viktorivka in Kiev Oblast of Ukraine, he was also temporarily registered in the village of Yantarny of the Kabardino-Balkar Republic of the Russian Federation. He was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime colony under Part Three of Article 30 in conjunction with points 'a', 'b', 'e', 'l' of Part Two, Article 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 Article 228 ('Illegal acquisition, storage and transportation of plants containing narcotic or psychotropic substances on a large scale without the purpose of selling') for his participation in the Euromaidan protests in Kiev in winter 2013 – 2014. Mr Kolomiyets has been held in custody since 15 May 2015.
13. [Kravtsov, Gennady Nikolaevich](#), was born on 30 October 1968. A resident of the city of Moscow. Prior to his arrest, 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 Article 275 ('High treason') of the Russian Criminal Code for divulging information on the personnel of intelligence services and military functions of the space satellite Tselina-2. Mr Kravtsov has been held in custody since 27 May 2014.
14. [Krepkin, Dmitri Mikhailovich](#), was born in 26 October 1984. A resident of the city of Moscow. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a repair technician. He is single. He was sentenced to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment in a general regime penal colony

under Part One of Article 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code as a defendant *in the 26 March case* opened after the dispersal of the anti-corruption protest in central Moscow on 26 March 2017. Mr Krepin has been held in custody since 16 May 2017.

15. [Kudayev, Rasul Vladimirovich](#), was born on 23 January 1978. He resided in the village of Khasanya near the city of Nalchik of the Kabardino-Balkar Republic. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in a special-regime penal colony under points 'a', 'e', 'zh' and 'z' of Article 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 Article 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 Article 205 ('Terrorist act using firearms committed by an organized group resulting in dangerous consequences'), Part Two of Article 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 Article 210 ('Participation in a criminal group'), Part Three of Article 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 Article 30 and points 'a' and 'b' of Part Four, Article 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, Article 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'), Article 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 Article 317 ('Attempt on the life of law enforcement officers or military service personnel') for his alleged participation in the Nalchik attack on 13 October 2005. Mr Kudayev had been held in custody since 23 October 2005.
16. [Lapygin, Vladimir Ivanovich](#), was born on 27 August 1940. A resident of the city 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 aerogasdynamics 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 Article 275 ('High treason') and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony for having allegedly transferred an unclassified programme for the calculation of aerodynamic characteristics of aircraft. He was placed under house arrest on 13 May 2015. Mr Lapygin has been held in custody since 6 September 2016.

17. [Lytvynov, Serhiy Mykolayovych](#), was born on 9 March 1983. A resident of the village of Kamyshne of Stanychno-Luhansky district of Luhansk Oblast of Ukraine. 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 Article 162 ('Robbery, involving illegal entry to a residence, premises or other storehouse or on a large scale') of the Russian Criminal Code for his alleged membership in the voluntary battalion Dnipro-1. Mr Lytvynov has been held in custody since 22 August 2014.
18. [Mamayev, Alexander Arkadiyevich](#) (Father Nikolay), was born on 24 December 1960. A resident of the city of Kaliningrad. A priest of the Russian Orthodox Church, alternative to the Russian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate. He was charged under Part Two of Article 282.1 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') as a member of 'B.A.R.S.' (the Baltic Vanguard of the Russian Resistance). Mr Mamayev has been held in custody since 27 May 2017.
19. [Maryan, Roman Yevgeniyevich](#), was born on 8 May 1978. A resident of the village of Yemelyanovo of Krasnoyarsk Krai. He is an opposition activist. He was sentenced to 3 years and 2 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Part Two of Article 212 ('Preparation to the participation in mass riots') as a supporter of the Russian nationalist leader Vyacheslav Maltsev. Mr Maryan has been in custody since 29 October 2017.

20. [Miloserdov, Piotr Kimovich](#), was born on 3 February 1976. A resident of the city of Moscow, he worked as a political strategist and sociologist. He is a former activist of the Russian nationalist opposition movement. He has three underage children. He was charged under Part One of Article 282.1 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization'), Part One of Article 282 ('Incitement of hatred, and abasement of human dignity on the basis of ethnicity'), Point "v" of Part Two of Article 282 ('Incitement of hatred, and abasement of human dignity on the basis of ethnicity committed by an organised group'), Point "v" of Part Two of Article 282 ('Incitement of hatred, and abasement of human dignity on the basis of affiliation with a social group committed by an organised group') of the Russian Criminal Code in the context of persecution of the Russian nationalist leader Alexander Belov (Potkin). Mr Miloserdov has been held in custody since 24 January 2018.
21. [Orshulevich, Alexander Vladimirovich](#), was born on 26 November 1987. A resident of city of Kaliningrad. He is an opposition activist of Russian nationalist persuasion. He was charged under Part One of Article 282.1 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization') as a member of 'B.A.R.S.' (the Baltic Vanguard of the Russian Resistance). Mr Orshulevich has been held in custody since 27 May 2017.
22. [Parpulov, Piotr Ivanovich](#), was born in 1955. A resident of the city of Sochi. 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. He was sentenced to 12 years in a strict-regime penal colony under Article 275 ('High treason') of the Russian Criminal Code for divulging unidentified classified information that was nonetheless published in the newspaper 'Krasnaya Zvezda' ('Red Star') and therefore available to the general public. Mr Parpulov has been in custody since 4 March 2014.
23. [Pichugin, Alexei Vladimirovich](#), was born on 25 July 1962. A resident of the city of Moscow. He is a former head of the department for internal economic security for the Yukos oil company. Two guilty verdicts were delivered against him as a defendant in *the Yukos case*, in 2005 and 2007, under Article 162 ('Robbery') of the Russian Criminal Code and Article 105 ('Murder'). He was sentenced to life imprisonment in a special-regime penal colony. Mr Pichugin has been in custody since 19 June 2003.

24. [Politikov, Alexei Vladimirovich](#), was born on 10 November 1972. A resident of the town of Ussuriysk in Primorsky Krai. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a shipping agent and was an activist of the Artpodgotovka movement. He was sentenced to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment in a general regime penal colony under Part One of Article 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code as a defendant *in the 26 March case* opened after the dispersal of the anti-corruption protest in central Moscow on 26 March 2017. Mr Politikov has been held in custody since 10 June 2017.
25. [Prysykh, Volodymyr Serhiyovych](#), was born on 15 May 1983. A resident of the town of Bohoduhiv of Kharkiv Oblast of Ukraine. He is a citizen of Ukraine. He holds a higher education degree. Mr Prysykh is married with a daughter. Prior to the arrest, he worked as a cargo truck driver. He was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment in a general regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 228 ('Illegal storage of narcotic substances on a large scale) of the Russian Criminal Code as a defendant *in the 'Crimean saboteurs' case*. Mr Prysykh has been held in custody since 13 August 2016.
26. [Reznikov, Sergey Petrovich](#), was born on 25 January 1961. A resident of the city of Moscow. He is the general director of the 'Demetra-2000 M' limited liability company. He was sentenced to 3 years of general-regime penal colony on charges under Part Two of Article 228 ('Illegal storage of narcotic substances on a large scale') of the Russian Criminal Code in the context of his activities as a member of the territorial electoral commission of the district of Prospect Vernadskogo representing the Communist Party of the Russian Federation. Mr Reznikov has been held in custody since 6 April 2017.
27. [Rudnikov, Igor Petrovich](#), was born on 4 July 1965. A resident of the city of Kaliningrad. He was a member of the Duma of Kaliningrad Oblast and the editor-in-chief of the independent newspaper 'Novye kolyosa Igorya Rudnikova' (Igor Rudnikov's New Wheels) well known for its publications on corruption in Kaliningrad Oblast. He was charged under point "b" of Part Three of Article 163 ('Extortion committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement on a particularly large scale'). Mr Rudnikov has been held in custody since 1 November 2017.

