



OPEN DIALOG

**THE LIST OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS WHO HAVE BEEN
SUBJECTED TO POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMINAL
PROSECUTION BY RUSSIA'S LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES IN
THE YEARS 2014-2017**

The Open Dialog Foundation was established in Poland, in 2009, on the initiative of Lyudmyla Kozlovska (who is currently the President of the Management Board). The statutory objectives of the Foundation include protection of human rights, democracy and rule of law in the post-Soviet area. Particular attention of the Foundation is focused on the largest CIS countries: Kazakhstan Russia, Ukraine and Moldova.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of the Russian–Ukrainian conflict, at least 65 Ukrainian citizens have faced politically motivated criminal proceedings in Russia, as well as in the occupied Crimea.

Of all those prosecuted:

- **7 have been released:** Nadiya Savchenko, Gennadiy Afanasyev, Yuriy Ilchenko, Yuriy Soloshenko, Bohdan Yarychevskyi, Yuriy Yatsenko, Hayser Dzhemilev;
- **49 are still held in detention facilities or prisons:**

23 have been sentenced to imprisonment: Mykola Karpyuk, Stanislav Klykh, Oleksandr Kolchenko, Oleg Sentsov, Oleksiy Chyrniy, Oleksandr Kostenko, Serhiy Lytvynov, Valentyn Vyhivskyi, Viktor Shur, Andriy Kolomiyets, Ruslan Zeytullayev, Nuri Primov, Rustem Vaitov, Ferat Sayfullayev, Mykola Shyptur, Maxym Filatov, Akhtem Chiyhoz, Artur Panov, Volodymyr Prisich, Redvan Suleymanov, Oleksiy Stohniy, Volodymyr Balukh, Oleksiy Sizonovich;

With regard to 26 of them, criminal proceedings are underway: Mustafa Dehermendzhi, Ali Asanov, Emir-Usein Kuku, Inver Bekirov, Muslim Aliyev, Vadim Siruk, Arsen Dzhapparov, Refat Alimov, Zevri Abseitov, Remzi Memetov, Rustem Abiltarov, Enver Mamutov, Rustem Ismailov, Ayder Saledinov, Uzeir Abdullayev, Teymur Abdullayev, Emil Dzhemadenov, Roman Sushchenko, Evheniy Panov, Andriy Zakhtiy, Dmytro Shtyblikov, Oleksiy Bessarabov, Volodymyr Dudka, Hlib Shablii, Pavlo Gryb, Gennadiy Lymeshko;
- **With regard to 6, the criminal proceedings are underway, but the selected restraint measure isn't connected with detention:** Ilmi Umerov, Arsen Yunusov, Eskender Kantemirov, Eskender Emirvaliyev, Suleyman Kadyrov, Igor Movenko;
- **3 received suspended sentences:** Talyat Yunusov, Eskender Nebiyev, Mykola Semena.

Of those, 51 people were detained in Crimea, 11 - in Russia, 2 – were kidnapped from mainland Ukraine, and 1 – was kidnapped from the territory of Belarus. In addition, at least 14 people from the list were transferred from Ukraine to the territory of Russia for investigative activities or to serve their time, which, in fact, constitutes a kidnapping.

Russia brings various charges against Ukrainians (terrorism, extremism, espionage, the murders of Russian citizens), thus using them for the purpose of anti-Ukrainian propaganda, as well as the legitimisation of armed aggression against Ukraine. No Ukrainian citizen is insured against groundless and trumped-up criminal charges brought by Russian law enforcement agencies. Residents of the Crimean peninsula, former and current Ukrainian soldiers, as well as Ukrainians who reside on the territory of Russia are at risk. The case of Pavlo Grib shows that it is also not safe for Ukrainians to travel to Belarus.

Most of the persecuted are residents of the Crimean peninsula. Under the guise of combating extremism, separatism and sabotage, Russia persecutes the most active part of the population of the peninsula. Fearing the spread of pro-Ukrainian views in Crimea, the occupation authorities severely suppress any dissent and opposition activity by the means of initiation of criminal cases.

Many of the persecuted Ukrainian citizens have already been sentenced to long-term imprisonment (more than 5 years; incarceration). In Russia, they faced torture and psychological abuse, fabrication of criminal cases on trumped-up charges, as well as unfair trials. Ukrainian diplomats and independent counsels are not allowed to communicate with the defendants. The defendants are persuaded to cooperate with the investigative bodies and confess guilt in exchange for commuting the sentence.

