

**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 29 October 2017**

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 47 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 analyze sufficient information for a convincing conclusion to be drawn about the politically motivated and illegal nature of a criminal prosecution. At the present time the list does not contain the names of a large number of people who have been deprived of their 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 analyzed the information.

The political prisoners represent a very wide range of groups that have become victims of political repression by the State. The 'Ukrainian trail' can be clearly traced in the cases of current

or former Ukrainian citizens Ali Asanov, Mustafa Degermendzhi, Vladimir Balukh, Stanislav Klykh, Nikolai Karpyuk, Andrei Kolomiyets, Alexander Kostenko, Oleg Sentsov, Alexander Kolchenko and Sergei Litvinov. The cases of Russian citizens Denis Bakholdin, Rafis Kashapov and Danis Safargali are also linked to the Russian authorities' anti-Ukraine campaign.

As before, one of the most important goals of politically motivated incarceration remains restriction of the right of assembly. Two of the victims of the so-called 'Bolotnaya Square case', Dmitry Buchenkov and Maksim Panfilov, are still being deprived of their freedom. Yuri Kuli, Alexander Shpakov, Dmitri Krepkin, Alexei Politikov, Dmitri Borisov and Stanislav Zimovets have found themselves behind bars in connection with a new case – 'the 26 March case'.

The assault on freedom of expression and the dissemination of information is growing, in particular in relation to the Internet: among those who have been put behind bars for trying to exercise this right are Rafis Kashapov, Alexei Kungurov, Vladimir Yegorov, Robert Zagreev, Vadim Tyumentsev and Dmitri Bogatov.

Unlawful repression has become an instrument for suppressing any kinds of civic activity that are displeasing to the authorities. For example, Ivan Barylyak who defended housing rights and Alexander Eivazov who disclosed violations in the judicial system can be found among its victims.

High treason cases help propaganda to create an image of Russia as a country encircled by enemies. The list of their victims includes the names of Svyatoslav Bobyshev, Gennady Kravtsov, Petr Parpulov, Inga Tutisani and Vladimir Lapygin.

Dozens of different articles of the Russian Criminal Code have become the instrument of political repression. The most widely used Articles include those related to extremism (incitement of hatred and enmity, public appeals for extremist activity, organization of the activities of an extremist organization), to terrorism (terrorist act, complicity in terrorist activity and justification of such an activity, organization of a terrorist group), and to 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. [Asanov, Ali Akhmedovich](#), was born on 7 July 1982. A resident of the village of Urozhainoye in Crimea, he holds a higher education degree. He is married with four children. Prior to his arrest, Mr Asanov worked as a sales representative. He holds Russian and Ukrainian citizenships. Mr Asanov is charged under Part Two of Art. 212 ('Participation in mass riots') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Asanov was held in custody from 15 April 2015 to 6 April 2017 when he was placed under house arrest.
2. [Bagavutdinova, Zarema Ziyavtudinovna](#), was born on 18 September 1968. A member of the Dagestani NGO 'Pravozashchita', she was sentenced to 5 years in a general-regime colony on a charge of committing a crime under Part One of Art. 205.1 ('Incitement and other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Art. 208 of the Russian Criminal Code') of the Russian Criminal Code. Ms Bagavutdinova has been held in custody since 4 June 2013.
3. **Bakholdin, Denis Igorevich**, was born on 14 August 1981. A resident of Moscow, in autumn 2014, he moved to Ukraine. In 2014, at least on 8 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 is 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. He has been held in custody since 9 March 2017.
4. [Balukh, Vladimir Grigoryevich](#), was born on 8 February 1971. A resident of the village of Serebryanka of the Razdolnoye district of Crimea, he is a farmer and a pro-Ukrainian activist who kept the Ukrainian nationality after 2014 and refused to accept the Russian passport. He was sentenced to 3 years and 7 months in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 222 ('Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation, or bearing of firearms, its basic parts, ammunition, explosives, and explosive devices'). Mr.

Balukh has been held in custody since 8 December 2016. On 29 August 2017, a new criminal case was opened against Vladimir Balukh for allegedly committing a crime envisaged under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code.