28. [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 Article 115 ('Intentional infliction of light injury, motivated by hooliganism') Part Two of Article 116 ('Battery, motivated by hooliganism'), Part Two of Article 213 ('Hooliganism committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement'), Part One of Article 282 ('Incitement of hatred, or abasement of human dignity committed using the Internet') of the Russian Criminal Code for publications on the Internet, critical of the Russian authorities. Mr Safargali has been held in custody since 21 October 2016.
29. **Saltykov, Konstantin Matveyevich**, was born on 3 February 1998. A resident of the city of Moscow, he is a second-year student of the faculty of history and politics of the Moscow State Pedagogical University. He is a supporter of the Russian opposition leader Alexey Navalny. He was charged under Part One of Article 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') for allegedly assaulting two police officers at the opposition rally in central Moscow on 28 January 2018. He has been held in custody since 28 February 2018, actually being deprived of freedom since 28 January 2018.
30. [Savostin, Mikhail Olegovich](#), was born in 1977. A resident of the town of Mineralnye Vody in Stavropol Krai, he is married with a child. He is a civil rights activist, a member of the political council of the Assembly of the Peoples of the North Caucasus, head of the movement People's Veche [Assembly] of Mineralnye Vody and the founder of the Stavropol regional branch of the *Solidarnost* movement. He was charged under Part Two of Article 228 ('Illegal acquisition, storage, transportation and fabrication of narcotic substances on a considerable scale'). Mr Savostin has been held in custody since 6 April 2018.
31. [Sentsov, Nikolai Alexandrovich](#), was born on 18 November 1971. A resident of the town of Baltiysk in Kaliningrad Oblast. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a chief radio officer and was a civil society activist. He was charged under Part Two of Article 282.1 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') as a member of 'B.A.R.S.' (the Baltic Vanguard of the Russian Resistance). Mr Sentsov has been held in custody since 27 September 2017.



32. [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 Article 205.4 ('Organisation of a terrorist group') of the Russian Criminal Code, two episodes under point 'a' of Part Two, Article 205 ('Terrorist act committed by an organised group'), Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two, Article 205, ('Preparation of a terrorist act'), Part Three of Article 30 in conjunction with Part Three of Article 222 ('Attempted illegal acquisition of firearms and explosive devices'), and Part Three of Article 222 ('Illegal acquisition and storage of firearms and explosive devices') as a defendant in *the 'Crimean terrorists' case*. Mr Sentsov has been in custody since 11 May 2014.
33. [Shabliy, Hlib Fedorovich](#), was born on 27 April 1975. A resident of the city of Sevastopol in Crimea, he holds the Russian and Ukrainian citizenships. He graduated from the Sevastopol Naval Institute, served as a Ukrainian naval officer, after retiring he gained a Bachelor's degree in Hydrography and Meteorology and worked as a hydrographer. He is married with a child. Mr Shabliy was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 223.1 ('Illegal fabrication of explosive devices') and Part One of Article 222.1 ('Illegal acquisition and storage of explosives and of explosive devices') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Shabliy has been held in custody since 15 November 2016.
34. [Shatrovsky, Vyacheslav Robertovich](#), was born on 29 June 1969. A resident of the town of Sharia in Kostroma Oblast. He worked in Moscow as a construction worker. He was detained on Pushkinskaya square in Moscow on 5 November 2017. He was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code in the context of the persecution of real and alleged supporters of the Russian nationalist leader Vyacheslav Maltsev. Mr Shatrovsky has been held in custody since 5 November 2017.
35. [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 Article 212 ('Appeals for mass riots') and Part One of Article 282 ('Incitement of hatred or enmity') of the Russian Criminal Code for publishing videos critical of the Russian authorities. Mr Shishkin has been in custody since 13 February 2015.

36. [Shpakov, Alexander Yuryevich](#), was born on 5 July 1977. A resident of the city of Lyubertsy of Moscow Oblast. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a carpenter. He was sentenced to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code as a defendant *in the 26 March case* opened after the dispersal of the anti-corruption protest in central Moscow on 26 March 2017. Mr Shpakov has been held in custody since 28 March 2017.
37. [Shumkov, Oleksandr Serhiyovych](#), was born on 19 September 1989. A resident of the city of Kherson in Ukraine, he holds the Ukrainian nationality. At the time of his arrest, he served in the Ukrainian Armed Forces and worked as an investigator at the Military Prosecutor's Office of the Kherson garrison. He was charged under Part Two of Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code as an alleged member of the Ukrainian nationalist organization 'Right Sector' ('Pravy Sektor') banned in Russia. Mr. Shumkov has formally been in custody since 6 September 2017.
38. [Sidorov, Yan Vladimirovich](#), was born on 9 October 1999. A resident of the city of Rostov-on-Don, he is a third-year student of the trade school of the Rostov branch of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration. He was charged under Part Three of Article 30 in conjunction with Part One of Article 212 ('Attempt to organise mass riots'), Part Three of Article 30 in conjunction with Part Two of Article 212 ('Preparation to the participation in mass riots') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Sidorov was formally placed in custody on 10 November 2017, being actually deprived of freedom since 5 November 2017.
39. [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 Article 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. Mr Smyshlyayev has been held in custody since 22 April 2016.

40. [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 sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code for having allegedly hit a riot police officer during the dispersal of a civil march in Nizhny Novgorod on 15 September 2012. Mr Staroverov has been held in custody since 10 February 2016.
41. [Titiev, Oyub Salmanovich](#), was born on 24 August 1957. A resident of the village of Kurchaloi in the Chechen Republic, he is the head of the Grozny office of the Human Rights Centre Memorial. He was charged under Part Two of Article 228 (Illegal acquisition and storage of narcotic substances on a large scale'). Mr Titiev has been held in custody since 9 January 2018.
42. [Tretyakov, Dmitry Aleksandrovich](#), was born on 27 May 1986. A resident of the town of Spassk-Dalny of Primorsky Krai. He is a lawyer and supporter of the Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny. He was charged with committing crimes under Part Two of Article 280 ('Public appeals for an extremist activity committed using the Internet') of the Russian Criminal Code for reposting publications in a messenger. Mr. Tretyakov has been held in custody since 14 March 2018.
43. [Tsakunov, Mikhail Sergeyeovich](#), was born on 24 January 1993. A resident of the city of Saint Petersburg. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a delivery agent. He was charged with committing crimes under Part Two of Article 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') as a defendant *in the 5 May case* opened after the anti-corruption

protest in central Saint Petersburg on 5 May 2018. Mr Tsakunov has been held in custody since 5 May 2018.