2. LIST OF THE RELEASED PERSONS



Nadiya Savchenko - Ukrainian politician and former pilot of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Now she is a member of the Ukrainian Parliament and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Nadiya Savchenko was captured by pro-Russian militants in the east of Ukraine in June 2014. In Russia, a criminal case was initiated against Savchenko, who faced charges of assassinating Russian journalists Anton Voloshyn and Igor Kornelyuk. The court trial commenced in September 2015 and was marred by overt bias. The international society labelled the trial 'politically motivated'.

Year of Birth: 1981

Criminal charges: Article 33, section 5, subsections 'a', 'e', 'zh', 'l'; Article 105, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Complicity in the murder of two or more persons'), Article 33, section 3, subsections 'a', 'e', 'zh' and 'l'; Article 105, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Attempted murder of two or more persons, committed in a dangerous way due to political hatred of a group of persons'), Article 322, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('Illegal crossing of the Russian border'); she didn't confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: 22 years' imprisonment, released in May 2016 in exchange for Russian soldiers Evgeniy Erofeyev and Aleksandr Aleksandrov.



Gennadiy Afanasyev – civil society activist, involved in the case of the 'Crimean terrorists'.

Year of Birth: 1990

Criminal charges: Art. 205.4, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Involvement in a terrorist association'), Art. 205, section 2, subsection 'a' of the CC of the RF ('Committing a terrorist act'), Art. 30, section 1 and Art. 205, section 2, subsection 'a' of the CC of the RF ('Conspiracy to commit two terrorist attacks'), Art. 222, section 3 of the CC of the RF ('Illicit trafficking in arms and explosives').

Sentenced to: 7 years' imprisonment, released in June 2016 within the framework of the exchange of prisoners between Russia and Ukraine.

Special note: During the criminal proceedings, he initially pleaded guilty, but, subsequently, he retracted his testimony and reported the exertion of torture against him.



Hayser Dzhemilev – the youngest son of the leader of the Crimean Tatar people, Mustafa Dzhemilev. Hayser Dzhemilev did commit a criminal offence, but his pursuit by the law enforcement bodies of Russia is politically motivated and linked to his father's status as a figurehead.

Year of Birth: 1981

Criminal charges: Art. 109 of the CC of the RF ('Negligent homicide'), Art. 226 and Art. 222 of the CC of the RF ('Illegal possession of weapons'), he pleaded guilty.

Sentenced to: 5 years' imprisonment, the appellate instance reduced the sentence to 3.5 years' imprisonment.

Special note: released after serving his prison term.



Yuriy Ilchenko - blogger. Yuriy Ilchenko was detained on suspicion of extremism in July 2015. He was accused of using inflammatory words to condemn the Russian occupation of Crimea and the war that the Kremlin is waging in the Donbas in an article on his blog.

Year of Birth: 1978

Criminal charges: Art. 280 of the CC of the RF ('Public incitement to extremism'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Special note: Yuriy Ilchenko was kept under house arrest and fled from Crimea in August 2016. Currently, he resides in the mainland Ukraine.



Yuriy Soloshenko – former director of the 'Znamya' military plant in Poltava (Ukraine).

Year of Birth: 1942

Criminal charges: Article 276 CC of the RF ('Espionage'), he pleaded guilty as the investigators promised him a suspended sentence for doing so.

Sentenced to: 6 years' imprisonment, released in June 2016 within the framework of the exchange of prisoners between Russia and Ukraine.

Special note: during his stay in prison, Yuriy Soloshenko was diagnosed with a cancer.



Bohdan Varychevskyi – a graduate of the National University of Lviv, participant in Euromaidan.

Year of Birth: 1989

Criminal charges: Article 18.8 of the Code of Administrative Offences of the RF ('Violation by a foreign citizen or a stateless person of rules of entry into the Russian Federation or of the stay (residence) in the Russian Federation').

Court sentence: a fine in the amount of 2,000 rubles and expulsion from the territory of Russia.

Special note: for 4 months, he was held in a detention facility where he was subjected to battery and torture by law enforcement officers.



Yuriy Yatsenko - a graduate of the National University of Lviv, participant in Euromaidan.