5. [Barabash, Kirill Vladimirovich](#), was born on 21 January 1977. Mr Barabash is a retired Air Force lieutenant colonel. He was charged under Part One of Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') of the Russian Criminal Code for having allegedly pursued the activities of the inter-regional public movement 'Army of the People's Will', banned in Russia in 2010, through the Initiative Group for the Holding of a Referendum 'For a responsible government' 'with the aim of carrying out extremist activities'. On 10 August 2017, he was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony and stripped of his military rank. He has been held in custody since 17 December 2015.
6. [Barylyak, Ivan Mikhailovich](#), was born on 19 February 1986. A resident of the city of Stavropol, Mr Barylyak worked as a repair technician while studying law extramurally. He was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in a strict-regime colony on a charge of crimes under Part Two of Art. 213 ('Hooliganism') of the Russian Criminal Code, point 'a' of Part Two, Art. 116, ('Battery'), and point 'a' of Part Two, Art. 115 ('Intentional Infliction of Light Injury'). Mr Barylyak was held in custody from 10 September 2014 to 24 December 2014; when he was placed under house arrest until 31 August 2015. He has been imprisoned after the pronouncement of the judgment on 31 August 2015.
7. [Bobyshev, Svyatoslav Vasilyevich](#), was born on 9 August 1953. A professor at the Baltic State Technical University named after D. F. Ustinov (Voenmekh), he was charged with crimes under Art. 275 ('High treason') of the Russian Criminal Code for having allegedly transferred information on the Bulava missile to China. On 20 June 2012, he was sentenced by the St Petersburg City Court to 12 years in a strict-regime penal colony. He has been held in custody since 16 March 2010.
8. [Bogatov, Dmitry Olegovich](#), was born on 29 January 1992. A resident of Moscow, he holds a higher education degree (the Moscow State University and the Moscow

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

9. [Borisov, Dmitri Valerievich](#), was born on 9 November 1985. A resident of the Krasnogorsk district of the Moscow region. In 2008, he graduated from the Financial Academy under the Government of the Russian Federation and was a businessman. He is single and has no children. He is charged under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been in custody since 8 June 2017.
10. [Buchenkov, Dmitry Evgenevich](#), was born in 1978. Mr Buchenkov holds a PhD in Political Science. Prior to his arrest, he was employed as a deputy head of the department of History of Medicine and Social Sciences and Humanities at the Russian National Research Medical University named after N.I. Pirogov. He is an anarchist and the editor-in-chief of the newspaper Moskovskaya Elektrichka. Mr Buchenkov is charged with crimes envisaged under Part Two of Art. 212 ('Participation in mass riots') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') in the Bolotnaya case. Mr Buchenkov was held in custody from 2 December 2015 to 3 March 2017, when he was placed under house arrest.
11. [Degermendzhi, Mustafa Bekirovich](#), was born on 22 May 1989. He is a resident of the village of Grushevka in Sudak and is single. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a sales representative. Mr Degermendzhi holds two citizenships (Russian Federation and Ukraine). He was accused of crimes under Part Two of Art. 212 ('Participation in mass riots') of the Russian Criminal Code. He was held in custody from 7 May 2015 to 6 April 2017 when he was placed under house arrest.

12. [Dmitriev, Yuri Alexeyevich](#), was born on 28 January 1956. A resident of the city of Pertozavodsk, he is a historian, researcher of the mass graves of victims of political repression, the head of the Karelia branch of the Memorial Society, a member of the Commission for restoring the rights of rehabilitated victims of political repressions under the Government of the Republic of Karelia. He is charged under point 'v' of Part Two of Art. 242.2 ('Use of a minor for the purposes of production of pornographic materials'), Part Three of Art. 135 ('Perverted acts without the use of force against a minor'), and Part One of Art. 222 ('Illegal storage of main components of firearms') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 13 December 2016.
13. [Eivazov, Alexander Khikmetovich](#), was born on 19 October 1994. A resident of the city of Saint Petersburg, he pursues extramurally a Master's degree in Law at the North-West Institute of Management of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration under the President of the Russian Federation. He is a member of the Yedinaya Rossiya (United Russia) political party. Mr Eivazov was charged with committing a crime under Part Three of Art. 294 ('Obstructing the course of justice using the official position'). He has been held in custody since 24 August 2017.
14. [Geriyeu, Zhelaudi Nasrudinovich](#), was born on 13 June 1993. A resident of the village of Mairtup of the Kurchaloi district of Chechnya, he is single. Mr Geriyeu graduated from the Faculty of History of the Chechen State University and worked as a journalist at the Internet media 'Kavkazsky Uzel' ('The Caucasus Knot'). He was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Article 228 ('Illegal storage and transportation of narcotic substances on a large scale without the purpose of selling') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 16 April 2016.
15. [Karpyuk, Nikolai Andronovich](#), was born on 21 May 1964. He is a citizen of Ukraine. At the time of his arrest, he was one of the leaders of 'Right Sector', an organisation banned in Russia. Mr Karpyuk was accused of crimes underpart One of Art. 209 ('Creation of a stable armed group (gang) with the aim of assaulting individuals or organizations, and also operation of such a group (gang)') of the Russian Criminal Code, points 'v', 'z' and 'n' of Art. 102 ('Intentional murder of two or more people in connection with their