44. [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 was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 280 ('Public appeals for an extremist activity committed using the Internet') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 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.') for publishing videos critical of the Russian authorities. Mr Tyumentsev has been in custody since 28 April 2015.
45. [Zagreyev, 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 of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony on charges of crimes under Part One of Article 205.2 ('Public appeals for terrorist activity') of the Russian Criminal Code in connection with publications calling for a revolution to build a new society posted on his web-sites. Mr Zagreev was under house arrest from 27 April to 22 May 2015, and has been in custody since 29 October 2015.
46. [Zimovets, Stanislav Sergeevich](#), was born in 14 April 1985. A resident of the town of Volzhsky of Volgograd Oblast. He holds an incomplete higher education degree. He served as a combat engineer in Chechnya. Prior to his arrest, 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 Article 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') as a defendant *in the 26 March case* opened after the dispersal of the anti-corruption protest in central Moscow on 26 March 2017. Mr Zimovets has been held in custody since 1 April 2017.

**ПРАВозАЩИТНый 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 5 September 2018**

We consider political prisoners to be individuals who are serving a prison sentence, as well as those being held in custody or under house arrest as a form of pre-trial detention. We reckon among political prisoners individuals who are being persecuted in connection with the realization of their legitimate rights as well as those who are being unlawfully or disproportionately persecuted by the authorities for political reasons. We do not regard as political prisoners those individuals who used violence against the person or called for violence on the grounds of religion, nationality, race etc. All the criteria for considering individuals as political prisoners are [published on our website](#).

As individuals persecuted in connection with the realization of the right to freedom of religion make up more than a half of the total number of political prisoners in Russia, and as their cases of persecution have much in common, their names are compiled in a separate list. None of the individuals on the list used violence, called for violence or planned violent acts.

There are 141 names in the present list. Now, it contains almost exclusively the names of Muslims, a majority of whom have been accused of participating in the organization of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, as well as followers of Turkish theologian Bediüzzaman Said Nursî, who have been accused of participating in the inexistent organization of Nurdjalar. Jehovah's Witnesses whose organizations had been groundlessly labelled extremist and banned in Russia joined the list of victims persecuted for religious reasons in 2017; followers of the Church of Scientology also accused of extremism – in 2018.

This list is far from being complete. It includes only those individuals and cases for which we have managed to collect and analyse sufficient information for a convincing conclusion to be drawn about a politically motivated and illegal nature of the criminal prosecution. At the present time the list does not contain the names of a large number of people who have been deprived of liberty, and whose prosecution contains indications of illegality or political motivation, but for whose cases we have either not yet received the required information, or have not yet fully analysed the information. The whole list of those being persecuted on similar grounds is, as a minimum, three to four times as lengthy as the present one.

The necessity to provide a propagandist justification for the actuality of the terrorist threat and the need to demonstrate results in the 'fight against international terrorism'; the desire to suppress independent groups (not only religious ones) despite the illusiveness of their real threat to society and the corporate interests of law-enforcement bodies who strive to improve their performance on paper should be named as the main reasons for repressions against the Muslims whose names have been included on the list. Some cases, for instance, those of human rights campaigner Rustem Latypov, journalist Nariman Memedeminov, and activist Linar Vakhitov, can also be prompted by the desire to discontinue their lawful activity.

We should also highlight the criminal prosecution of the residents of Crimea on charges of their membership of Hizb ut-Tahrir. It should be noted that as this organization acts legally in Ukraine, the persecution of its members in Crimea becomes another tool of pressure on the Crimean Tatars.

A few years ago, people accused of membership of Hizb ut-Tahrir that had been groundlessly recognized as a terrorist organization in Russia, were charged under an Article of the Russian Criminal Code envisaging up to 3 years of imprisonment for participation in the activities of an extremist organization. Today, the toughening of legislation and law enforcement practices has led to the situation when, in most cases, such people were charged under the new Article of the Criminal Code 'Organization of the activities of a terrorist organization and participation in the activities of such organization', providing for a punishment up to life imprisonment, in conjunction with charges of preparation for a violent seizure of power, an Article providing for up to 10 years in prison. Terms of imprisonment imposed by the courts have also been

lengthened.

We believe that the number of political prisoners on this list will surge in the near future as the persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia has significantly intensified since spring 2018. All over the Russian Federation, dozens of Jehovah's Witnesses have suffered searches and arrests; many of them have become defendants in criminal cases and placed in custody.

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1. **Abiltarov, Rustem Seiranovich**, was born on 28 September 1979. A resident of the town of Bakhchisaray in Crimea, prior to his arrest, we worked as a construction worker. He is married with four children. 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 charged under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organisation designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part Two of Article 35 in conjunction with Part One of Article 30 and Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order by an organised group of persons by previous concert'). Mr Abiltarov has been held in custody since 12 May 2016.
2. **Abseitov, Zevri Serdarovich**, was born on 12 August 1975. A resident of the town of Bakhchisaray, prior to his arrest, he worked as a dentist. He is married with four children. 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 charged under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organisation designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part Two of Article 35 in conjunction with Part One of Article 30 and Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order by an organised group of persons by previous concert'). Mr Abseitov has been held in custody since 12 May 2016.
3. [Adiyev, Azat Galimzyanovich](#), was born on 6 January 1978. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. 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 19 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization'), and Part Four of Article 150 ('Involvement of a minor in the commission of an especially grave crime') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Adiyev has been held in custody since 14 October 2014.

4. [\*\*Aidarbekov, Aidar Albertovich\*\*](#), was born on 26 December 1989. A resident of the city of Salavat in the Republic of Bashkortostan. He holds a higher education degree. He is single. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a programmer. 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 16 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Aidarbekov has been held in custody since 6 September 2016.
5. [\*\*Akhmetov, Radik Mudarisovich\*\*](#), was born on 18 September 1997. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. At the time of his arrest, he was temporarily unemployed. 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 21 years of imprisonment in a strict regime penal colony and a fine of 600,000 roubles under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Akhmetov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.
6. [\*\*Akhmetshin, Fanis Faritovich\*\*](#), was born on 2 February 1963. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a construction foreman. 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 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 400,000 roubles under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an



organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part Two of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Akhmetshin has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

7. [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 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 for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Akhtakhanov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.
8. [Alimov, Refat Mametovich](#), was born on 28 October 1991. A resident of the village of Krasnokamenka of the Yalta city district in Crimea. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a sales representative. 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 charged under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), in conjunction Part One of Article 30 with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Alimov has been held in custody since 18 April 2016.
9. [Aliyev, Muslim Nurievich](#), was born on 4 March 1971. A resident of the village of Verkhnyaya Kutuzovka of the Alushta city district in Crimea. A tractor driver, prior to his arrest, he worked as a construction worker. He was the head of a local Muslim community. He is married with four children. 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 charged under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), in conjunction Part One of Article 30 with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed

at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Aliyev has been held in custody since 11 February 2016.