Year of Birth: 1990

Criminal charges: Article 18.8 of the Code of Administrative Offences of the RF ('Violation by a foreign citizen or a stateless person of rules of entry into the Russian Federation or of the stay (residence) in the Russian Federation'), Art. 222, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('Illicit trafficking in arms and explosives'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Court sentence: 2 years' imprisonment, the appellate court reduced the sentence to 9 months' imprisonment. Yuriy Yatsenko was released after serving his time.

Special note: he was subjected to battery and torture by law enforcement officers.

3. LIST OF PERSONS WHO ARE HELD IN DETENTION OR WHO ARE SUBJECTED TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE CHECHEN CASE

Mykola Karpyuk and Stanislav Klykh are Ukrainian citizens whom Russia accused of committing crimes 20 years ago during the first Chechen war (between 1994-1996). According to Russian investigators, the Ukrainians allegedly took part in the war on the side of Chechen separatists. According to the criminal case file, former Prime Minister of Ukraine Arseniy Yatsenyuk, also fought in Chechnya. The evidence base in the criminal case centered around the testimony of witness Aleksandr Malofeyev, who allegedly fought alongside Karpyuk and Klykh in Chechnya, as well as the testimonies of the defendants, obtained from them using torture.



Mykola Karpyuk - deputy head of the Ukrainian nationalist organisation UNA-UNSO, deputy head of the political party 'Pravyi sektor' [The Right Sector], a participant of Euromaidan.

Year of Birth: 1964

Criminal charges: Art. 209, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('Leadership and participation in the criminal group'), Article 102, letters 'v', 'z' and 'n' of the CC of the RSFSR ('Murder of two or more persons in connection with the performance of their official duties'), Article 15, section 2; Article 102, letters 'v', 'z' and 'n' of the CC of the RSFSR ('Attempted murder'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: 22,5 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Vladimir (Russia).

Special note: he reported the exertion of torture against him during the investigation of the criminal case.

Stanislav Klykh - a teacher of history.

Year of Birth: 1974

Criminal charges: Art. 209, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('Leadership and participation in the criminal group'), Article 102, letters 'v', 'z' and 'n' of the CC of the RSFSR ('Murder of two or more persons in connection with the performance of their official duties'), Article 15, section 2; Article 102, letters 'v', 'z' and 'n' of the CC of the RSFSR ('Attempted murder'), Art. 319 of the CC of the RF ('Insulting the public prosecutor, as a representative of the authorities, during the performance of his duties'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: 20 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Verkhneural'sk (Russia).

Special note: he reported the exertion of torture against him during the investigation of the criminal case. During the court trial, Stanislav Klykh began to show signs of mental illness manifested by unstable emotional behaviour. At the court hearings, he shouted out accusations and curse words against prosecutors and the judge; consequently, another criminal case was initiated against him. Klykh was found guilty and sentenced additionally to one month of imprisonment. Forensic psychiatric examination did not recognise him as mentally ill. While serving his sentence, he was sent to a mental hospital for inpatient treatment.



THE CASE OF THE 'CRIMEAN TERRORISTS'

In May of 2014, four citizens of Ukraine: Gennadiy Afanasyev, Oleksandr Kolchenko, Oleg Sentsov and Oleksiy Chyorny were detained in Crimea. Before their detention, each of them had borne an active pro-

Ukrainian stance and openly opposed Russia's occupation of the peninsula. The detainees were accused of offences related to 'terrorism', namely: the arson attack on the office door of the Russian Community of Crimea and the window of the office of the 'United Russia' party, as well as conspiracy to carry out an explosion at the Lenin monument and the Eternal Flame Memorial in Simferopol. All detainees were subjected to torture in order to force them to proclaim their guilt, and slander other defendants indicted in the case. Under torture, Gennadiy Afanasyev and Oleksiy Chyrniy agreed to cooperate with the investigators: they pleaded guilty and gave false testimonies against Oleg Sentsov and Oleksandr Kolchenko. As a result, Afanasyev and Chyrniy were sentenced to 'short' terms of imprisonment, 7 years in prison. As for Oleg Sentsov and Oleksandr Kolchenko, who did not admit their guilt, a show trial was held, in which they were eventually sentenced to 20 and 10 years' imprisonment, respectively.



Oleg Sentsov - Ukrainian film director, civil society activist.