professional duties, committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement') of the Criminal Code of the Russian SFSR, and Part Two of Art. 15 in conjunction with points 'v', 'z' and 'n' of Art. 102 ('Attempted premeditated murder of two or more people in connection with their professional duties, committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement') and sentenced to 22 years and 6 months in prison. He has been in custody since 21 March 2014 although being deprived of freedom since 17 March 2014.

16. [Kashapov, Rafis Rafailovich](#), was born on 2 July 1958. At the time of his arrest, he resided in the city of Naberezhnye Chelny and was the chair of the Naberezhnye Chelny branch of the Tatar Public Centre. He was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Art. 282 ('Incitement of hatred, or abasement of human dignity') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part Two of Art. 280.1 ('Public appeals for actions aimed a violation of the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation committed using the Internet'). He has been in custody since 28 December 2014.
17. [Klykh, Stanislav Romanovich](#), was born on 25 January 1974. He is a citizen of Ukraine, a lecturer at the Kiev Transportation and Economics College. Mr Klykh was charged with committing crimes under Part Two of Art. 209 ('Participation in a stable armed group (gang) and in the assaults committed by it') of the Russian Criminal Code, points 'v', 'z' and 'n' of Art. 102 ('Intentional murder of two or more people in connection with their professional duties, committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement') of the Criminal Code of the Russian SFSR, and Part Two of Art. 15 in conjunction with points 'v', 'z' and 'n' of Art. 102 ('Attempted premeditated murder of two or more people in connection with their professional duties, committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement') and sentenced to 20 years in prison. He was taken into custody by a court decision on 22 August 2014, being actually deprived of freedom since 8 August 2014.
18. [Kolchenko, Alexander Aleksandrovich](#), was born on 26 November 1989. A resident of Crimea, Mr Kolchenko is an anti-fascist who clashed with the far right. He worked as a loader at the post office and a print shop, while studying geography extramurally. Mr Kolchenko was sentenced to 10 years in a strict-regime penal colony under Part Two of

Art. 205.4 ('A terrorist act committed by an organised group') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 16 May 2014.

19. [Kolomiyets, Andrei Vladimirovich](#), was born on 8 May 1993. While holding a permanent registration in his native village of Viktorivka in the Kiev region of Ukraine, he was also temporarily registered in the village of Yantarny of the Kabardino-Balkar Republic of the Russian Federation where he resided with his common-law wife Galina Gennadyevna Zelikhanova. He was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime colony on the charges of committing crimes under Part Three of Article 30 in conjunction with points 'a', 'b', 'e', 'l' of Part Two, Art. 105 ('Attempted murder of two individuals in connection with their professional duties committed by generally dangerous means for reasons of political or ideological hatred') of the Russian Criminal Code and under Part two of Art. 228 ('Illegal acquisition, storage and transportation of plants containing narcotic or psychotropic substances on a large scale without the purpose of selling'). He has been held in custody since 15 May 2015.
20. [Kostenko, Alexander Fedorovich](#), was born on 10 March 1986. A resident of Crimea, he is a former employee of the Kiev district branch of the Ukrainian Main Department of Internal Affairs in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the city of Simferopol. Mr Kostenko was sentenced to 3 years and 11 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony on the charge of crimes under point 'b' of Part Two, Art. 115 ('Intentional infliction of light injury which has caused temporary damage of health, committed for reasons of ideological hatred or enmity') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 222 ('Illegal storage and bearing of firearms and ammunition'). He has been held in custody since 6 February 2015.
21. [Kravtsov, Gennady Nikolaevich](#), was born on 30 October 1968. A resident of the city of Moscow, he worked as a chief design engineer at an IT company. He was sentenced to 14 years in prison in a strict-regime penal colony on a charge of committing a crime under Art. 275 ('High treason') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 27 May 2014.
22. [Krepkin, Dmitri Mikhailovich](#), was born in 26 October 1984. A resident of Moscow, he



worked as a repair technician. He is single. He is charged with committing a crime under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 16 May 2017.