10. [Aliyev, Sakhil Yakub ogly](#), was born on 26 June 1984. A resident of the city of Saint Petersburg. As an active member of the Church of Scientology of Saint Petersburg, he was charged under Part One of Article 282.1 ('Organisation of an extremist organisation'), point "v" of Part Two of Article 282 ('Denigration of human dignity committed committed by an organized group'), points "a" and "b" of Part Two of Article 171 ('Illegal enterprise committed by an organized group on a particularly large scale') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Aliyev was held in custody from 7 June 2017 to 19 October 2017; afterwards he was placed under house arrest. On 21 November 2017, he was taken into custody again.
11. [Alushkin, Vladimir Aleksandrovich](#), was born on 30 June 1964. A resident of the city of Penza. He was charged under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Alushkin has been held in custody since 15 July 2018.
12. [Asylov, Ruslan Denisovich](#), was born on 6 June 1986. A resident of the town of Dyurtyuli in 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 Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') and Part Two of Article 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.
13. [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, he actually lived in the city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky in Kamchatsky Krai. 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 for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Balakadashev has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

14. [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, he actually 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 for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Balakadashev has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.
15. [Battalov, Ilshat Nelevich](#), was born on 21 February 1986. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. 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 Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code, he was sentenced to 17 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony. Mr. Battalov has been held in custody since the end of March 2016.
16. [Bazhenov, Konstantin Viktorovich](#), was born on 10 May 1975. A resident of the city of Saratov. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr. Bazhenov has been held in custody since 12 June 2018.
17. [Bekirov, Enver Nebiyevich](#), was born on 1 January 1963. A resident of the village of Krasnokamenka of the Yalta city district in Crimea. He worked as a construction worker

and guard. He is married with three children. 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 charged under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), in conjunction Part One of Article 30 with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Bekirov has been held in custody since 11 February 2016.

18. [Britvin, Sergey Alekseyevich](#), was born on 18 August 1965. A resident of the town of Beryozovsky in Kemerovo Oblast. He was charged with committing a crime under Part Two of Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Britvin has been held in custody since 22 July 2018.
19. [Budenchuk, Alexey Vladimirovich](#), was born on 27 July 1986. A resident of the city of Saratov. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Budenchuk has been held in custody since 12 June 2018.
20. [Cheprasov, Sergei Sergeyeovich](#), was born on 10 June 1990. Legally, a resident of the village of Sukhaya Olshanka of the Chernyanka district of Belgorod Oblast, he lived in the city of Moscow. 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 for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Cheprasov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.
21. [Christensen, Dennis Ole](#), was born on 18 December 1972. A resident of the city of Oryol, he is a subject of the Kingdom of Denmark and at the time of his arrest held a Russian residence permit. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article

282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Christensen has been held in custody since 25 May 2017.

22. [Dapayev, Ziyavdin Badirsoltanovich](#), was born on 12 May 1982. A resident of the city of Makhachkala in the Republic of Dagestan. He holds a higher education degree. He was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') 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. Mr Dapayev has been held in custody since 14 March 2016.
23. [Davletshin, Ruzim Rimovich](#), was born on 2 September 1988. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. 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 18 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part One of Article 282.2 (Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization'), and Part One of Article 205.1 ('Financing terrorist activities') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Davletshin has been held in custody since 14 October 2014.
24. [Dindarov, Marat Rafikovich](#), was born on 2 May 1978. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. He holds a degree in engineering. Prior to his arrest, he worked as an electrician. 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 sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Dindarov has been held in custody since the end of March 2016.
25. [Dzheparov, Arsen Bormambetovich](#), was born on 28 January 1990. A resident of the village of Krasnokamenka of the Yalta city district in Crimea. He worked as a boiler house operator and construction worker. He is married with a daughter. 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 charged under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), in conjunction Part One of Article 30 with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Bekirov has been held in custody since 18 April 2016.

26. [Esmurzayev, Khoso Gashimovich](#), was born on 27 August 1976. Legally, a resident of the village of Zyazikov-Yurt of the Maglobek district of Ingushetia, he lived in the city of Moscow. 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 for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Esmurzayev has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.
27. [Faizrakhmanov, Danis Mirratovich](#), was born on 4 September 1988. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. A construction worker. 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 22 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 500,000 roubles under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of activities aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Faizrakhmanov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.
28. [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 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 5 years and 2 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') and Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Mr Faizullin has been held in custody since 25 February 2014.

29. [Fattakhov, Rafael Raulevich](#), was born on 25 May 1980. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he was employed as a construction finishing worker. 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 22 years of imprisonment in strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 600,000 roubles under Part One of Article 205.5 of the Russian Criminal Code ('Organisation of the activities of an organisation designated as terrorist under Russian law') and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr. Fattakhov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.
30. [Fattakhov, Ruslan Vakilevich](#), was born on 14 November 1980. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he worked in commerce. 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 10 years of imprisonment in strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 400,000 roubles under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated under Russian law as terrorist') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Fattakhov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.
31. [Fazylov, Aramis Fanisovich](#), was born on 21 July 1991. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he was employed in multi-level marketing. 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 5 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony and a fine of 100,000 roubles under part Two of Article 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. Mr Fazylov was held under house arrest from 4 February 2015 to 30 July 2018 when he was taken into custody.

32. [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 Article 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 organization 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 Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') and Part Two of Article 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.
33. [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, he was sentenced to 5 years and 2 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 282 of the Russian Criminal Code ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation') and Part Two of Article 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.
34. [Galiullin, Rinat Faizullovich](#), was born on 25 June 1978. A resident of the city of Chelyabinsk. 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, in 2012, he 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 under Part One of Article 205.1 ('Incitement and other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Article 278'), Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'), Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') of the Russian Criminal Code. Upon his release, he was arrested again and sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Mr Galiullin has been held in custody since 31 July 2012.

35. [Gallyamov, Rustem Ravilevich](#), was born on 10 August 1981. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he was a director of the Eko-Svetstroi company. 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, he was sentenced to 22 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 700,000 roubles under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist by Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Gallyamov has been in custody since 4 February 2015.
36. [Garifyanov, Aidar Ralifovich](#), was born in 1976. A resident of the city of Ufa in 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 Article 30 in conjunction with Article 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 Article 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.

37. [Gataullin, Ramil Irshatovich](#), was born on 12 September 1987. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. He holds a higher education degree. Prior to his arrest, he worked as an engineer. 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 Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony. Mr. Gataullin has been held in custody since the end of March 2016.
  
38. [Gataullin, Rishat Razitovich](#), was born on 14 April 1972. He is a resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan. He was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment in general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 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 was under house arrest from 4 February 2015 to 22 March 2017 when he was taken into custody.
  
39. [Gimaletdinov, Ilgiz Failovich](#), was born on 18 November 1988 A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a manager at the SrubMontazh company. 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, he was sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment in strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 450,000 roubles under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Gimaletdinov has been in custody since 4 February 2015.
  