Year of Birth: 1976

Criminal charges: Art. 205.4, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('Establishing a terrorist association'), Art. 205, section 2, subsection 'a' of the CC of the RF ('Committing two acts of terrorism'), Art. 30, section 1 and Art. 205, section 2, subsection 'a' of the CC of the RF ('Conspiracy to commit the two terrorist attacks'), Art. 222, section 3 of the CC of the RF ('Illicit trafficking in arms and explosives'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: 20 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Chelyabinsk (Russia).

Special note: he has two minor children; he reported the exertion of torture against him during the investigation of the criminal case. Russia officially refused to extradite Sentsov to Ukraine, citing that he became a citizen of the Russian Federation after 'Crimea was .' Russia officially refused to extradite Sentsov to Ukraine, citing that he became a citizen of the Russian Federation after 'Crimea had been annexed to Russia'.



Oleksandr Kolchenko – civil society activist.

Year of Birth: 1989

Criminal charges: Art. 205.4, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Involvement in a terrorist association'), Art. 205, section 2, subsection 'a' of the CC of the RF ('Committing a terrorist act'), he didn't confess to the crime

Sentenced to: 10 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Kopeysk (Russia).

Special note: he reported the exertion of torture against him during the investigation of the criminal case. Russia officially refused to extradite Kolchenko to Ukraine, citing that he became a citizen of the Russian Federation after 'Crimea had been annexed to Russia'.



Oleksiy Chyrniy – teacher of military history, civil society activist.

Year of Birth: 1972

Criminal charges: Art. 205.4, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Involvement in a terrorist association'), Art. 205, section 2, subsection 'a' of the CC of the RF ('Committing a terrorist act'), Art. 30, section 1 and Art. 205, section 2, subsection 'a' of the CC of the RF ('Conspiracy to commit two terrorist attacks'), Art. 222, section 3 of the CC of the RF ('Illicit trafficking in arms and explosives'), he pleaded guilty to the charges.

Sentenced to: 7 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Magadan (Russia).

THE CASES OF SPIES

Since the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, several Ukrainians in Russia at once have become victims of criminal prosecution on questionable charges of espionage. They were secretly detained while travelling outside continental Ukraine and taken to the Lefortovo detention centre in Moscow. Their case is characterised by the same charges of 'spying for Ukraine'. In the initial stages of the prosecution, they were deprived of the right to an independent counsel and consular protection. According to the results of the investigation, they "pleaded guilty" to all counts.



Valentyn Vyhivskiy - Ukrainian entrepreneur.

Year of Birth: 1983

Criminal charges: Article 276 CC of the RF ('Espionage')

Sentenced to: 11 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Kirov region (Russia).

Special note: he reported the exertion of torture against him during the investigation of the criminal case.



Viktor Shur – Russian citizen with Ukrainian origin, entrepreneur.

Year of Birth: 1958

Criminal charges: Art. 275 of the CC of the RF ('Treason and collaboration with the secret services of a foreign state').

Sentenced to: 12 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Bryansk (Russia).

Special note: Viktor's son claims that the FSB administered psychotropic substances to his father. The Ukrainian consul has been denied access to Shur.

THE CASE OF HIZB UT-TAHRIR

Following the annexation of Crimea, the self-proclaimed authorities of the peninsula begun to persecute people on religious grounds. Members of the religious organisation 'Hizb ut-Tahrir', recognised by Russia as terrorist, were subjected to criminal prosecution. In Ukraine and other democratic countries, the organisation is not considered a terrorist group. Human rights activists insist that there is no evidence to suggest that 'Hizb ut-Tahrir' members engage in any terrorist activities. At least 19 Crimean residents faced criminal prosecution in the case. Four of them have already been sentenced to prison terms.



Ruslan Zeytullayev – Crimean Tatar.

Year of Birth: 1985

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('Organising the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: 15 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: The Republic of Bashkortan (Russia).

Special note: he has three minor dependents. In September 2016, Zeytullayev was sentenced to seven years in prison, but the prosecutor's office appealed against the verdict. As a result of the reconsideration of the case in April 2017, he was sentenced to 12 years in prison. The prosecutor's office again appealed the verdict. As a result, in July 2017, the Supreme Court of Russia sentenced Zeytullayev to 15 years in prison. In protest against the criminal prosecution, Zeytullayev have repeatedly gone on a hunger strike.



Ferat Sayfullayev – Crimean Tatar.