23. [Kudayev, Rasul Vladimirovich](#), was born on 23 January 1978. He resided in the village of Khasanya near the city of Nalchik at the time of his arrest. He was charged with crimes under points 'a', 'e', 'zh' and 'z' of Art. 105 ('Murder of two or more individuals by generally dangerous means by an organized group, out of mercenary interest related to banditry') of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, Part Four of Art. 166 ('Unlawful occupancy of transport vehicles without the intention to commit theft committed by an organized group with the use of force dangerous to life and health, and also with the threat of using such force'), Part Three of Art. 205 ('Terrorist act using firearms committed by an organized group resulting in dangerous consequences'), Part Two of Art. 209 (Participation in a stable armed group (band) with the aim of assaulting individuals or organizations, and in the assaults committed by it'), Part Two of Art. 210 ('Participation in a criminal group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation, or bearing of firearms, its basic parts, ammunition, explosives, and explosive devices committed by an organized group'), Part Two of Art. 30 and points 'a' and 'b' of Part Four, Art. 226 ('Attempt to steal firearms and ammunition committed by an organized group with the use of force dangerous to life and health, and also with the threat of using such force'), points 'a' and 'b' of Part Four, Art. 226 ('Theft of firearms and ammunition committed by an organized group with the use of force dangerous to life and health, and also with the threat of using such force'), Art. 279 ('Active participation in an armed mutiny aimed at a forcible change of the constitutional order or a violation of the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation'), and Art. 317 ('Attempt on the life of law enforcement officers or military service personnel'). Mr Kudayev was sentenced on 21 December 2014 to life imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony. He had been held in custody since 23 October 2005 in connection with his alleged participation in the Nalchik attack on 13 October 2005.
24. [Kuly, Yuri Yevgenyevich](#), was born on 29 November 1989. A resident of the village of Karavayevo ozero of the Domodedovo city district of the Moscow region, he pursued a PhD in sociology and worked as a head of the redevelopment office and as a theatre and

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

25. [Kungurov, Alexei Anatolyevich](#), was born on 6 March 1977. A resident of the city of Tyumen, he is an opposition blogger and journalist of left nationalist persuasion. Mr Kungurov is charged with Part One of Art. 205.2 ('Public justification of terrorism') of the Russian Criminal Code for having published a post in his blog, critical of the Russian military operation in Syria. Since 15 June 2016, he has been held in custody while awaiting trial.
26. [Kutayev, Ruslan Makhamdiyevich](#), was born on 20 September 1957. A Chechen civil society activist, he has a PhD in philosophy. Mr Kutayev was sentenced to 3 years and 10 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony on a charge of committing a crime under Part Two of Art. 228 ('Illegal storage and transportation of narcotic substances on a large scale without the purpose of selling') of the Russian Criminal Code in a fabricated case after holding a conference, entitled 'The deportation of the Chechen people: What was it and can it be forgotten?' organised without a formal permission from the authorities of the Chechen Republic. He has been in custody since 20 February 2014.
27. [Lapygin, Vladimir Ivanovich](#), was born on 27 August 1940. A resident of Moscow, he holds a PhD in technical sciences and is an associate professor. He is married. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a deputy chief of the Centre for heat exchange and 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 Art. 275 ('High treason') and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony. He was placed under house arrest on 13 May 2015. Mr Lapygin has been held in custody since 6 September 2016.
28. [Litvinov, Sergei Nikolaevich](#), was born on 9 March 1983. He lived in the village of Kamyshnoe in the same district. A citizen of Ukraine, he has an incomplete secondary