40. [Ibatullin, Rainur Anisovich](#), was born on 23 February 1989. A resident of the city of Almetievsk in the Republic of Tatarstan. He holds a degree of electric power station engineer from the Kazan Energy University. He is married in religious, officially unregistered marriage with a child. Prior to his arrest, he was not officially employed. 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, he was sentenced to 17 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') and Part One of Article 205.1 ('Financing terrorist activities'). Mr Ibatullin has been held in custody since 19 May 2015.

41. [Imangulov, Radik Zufarovich](#), was born on 2 October 1973. A resident of the village of Zirgan of Meleuzovsky district in the Republic of Bashkortostan. He completed a specialized secondary education. He is married with three children. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a 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 sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Imangulov has been held in custody since 1 March 2017.
42. [Inamov, Azizbek Khalikovich](#), was born on 9 April 1977. A resident of the city of Moscow. 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 sentenced to 11 years in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 200,000 roubles under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'), Part One of Article 205.1 ('Incitement of other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Article 278 of the Russian Criminal Code'). Mr Inamov has been held in custody since 7 November 2012.
43. [Ironov, Sukhrob Rustamovich](#), was born on 26 November 1978. A resident of the town of Podolsk in Moscow Oblast, he holds the Tajikistani nationality. He had served a sentence for his membership in Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami in Tajikistan. He holds a higher education degree. He is married with two underage children. 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 sentenced to 17 years in a strict-regime

penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organization of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Ironov has been held in custody since 19 October 2015.

44. [Ismailov, Shamil Magomedrasulovich](#), was born on 20 October. A resident of city of Makhachkala in the Republic of Dagestan. Prior to his arrest, 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 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 under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Ismailov has been held in custody since 13 June 2013.
45. [Kaltuyev, Artur Abdulgamidovich](#), was born on 15 June 1986. A resident of city of Makhachkala in the Republic of Dagestan. He was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') 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. Mr Kaltuyev has been held in custody since 14 March 2016.
46. [Kaltuyev, Sukhrab Abdulgamidovich](#), was born on 13 November 1981. A resident of city of Makhachkala in the Republic of Dagestan. He was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') 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. Mr Kaltuyev was held in custody from 14 March to 4 September 2016; on 7 November 2017, he was taken into custody again.
47. [Karimov, Ilkham Shamilevich](#), was born on 9 February 1981. A resident of the city of Naberezhnye Chelny in the Republic of Tatarstan, he is a worker. He was charged with

committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Karimov has been held in custody since 27 May 2018.

48. [Kayumov, Azamat Rinatovich](#), was born on 30 September 1982. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, 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 sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 600,000 roubles under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 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.
49. [Khafizov, Asgat Khasanovich](#), was born on 4 May 1985. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. 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 19 years and 2 months of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part One of Article 282.2 (Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Khafizov has been held in custody since 14 October 2014.
50. [Khakimullin, Amir Rinatovich](#), was born on 24 November 1986. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. He holds a higher education degree in engineering. He is married with two children. 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 Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code, he was sentenced to 17 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a year of restricted freedom. Mr. Khakimullin has been held in custody since the end of March 2016.

51. [Khamadeyev, Alexei Alfrtovich](#), was born in 1982. He is a resident of the city of Ufa in 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 any violent actions, he was charged under Part One Article 30 in conjunction with Article 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 Article 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') and sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony. Mr Khamadeyev has been in custody since 26 August 2013.
  
52. [Khamzin, Rustem Valeryevich](#), was born on 6 April 1972. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he was a businessman. 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 23 years of imprisonment in strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 700,000 roubles under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Khamzin has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.
  
53. [Khasanov, Azat Damirovich](#), was born on 20 December 1977. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. 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 that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in any violent actions, he was sentenced to 6 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of an extremist organization') and point 'v' of Part Two of Article 282 ('Incitement of hatred committed by an organized group'). Mr Khasanov has been in custody since 10 October 2013.
  
54. [Khevronin, Pavel Vladimirovich](#), was born on 30 August 1986. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. 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 18 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part One of Article 282.2 (Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization'), and Part One of Article 205.1 ('Financing terrorist activities') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Khevronin has been held in custody since 14 October 2014.

55. [Khodjayev, Naimdjon Mubinovich](#), was born on 4 February 1979. A resident of the city of Moscow, he holds the Tajikistani nationality. He completed secondary education. He is married with four children. 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 Article 205.5 ('Organization of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 18 years in a strict-regime penal colony. Mr Khodjayev has been held in custody since 19 October 2015.
56. [Khusenov, Alisher Khasanovich](#), was born 1 March 1991. A resident of Moscow, he holds the Tajikistani nationality. He completed primary education. He is not officially married and has 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 violent action, he was charged under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organization of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 15 years and 6 months in a strict-regime penal colony. Mr Khusenov has been held in custody since 19 October 2015.
57. [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 al Islami, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, Mr Khusniyarov was sentenced to 6 years and 4 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 282 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation') and Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Mr Khusniyarov

has been held in custody since 25 February 2015.

58. [Kim, Yevgeny Lvovich](#), was born on 5 October 1974. A resident of the city Blagoveshchensk in Amur Oblast. He completed specialised secondary education. Prior to his arrest, 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 Article 282 ('Incitement of hatred, or denigration of human dignity') and Part One of Article 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.
59. [Klimov, Sergey Gennadyevich](#), was born on 25 March 1970. A resident of the city of Tomsk. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Klimov has been held in custody since 4 June 2018.
60. [Kochnev, Vladimir Yuryevich](#), was born on 15 October 1979. A resident of the city of Orenburg, he is a metalworker. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Kochnev was held in custody from 16 May to 30 August 2018; he has been under house arrest ever since.
61. [Kolbanov, Vladislav Sergeevich](#), was born on 27 November 1992. A resident of the city of Orenburg, prior to his arrest, he worked as a computer repair technician. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Kolbanov has been held under house arrest since 16 May 2018.
62. [Kornev, Alexander Valeryevich](#), was born on 22 September 1987. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he was 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 that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, he was sentenced to 13 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 400,000 roubles under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of activities aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Kornev has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

63. [Kuku, Emir-Usein Kemalovich](#), was born on 26 June 1976. A resident of the city of Yalta in Crimea. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a specialist at the maintenance department of the Yalta city council. He is a member of the Crimean human rights contact group. Before the annexation of Crimea, he campaigned for the preservation of the Crimean Tatar cemetery in Yalta, monitored instances of discrimination against the Crimean Tatars. Since 2014, he assisted Crimean political prisoners and took part in the search for missing people, organized the 2014 manifestation to commemorate the forced deportation of Crimean Tatars in 1944. He is married with two children. 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 charged under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), in conjunction Part One of Article 30 with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Kuku has been held in custody since 11 February 2016.
64. [Kulagin, Yevgeny Viktorovich](#), was born in 1981. A resident of the city of Ufa in 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 any violent actions, he was charged under Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 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 Article 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony. Mr Kulagin has been held in custody since

26 August 2013.

65. [Kulyasov, Vladimir Aleksandrovich](#), was born on 17 April 1974. A resident of the city of Penza, he is a driver. He was charged with committing a crime under Part Two of Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Kulyasov has been held under house arrest since 15 July 2018.
66. [Kurbanov, Saipula Djabrailovich](#), was born on 9 April 1980. A resident of the city of Makhachkala in the Republic of Dagestan. Prior to his arrest, he worked as the general director of the dental clinic EstDental. 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 charged under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 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 roubles. Mr Kurbanov has been held in custody since 7 November 2012.
67. [Kurbonov, Mirzobakhovaddin Abduakhadovich](#), was born on 22 December 1990. A resident of the city of Moscow. He completed secondary education and is single. 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 Article 205.5 ('Organization of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 16 years in a strict-regime penal colony. Mr Kurbonov has been held in custody since 22 October 2015.
68. [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 al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, he was sentenced to 6 years and 4 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 282 of the Russian Criminal Code ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation') and Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities

of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Mr Kutluyarov has been held in custody since 25 February 2014.