Year of Birth: 1983

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime

Sentenced to: 5 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Kirov region (Russia).

Special note: he has two minor dependents.



Rustem Vaitov – Crimean Tatar.

Year of Birth: 1986

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: 5 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Kurgan (Russia).

Special note: he has one minor dependent.



Nuri (Yuriy) Primov – Crimean Tatar.

Year of Birth: 1976

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: 5 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: the Mari El Republic (Russia).



Enver Bekirov – Crimean Tatar, the head of the Muslim community in the village of Krasnokamyanka (Crimea).

Year of Birth: 1963

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), Article 278 of the CC of the RF (orchestrating the 'Forcible seizure of power'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 20 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he was subjected to compulsory psychiatric examination.



Emir-Usein Kuku – Crimean Tatar, human rights defender, a member of the Contact Group on Human Rights in Crimea.

Year of Birth: 1976

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), Article 278 of the CC of the RF (orchestrating the 'Forcible seizure of power'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 20 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he has two minor dependents. He was subjected to compulsory psychiatric examination.



Muslim Aliyev – Crimean Tatar, the head of the Muslim community in the village of Izobilnoye (Crimea).

Year of Birth: 1971

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), Article 278 of the CC of the RF (orchestrating the 'Forcible seizure of power'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 20 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he has four minor dependents, of which one is disabled since childhood. He was subjected to compulsory psychiatric examination.



Vadim Siruk – Ukrainian, Muslim.

Year of Birth: 1989

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), Article 278 of the CC of the RF (orchestrating the 'Forcible seizure of power'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 20 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he has two minor dependents. He was subjected to compulsory psychiatric examination.



Arsen Dzhepparov – Crimean Tatar.

Year of Birth: 1991

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 5 to 10 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he has one minor dependent. He was subjected to compulsory psychiatric examination.



Refat Alimov – Crimean Tatar.

Year of Birth: 1991

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 5 to 10 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he was subjected to compulsory psychiatric examination.



Zevri Abseitov – Crimean Tatar, a dentist.

Year of Birth: 1975

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 5 to 10 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he has four minor dependents.



Enver Mamutov – Crimean Tatar, entrepreneur.

Year of Birth: 1975

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('Organising the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: up to 20 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he has seven minor dependents. He was subjected to compulsory psychiatric examination.



Remzi Memetov – Crimean Tatar, cook.

Year of Birth: 1966

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 10 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: He was subjected to compulsory psychiatric examination.



Rustem Abiltarov – Crimean Tatar, construction finishing worker.

Year of Birth: 1975

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 10 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he has four minor dependents.



Rustem Ismailov – worked as a construction worker.

Year of Birth: 1984

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 10 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he has three minor dependents. He was subjected to compulsory psychiatric examination.



Ayder Saledinov – worked as a construction worker.

Year of Birth: 1987

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 10 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he has four minor dependents. He was subjected to compulsory psychiatric examination.



Uzeir Abdullayev – trainer in martial arts.

Year of Birth: 1974

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 10 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he has four minor dependents.



Teymur Abdullayev – trainer in martial arts.

Year of Birth: 1975

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('Organising the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 20 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he has five minor dependents.



Emil Dzhemadenov – worked in a private security company.

Year of Birth: 1980

Criminal charges: Article 205.5, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in the activity of a terrorist organisation'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 10 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he has three minor dependents.

THE CASE OF '26 FEBRUARY'

On 26 February, 2014, a mass rally of pro-Ukrainian activists in support of Ukrainian unity was held in the building of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic (AR) of Crimea. At the same time, near the building of the Supreme Council of Crimea, counter-rallies took place, one of which was attended by representatives of pro-Russian organisations who demanded Crimea's accession to Russia. Due to the ineffective actions of the police, with respect to ensuring the safety of peaceful assembly, a skirmish broke out between the participants of the rally, resulting in injuries to dozens of people, two of whom subsequently died (both were participants of the pro-Russian rally).

A one year later, In connection with these events, the law enforcement agencies of the authorities occupying the peninsula initiated a criminal case against members of the pro-Ukrainian meeting. Participants of the pro-Russian rally have not been subjected to prosecution and are merely involved in the case as victims, which evidences the selective nature of justice.



Akhtem Chiygoz – Crimean Tatar, civil and political activist, Deputy Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people.