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

29. [Navalny, Oleg Anatolyevich](#), was born in 1983. He is the brother of Alexei Navalny, and a former employee of the Federal Russian Post Office. Mr Navalny was convicted on 30 December 2014 in the Yves Rocher case under Part Three of Art. 159 ('Swindling on a large scale') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part Three of Art. 159.4 ('Swindling on a particularly large scale in the entrepreneurial sphere'), and point 'a' of Part Two, Art. 174.1 ('Laundering of funds on a large scale acquired by a person through a crime committed by him'). He was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony and a fine of 500,000 roubles. He has been in custody since 30 December 2014.
30. [Panfilov, Maksim Alekseevich](#), was born in 1985. He is a resident of Astrakhan and suffers from a neurological health condition. At the time of his arrest, he was not officially employed. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 212 ('Participation in mass riots') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') in the Bolotnaya case. He has been held in custody since 7 April 2016.
31. [Parfyonov, Valery Nikolaevich](#), was born on 3 August 1974. A resident of the city of Moscow, he worked as a systems administrator at the Moscow Unified Energy Company. Mr Parfyonov was charged with committing a crime under Part One of Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') of the Russian Criminal Code, for having allegedly pursued the activities of the inter-regional public movement 'Army of the People's Will', banned in Russia in 2010, through the Initiative Group for the Holding of a Referendum 'For a responsible government' 'with the aim of carrying out extremist activities'. On 10 August 2017, he was sentenced to 4 years of imprisonment in a general-

regime penal colony. Mr Parfyonov has been in custody since 28 July 2015.

32. [Parpulov, Petr Ivanovich](#), was born in 1955. From the 1980s to his detention in 2014, he worked as an air traffic control officer at the civilian airport in Sochi although he had already reached pensionable age. Mr Parpulov was found guilty under Art. 275 ('High treason') of the Russian Criminal Code and sentenced to 12 years in a strict-regime penal colony. He has been in custody since 4 March 2014.
33. [Pichugin, Alexei Vladimirovich](#), was born on 25 July 1962. He is a former head of the department for internal economic security for the Yukos oil company. Two guilty verdicts were delivered against him, in 2005 and 2007, under Art. 162 ('Robbery') of the Russian Criminal Code and Art. 105 ('Murder'). He was sentenced to life imprisonment in a special-regime penal colony. Mr Pichugin has been in custody since 19 June 2003.
34. [Politikov, Alexei Vladimirovich](#), was born on 10 November 1972. A resident of Ussuriysk in the Primorsky Krai, he worked as a shipping agent and was an activist of the Artpodgotovka movement. He is charged with committing a crime under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Politikov has been held in custody since 10 June 2017.
35. [Reznikov, Sergey Petrovich](#), was born on 25 January 1961. A resident of Moscow, he is the general director of the 'Demetra-2000 M' limited liability company. Since 2003, he had been a member of the territorial electoral commission of the district of Prospect Vernadskogo representing the Communist Party of the Russian Federation. On 6 April 2017, he was sentenced to 3 years of general-regime penal colony on charges under Part Two of Art. 228 ('Illegal storage of narcotic substances on a large scale') of the Russian Criminal Code. On the same day, he was taken into custody.
36. [Safargali, Danis Vildanovich](#), was born on 5 May 1976. A resident of the town of Arsk in the Republic of Tatarstan, he worked as a captain and a chief engineer of a vessel. He is the leader of the Tatar patriotic front of Altyn Urda. Mr Safargali was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part Two of Art. 115 ('Intentional infliction of light injury, motivated by hooliganism') Part Two of Art. 116 ('Battery,

motivated by hooliganism'), Part Two of Art. 213 ('Hooliganism committed by a group of people by preliminary agreement'), Part One of Art. 282 ('Incitement of hatred, or abasement of human dignity committed using the Internet') of the Russian Criminal Code. He has been held in custody since 21 October 2016.