69. [Latypov, Rustem Maratovich](#), was born on 17 February 1976. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. 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 that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, he was sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 400,000 roubles under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Latypov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.
70. [Levchuk, Vadim Anatolyevich](#), was born on 6 February 1972. A resident of the town of Beryozovsky in Kemerovo Oblast, prior to his arrest, he worked as a tiler. He was charged with committing a crime under Part Two of Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Levchuk has been in custody since 22 July 2018.
71. [Magliv, Andrey Aleksandrovich](#), was born on 20 June 1984. A resident of the city of Penza, he is a businessman. He was charged with committing a crime under Part Two of Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Magliv has been under house arrest since 15 July 2018.
72. [Magomedov, Khiramagomed Gadzhiyevich](#), was born on 31 January 1985. A resident of the city of Makhachkala in the Republic of Dagestan. 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 that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, he was found guilty of committing crimes under Part Two of

Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation'), Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part One of Article 205.1 ('Incitement and other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Article 205, 206, 208, 211, 277, 278, 279 и 360 of the Russian Criminal Code'), Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible change of the constitutional order'), Part One of Article 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. Mr Magomedov has been held in custody since 25 February 2016.

73. [Magomedov, Magomednabi](#), was born on 3 October 1972. A resident of the village of Kirovaul of the Kizilyurtovsky district of the Republic of Dagestan. At the time of his arrest, he 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 Article 205.2 ('Public appeals to engage in terrorist activities or public justification of terrorism') and with Part One of Article 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 for a Friday sermon where he called on the Salafists to oppose the pressure of the authorities. Mr Magomedov has been placed in custody on 8 April 2016.
74. [Makhammadiyev, Felix Khasanovich](#), was born on 14 December 1984. A resident of the city of Saratov. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Makhammadiyev has been in custody since 12 June 2018.
75. [Makhmudov, Tazhib Taimirovich](#), was born on 4 May 1982. A resident of the city 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 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'), Part One of Article 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Makhmudov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

76. [Maksutov, Radmir Yusifovich](#), was born on 31 March 1984. A resident of the village of Avdon in the Ufa district of the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a domestic appliance 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 sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 400,000 roubles under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Maksutov has been in custody since 4 February 2015.
77. [Mamayev, Rinat Mazitovich](#), was born on 25 July 1971. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a manager. 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 found guilty of committing crimes under Part Two of Article 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. Mr Mamayev was placed under house arrest and deprived of liberty on 4 February 2015. He was taken into custody on 22 March 2017.
78. **Mamutov, Enver Shevketovich**, was born on 28 August 1975. A resident of the town of Bakhchisaray in Crimea, prior to his arrest he worked as a plasterer and house painter. He is married with seven children. 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 charged under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organisation designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part Two of Article 35 in conjunction with Part One of Article 30 and Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order

by an organised group of persons by previous concert'). Mr Mamutov has been held in custody since 12 May 2016.

79. [Markin, Roman Nikolayevich](#), was born on 18 March 1974. A resident of the town of Polyarny in Murmansk Oblast, he is a businessman. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Markin has been in custody since 18 April 2018.
80. [Maslakov, Artur Konstantinovich](#), was born on 2 July 1983. A resident of the city 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 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'), Part One of Article 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Maslakov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.
81. [Matrashov, Konstantin Viktorovich](#), was born on 22 August 1988. A resident of the city of Naberezhnye Chelny, he worked as an assembly fitter. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Matrashov has been in custody since 29 May 2018.
82. [Matsitsky, Ivan Valdimirovich](#), was born on 25 July 1975. A resident of the city of Saint Petersburg. He was charged under Part One of Article 282.1 ('Organisation of an extremist organisation'), point "v" of Part Two of Article 282 ('Denigration of human dignity committed committed by an organized group'), points "a" and "b" of Part Two of Article 171 ('Illegal enterprise committed by an organized group on a particularly large scale') of the Russian Criminal Code as the spiritual leader of the Church of Scientology of Saint Petersburg. Mr Matsitsky has been held in custody since 7 June 2017.

83. [Memedeminov, Nariman Ibraimovich](#), was born on 7 May 1983. A resident of the village of Kholmovka of Bakhchisaraisky district in Crimea, he holds the Russian and Ukrainian citizenships. He is an activist of the “Krymskaya solidarnost” (Crimean solidarity) movement and a civic journalist. He holds a higher education degree; he is married with three children. Mr Memedeminov was charged under Part Two of Article 205.2 (‘Public appeals to engage in terrorist activities committed using the Internet’) for publishing videos covering events held by Hizb ut-Tahrir al Islami, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action. Mr Memedeminov has been held in custody since 22 March 2018.
84. **Memetov, Remzi Shavkayevich**, was born on 9 September 1966. A resident of the town of Bakhchisaray in Crimea, he worked as a cook and organised Muslim festivities in Bakhchisaray. He is married with two children. 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 charged under Part Two of Article 205.5 (‘Participation in the activities of an organisation designated as terrorist under Russian law’), Part Two of Article 35 in conjunction with Part One of Article 30 and Article 278 (‘Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order by an organised group of persons by previous concert’). Mr Memetov has been held in custody since 12 May 2016.
85. [Mikhailov, Dmitry Vasilyevich](#), was born on 25 October 1977. A resident of the town of Shuya in Ivanovo Oblast, he worked as a system administrator. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 (‘Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization’) and Part One Article 282.3 (‘Financing extremist activities’) for his membership in a community of Jehovah’s Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Mikhailov has been in custody since 3 June 2018.
86. [Miniakhmetov, Nail Radikovich](#), was born on 8 November 1988. A resident of the city of Salavat in the Republic of Bashkortostan. He holds a higher education degree. He is married. Prior to his arrest, he worked as the head of a communal services company. 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 found guilty of committing crimes under Part Two of Article 205.5 (‘Participation in the

activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony. Mr Miniakhmetov has been held in custody since 6 September 2016.

87. [Mustafayev, Farid Ramazanovich](#), was born on 8 July 1987. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he worked in transportation business. 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 sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 400,000 roubles under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Mustafaev has been in custody since 4 February 2015.
88. [Mustafin, Khalil Fanavievich](#), was born on 18 August 1984. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. A champion of the Republic of Bashkortostan and Russia and a world champion in martial arts. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a domestic appliance 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 sentenced to 22 years of imprisonment in strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 700,000 roubles under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Mustafin has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.
89. [Myakushin, Vladimir Nikolayevich](#), was born on 6 November 1986. A resident of the city of Naberezhnye Chelny in the Republic of Tatarstan. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Myakushin has been held in custody since 28 May 2018.