37. [Sentsov, Oleg Gennadyevich](#), was born on 13 July 1976. A resident of the city of Simferopol, Mr Sentsov is a film director and producer. He was an Automaidan activist and supported the movement for a united Ukraine in Crimea in February-March 2014. Mr Sentsov was sentenced to 20 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony on the charges of crimes envisaged under Part One of Art. 205.4 ('Organisation of a terrorist group') of the Russian Criminal Code, two episodes under point 'a' of Part Two, Art. 205 ('Terrorist act committed by an organised group'), Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point 'a' of Part Two, Art. 205, ('Preparation of a terrorist act'), Part Three of Art. 30 in conjunction with Part Three of Art. 222 ('Attempted illegal acquisition of firearms and explosive devices'), and Part Three of Art. 222 ('Illegal acquisition and storage of firearms and explosive devices'). Mr Sentsov has been in custody since 11 May 2014.
38. [Shishkin, Vitaly Viktorovich](#), was born on 6 August 1972. He is a Russian citizen and an opposition activist of Russian nationalist persuasion. Mr Shishkin was sentenced to 3 years and 11 months in a general-regime penal colony on charges of committing crimes under Part Three of Art. 212 ('Appeals for mass riots') and Part One of Art. 282 ('Incitement of hatred or enmity') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Shishkin has been in custody since 13 February 2015.
39. [Shpakov, Alexander Yuryevich](#), was born on 5 July 1977. A resident of the city of Lyubertsy of the Moscow region, he worked as a carpenter. He took part in an anti-corruption rally in the city centre of Moscow on 26 March 2017. On 24 May 2017 he was sentenced to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Shpakov has been held in custody since 28 March 2017.
40. [Smyshlyayev, Maxim Nikolayevich](#), was born on 22 December 1982. He is a resident of the city of Rostov-on-Don of left persuasions. At the time of his arrest, he worked at a McDonald's outlet and studied extramurally at the Institute of History and International

Relations of the Southern Federal University. He was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part Three of Art. 205.1 ('Complicity in the preparation of a terrorist act') of the Russian Criminal Code for having allegedly aided a minor holding the citizenship of Ukraine in the preparation of a terrorist act that did not take place. He has been held in custody since 22 April 2016

41. [Sokolov, Alexander Aleksandrovich](#), was born on 17 November 1987. A resident of the city of Moscow, he holds a PhD in economics. He was worked as a journalist at the RBC news agency. Mr Sokolov was charged with committing a crime under Part One Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') of the Russian Criminal Code for having allegedly pursued the activities of the inter-regional public movement 'Army of the People's Will', banned in Russia in 2010, through the Initiative Group for the Holding of a Referendum 'For a responsible government' 'with the aim of carrying out extremist activities'. On 10 August 2017, he was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a general regime penal colony. Mr Sokolov has been in custody since 28 July 2015.
42. [Staroverov, Yury Viktorovich](#), was born on 14 November 1982. He is an activist of the party 'The Other Russia' and a member of the civil movement of Nizhny Novgorod. Mr Staroverov was charged under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority') of the Russian Criminal Code and given a 3-year suspended term with a period of 3 years of probation for having allegedly hit a riot police officer during the dispersal of a civil march on 15 September 2012. On 10 February 2016, the Ostankinsky district court of the city of Moscow replaced the verdict with 3 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony. Mr Staroverov was taken into custody on the same day.
43. [Tutisani, Inga Zhorayevna](#), was born on 18 February 1970. A resident of Sochi, she is unemployed. She was sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment in a general regime penal colony under Art. 275 ('High treason') of the Russian Criminal Code. Ms Tutisani has been held in custody since 25 October 2013.
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 is charged with committing crimes under Part Two of Art. 280 ('Public appeals for an extremist activity

committed using the Internet') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 282 ('Actions aimed at the incitement of enmity, or abasement of human dignity on the basis of their sex, race, nationality, language, origin, attitude to religion and also their affiliation with a social group.'). Mr Tyumentsev has been in custody since 28 April 2015.

45. [Yegorov, Vladimir Petrovich](#), was born on 26 February 1967. A resident of the town of Toropets in the Tver region of Russia, he was the chair of the local branch of the Yabloko political party and worked as an electric technician. Mr Yegorov is charged with committing a crime under Part Two of Art. 280 ('Public appeals for an extremist activity committed using the Internet') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Yegorov has been held in custody since 28 July 2017.
46. [Zagreev, Robert Raufanovich](#), was born on 3 July 1964. A resident of the city of Ufa in the Republic of Bashkortostan, he is a journalist and an opposition politician. He was sentenced to 3 years in prison in a strict-regime penal colony on charges of crimes under Part One of Art. 205.2 ('Public appeals for terrorist activity') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr Zagreev was under house arrest from 27 April to 22 May 2015, and has been in custody since 29 October 2015.
47. [Zimovets, Stanislav Sergeevich](#), was born in 14 April 1985. A resident of the town of Volzhsky of the Volgograd region, he holds an incomplete higher education degree. He served as a combat engineer in Chechnya and he was not officially employed. Mr Zimovets was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 318 ('Use of force against a representative of the authority'). He has been held in custody since 1 April 2017.