90. [Nasimova, Matlyuba Islomovna](#), was born on 30 July 1960. Legally, a resident of the city of Samarqand of the Republic of Uzbekistan and an Uzbekistani national, she lived in the city of Moscow. She holds an incomplete higher education degree from the Samarqand University. She is married with eight children, two of them being underage. Prior to her arrest, she 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 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'), Part One of Article 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mrs. Nasimova has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.
91. [Numonchonov, Akmalchon Numonchonovich](#), was born on 18 February 1981. A resident of the town of Odintsovo in Moscow Oblast, he holds the Tajikistani nationality. He completed secondary education. He is married with three underage children. 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 Article 205.5 ('Organization of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 15 years in a strict-regime penal colony. Mr Numonchonov has been held in custody since 19 October 2015.
92. [Nurlygayanov, Rinat Ranifovich](#), was born on 3 January 1991. A resident of the city of Ufa in 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 that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, he was sentenced to 24 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 700,000 roubles under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible change of the

constitutional order'). Mr Nurlygayanov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

93. [Osadchuk, Valentin Pavlovich](#), was born on 15 March 1976. A resident of the city of Vladivostok, he worked as a sales manager. He was charged with committing a crime under Part Two of Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Osadchuk has been in custody since 20 April 2018.
94. [Petrov, Konstantin Nikolayevich](#), was born on 9 August 1986. A resident of the city of Magadan. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Petrov was in custody from 30 May to 3 August 2018 when he was placed under house arrest.
95. [Polyakov, Sergey Valeryevich](#), was born on 28 April 1972. A resident of the city of Omsk. He is married to Anastasia Polyakova. He was charged with committing a crime under Part Two of Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Polyakov has been held in custody since 4 July 2018.
96. [Polyakova, Anastasia Andreyevna](#), was born on 25 May 1984. A resident of the city of Omsk. She is married to Sergey Polyakov. She was charged with committing a crime under Part Two of Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of a banned religious organization') for her membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mrs Polyakova has been held in custody since 4 July 2018.
97. [Primov, Yury Vladimirovich](#), was born on 31 July 1976. A resident of the city of Sevastopol. 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. 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 sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part

Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Primov has been held in custody since 23 January 2015.

98. [Puida, Ivan Grigoryevich](#), was born on 5 November 1977. A resident of the city of Khabarovsk, he was accused of aiding the Jehovah's Witnesses community in Magadan. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Puida has been held in custody since 30 May 2018.
99. [Puigin, Maksim Viktorovich](#), was born on 17 December 1988. A resident of the city of Salavat in the Republic of Bashkortostan. He completed a specialized secondary education. He has two children. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a milling machine operator. 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 Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony. Mr Puigin has been held in custody since 6 September 2016.
100. [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 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'), Part One of Article 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Ramazanov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.
101. [Rakhmonkhodjajev, Zikrullokhon Faizullokhodjaevich](#), was born on 2 October 1975. A

resident of the city of Moscow, he is a Tajikistani citizen. 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 Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part One of Article 30, in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible change of the constitutional order'), Part One of Article 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.

102. [Saitov, Lenar Azatovich](#), was born on 25 May 1987. A resident of the city of Kazan in the republic of Tatarstan. . 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 sentenced to 19 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part One of Article 282.2 (Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization'), and Part Four of article 150 ('Involvement of a minor in the commission of an especially grave crime') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Saitov has been held in custody since 14 October 2014.
103. [Saifullayev, Ferat Refatovich](#), was born on 21 July 1983. A resident of the city of Sevastopol. 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. 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 Article 205.5 of the Russian Criminal Code ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') and sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony. Mr Saifullayev has been held in custody since 2 April 2015.
104. [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 al Islami, an organization banned in Russia that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, he 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 Article 282 of the Russian Criminal Code ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') and Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Mr Salakhov has been placed in custody on 25 February 2014.

105. [Salimov, Artur Raulevich](#), was born on 5 September 1986. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he worked as an electrical 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 sentenced to 22 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 600,000 roubles under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Salimov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

106. [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 Article 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 that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, he was sentenced to 6 years and 4 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 282.2 and Part Two of Article 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. Mr Salimov has been held in custody since 25 February 2014.

107. [Salimzyanov, Arslan Talgatovich](#), was born on 16 June 1986. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. He hold 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. 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 sentenced to 16 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') and Part One of Article 205.1 ('Financing terrorist activities'). Mr Salimzyanov has been held in custody since 19 May 2015.
108. [Saraliyev, Ersmak Shagidovich](#), was born on 26 March 1959. Legally a resident of the urban community of Komsomolsky of the Chernozemelsky district of the Republic 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 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'), Part One of Article 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code Code for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Saraliyev has been held in custody since 8 December 2013.
109. [Satayev, Rasim Radikovich](#), was born in 1988. A resident of the city of Ufa in 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 action, he was charged under Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 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 Article 282.2 in conjunction with Article 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') and was sentenced to 6 years and 6 months in a strict-regime penal colony. Mr Satayev has been held in custody since 26 August 2013.

110. [Shafiyev, Albert Rimovich](#), was born on 27 November 1988. A resident of the city of Sterlitamak in the Republic of Bashkortostan. He completed a specialized secondary education. He is married with two children. Prior to his arrest, he was not officially employed. 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 sentenced to 16 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Shafiyev has been held in custody since 6 September 2016.
111. [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. 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 sentenced to 18 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') and Part One of Article 205.1 ('Financing terrorist activities'). Mr Shakirov has been held in custody since 19 May 2015.
112. [Shaikhutdinov, Ildar Khamitovich](#), was born on 6 November 1975. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. He holds a higher education degree. He is married with two underage children. Prior to his arrest, Mr Shaikhutdinov worked as an assembly worker. 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 sentenced to 5 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') and point 'v' of Part Two of Article 282 ('Incitement of hatred committed by an organized group'). Mr Shaikhutdinov has been in custody since 10 October 2013.
113. [Sharipov, Shamil Khazhgaliyevich](#), was born on 16 January 1977. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, 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 sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment in strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 450,000 roubles under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Sharipov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

114. [Shavkatov, Ibrahim Mirkanovich](#), was born on 2 November 1994. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. He completed secondary education. He is single. 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 Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony. Mr. Shavkatov has been held in custody since the end of March 2016.
115. [Shavkhalov, Adam Akhmedovich](#), was born on 3 April 1981. Legally, a resident of the village of Zyazikov-Yurt of the Maglobek district of Ingushetia, he lived in the city of Moscow. 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 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'), Part One of Article 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Shavkhalov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.
116. [Siruk, Vadim Andreyevich](#), was born on 20 February 1989. A resident of the city of Yalta in Crimea. Prior to his arrest, he worked in trading sector. He is married with two children. 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 charged under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization



designated as terrorist under Russian law'), in conjunction Part One of Article 30 with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Siruk has been held in custody since 11 February 2016.

117. [Solovyov, Alexander Vasilyevich](#), was born on 13 February 1970. A resident of the city of Perm. He was charged with committing a crime under Part Two of Article 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Solovyov was arrested on 22 May 2018 and has been under house arrest since 24 May 2018.
118. [Stupnikov, Andrei Garafetanovich](#), was born on 17 September 1973. A resident of the city of Krasnoyarsk. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Stupnikov has been held in custody since July 2018.
119. [Suleimanov, Aslan Beslanovich](#), was born on 11 June 1990. Legally, a resident of the city of Grozny, he lived in the city of Moscow. 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. 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'), Part One of Article 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Suleimanov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.
120. [Suvorov, Alexander Gennadyevich](#), was born on 15 October 1979. A resident of the city of Orenburg, he worked as a locksmith. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Suvorov was in custody from 16 May to 30 August

2018 when he was placed under house arrest.

121. [Tagirov, Irek Rishatovich](#), was born on 5 April 1989. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a sales manager. 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 14 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 450,000 roubles under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Mr Tagirov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.
  
122. [Tekilov, Anzor Mauletovich](#), was born on 21 September 1988. Legally, a resident of the city of Grozny in Chechnya, he lived in the city of Moscow. 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 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'), Part One of Article 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow "Kirgizia" cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Tekilov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.
  
123. [Tekilov, Artur Mauletovich](#), was born on 9 March 1990. Legally, a resident of the city of Grozny, he lived in the city of Moscow. 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 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'), Part One of Article 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code for allegedly plotting a

terrorist attack in the Moscow “Kirgizia” cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Tekilov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

124. [Tekilov, Imran Mauletovich](#), was born on 10 November 1991. Legally a resident of the city of Grozny, he lived in the city of Moscow. 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 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’), Part One of Article 222 (‘Storage of arms’) of the Russian Criminal Code for allegedly plotting a terrorist attack in the Moscow “Kirgizia” cinema as an alleged member of the banned organization of At-Takfir wa al-Hijra. Mr. Tekilov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.
125. [Terentyeva, Anastasia Gennadiyevna](#), was born on 4 October 1979. A resident of Saint Petersburg. Prior to her arrest, she was the head of the communications department of the Church of Scientology in Saint Petersburg. She was charged under Part One of Article 282.1 (‘Organisation of an extremist organisation’), point “v” of Part Two of Article 282 (‘Denigration of human dignity committed by an organized group’), points “a” and “b” of Part Two of Article 171 (‘Illegal enterprise committed by an organized group on a particularly large scale’) of the Russian Criminal Code as an active member of the Church of Scientology of Saint Petersburg. Mrs. Terentyeva was held in custody from 7 June to 19 October 2017 when she was placed under house arrest.
126. [Timoshin, Denis Vladimirovich](#), was born on 25 May 1980. A resident of the city of Penza, he is a businessman. He was charged with committing a crime under Part Two of Article 282.2 (‘Participation in the activities of a banned religious organization’) for his membership in a community of Jehovah’s Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Timoshin has been held under house arrest since 15 July 2018.
127. [Trofimov, Viktor Fyodorovich](#), was born on 26 March 1957. A resident of the town of Polyarny in Murmansk Oblast. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of

Article 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Trofimov has been held in custody since 18 April 2018.

128. [Uzbekov, Timur Narimanovich](#), was born on 27 March 1990. A resident of the village of Verkhny Uslon in the Republic of Tatarstan. 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 18 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part One of Article 282.2 (Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Uzbekov has been held in custody since 14 October 2014.
129. [Vaitov, Rustem Mamutovich](#), was born on 27 July 1986. A resident of the city of Sevastopol. 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. 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 action, he was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Vaitov has been held in custody since 23 January 2015.
130. [Vakhitov, Linar Munirovich](#), was born on 25 April 1983. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, 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 sentenced to 22 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 700,000 roubles under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 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.

131. [Valiullin, Albert Rafikovich](#), was born on 29 May 1974. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. 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 18 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part One of Article 282.2 (Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Valiullin has been held in custody since 14 October 2014.
132. [Velitov, Makhmud Abdulkhakovich](#), was born on 7 September 1951. A resident of the city 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 Article 205.2 ('Public appeals to engage in terrorist activities or public justification of terrorism') of the Russian Criminal Code for a Friday sermon with a funeral prayer for an alleged member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami. 11 July 2016 to 21 February 2017, he was held under house arrest. Mr Velitov has been held in custody since 28 April 2017.
133. [Vilitkevich, Anatoly Sergeyeovich](#), was born on 15 September 1986. A resident of the city of Ufa. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Vilitkevich has been held in custody since 10 April 2018.
134. [Yakupov, Ural Gaifullovich](#), was born on 24 May 1991. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a domestic appliance 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 sentenced to 13 years of imprisonment in strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 450,000 roubles under Part Two of Article 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with Article 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent

seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order’). Mr Yakupov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

135. [Yerkin, Sergey Liviyevich](#), was born on 23 June 1953. A resident of the city of Magadan. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 (‘Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization’) for his membership in a community of Jehovah’s Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Yerkin has been held in custody since 30 May 2018.
136. [Yesaulkova, Konstantsiya Valeriyevna](#), was born on 6 April 1970. A resident of the city of Saint Petersburg. She was charged under Part One of Article 282.1 (‘Organisation of an extremist organisation’), point “v” of Part Two of Article 282 (‘Denigration of human dignity committed by an organized group’), points “a” and “b” of Part Two of Article 171 (‘Illegal enterprise committed by an organized group on a particularly large scale’) of the Russian Criminal Code as an active member of the Church of Scientology of Saint Petersburg. Mrs. Yesaulkova has been held under house arrest since 9 June 2017.
137. [Yulmetyev, Aidar Maratovich](#), was born on 1 August 1993. A resident of the city of Nabarezhnye Chelny in the Republic of Tatarstan, he worked as a repair technician and a construction worker. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 (‘Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization’) for his membership in a community of Jehovah’s Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Yulmetyev has been held in custody since 29 May 2018
138. [Yunusov, Naïl Vazhibovich](#), was born on 24 February 1989. A resident of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. 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 that, even according to the prosecution, has never been involved in violent action, he was sentenced to 17 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 (‘Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law’). Mr Yunusov has been held in custody since 19 May 2015.
139. [Zaripov, Radik Ramilovich](#), was born on 8 October 1985. A resident of the city of Kazan in

the Republic of Tatarstan. 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 16 years of imprisonment in a special regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Zaripov has been held in custody since 14 October 2014.

140. [Zeitullayev, Ruslan Borisovich](#), was born on 15 June 1985. A resident of the city of Sevastopol. 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. 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 sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Zeitullayev has been held in custody since 23 January 2015.
141. [Zyablov, Yevgeny Anatolyevich](#), was born on 9 March 1977. A resident of the city of Magadan. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Article 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of a banned religious organization') for his membership in a community of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious denomination banned in Russia. Mr Zyablov has been held in custody since 30 May 2018.