Year of Birth: 1964

Criminal charges: Article 212, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('Organisation of mass riots, accompanied with violence, pogroms, arson, destruction of property, the use of weapons, explosive substances or explosive assembly, toxic substances or any other objects and substances that pose a threat to others, or armed resistance to a public officer'). He didn't confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: 8 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special Note: at the trial on the case of Chiygoz, for the first time in the history of Russian justice, a discriminatory practice was applied; the suspect wasn't present in the courtroom, and the connection with him was carried out from the detention facility by video conference. Russia recognises him as a Ukrainian citizen.



Mustafa Degermendzhi – Crimean Tatar, before his arrest, he worked as a sales representative.

Year of Birth: 1989

Criminal charges: Article 212, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in mass riots').

Facing: 3 to 8 years' imprisonment.

Special note: he is held under house arrest.



Ali Asanov – Crimean Tatar, before his arrest, he was a farmer.

Year of Birth: 1982

Criminal charges: Article 212, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in mass riots').

Facing: 3 to 8 years' imprisonment.

Special note: he has four minor dependents. He is held under house arrest.



Eskander Emirvaliyev – Crimean Tatar.

Year of Birth: 1985

Criminal charges: Article 212, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in mass riots').

Facing: 3 to 8 years' imprisonment.

Special note: he has two minor dependents. Released from custody and placed under house arrest.



Eskander Kantemirov – Crimean Tatar.

Year of Birth: 1988

Criminal charges: Article 212, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in mass riots').

Facing: 3 to 8 years' imprisonment.

Special note: he has one minor dependent. Released from custody and placed under house arrest.



Arsen Yunusov – Crimean Tatar.

Year of Birth: 1990

Criminal charges: Article 212, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in mass riots').

Facing: 3 to 8 years' imprisonment.

Special note: released from custody and placed under house arrest.



Eskender Nebiyev – Crimean Tatar, before his arrest, he worked as a cameraman on the 'ATR' TV channel.

Year of Birth: 1986

Criminal charges: Article 212, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in mass riots'), he pleaded guilty.

Sentenced to: 2,5 years' imprisonment (suspended sentence).



Talyat Yunusov – Crimean Tatar

Year of Birth: 1984

Criminal charges: Article 212, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Participation in mass riots'), he pleaded guilty

Sentenced to: 3,5 years' imprisonment (suspended sentence).

THE CASES INITIATED ON CHARGES OF 'CALLS FOR SEPARATISM'



Ilmi Umerov - Crimean Tatar, public and political figure; subjected to criminal prosecution for a public statement about the need to 'make Russia return Crimea' Crimean Tatar public and political figure, subjected to criminal prosecution for a public statement about the need to 'force Russia to return the Crimea'.

Year of Birth: 1957

Criminal charges: Article 280.1, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Public calling for the implementation of actions, aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, committed with the use of the Internet'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: up to 5 years' imprisonment.

Special Note: a preventive measure in the form of house arrest

was applied. Ilmi Umerov suffers from a number of diseases - Parkinson's disease III degree, diabetes and hypertension. In 2011, he underwent heart surgery. Despite this, in the period between 18 August, 2016 and 7 September, 2016, Umerov was subjected to illegal forensic psychiatric examination in a clinic with no conditions for cardiac treatment, and the food which is inappropriate for persons with diabetes.



Mykola Semena – Crimean journalist, subjected to criminal prosecution for publication in the media of the article 'The Blockade is a Necessary First Step Towards the Liberation of Crimea'.

Year of Birth: 1950

Criminal charges: Art. 280.1, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Public calling for the implementation of actions, aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, committed with the use of the Internet'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: 2,5 years' imprisonment (suspended sentence).

Special note: he is held under house arrest.



Suleyman Kadyrov – member of the Majilis of the Crimean Tatar People.

Year of Birth: 1962

Criminal charges: Art. 280.1, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Public calling for the implementation of actions, aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, committed with the use of the Internet'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: up to 5 years' imprisonment.

Special note: Russia put his name on the federal list of extremists.

THE CASE OF 'CRIMEAN SABOTEURS'

On 10 August 2016, the FSB announced the detention of a group of Ukrainian saboteurs (Evgeniy Panov, Andriy Zakhtiy, Redvan Suleymanov, Volodymyr Prisich) in the north of the Crimean peninsula; allegedly, they had planned to conduct sabotage and terrorist acts in Crimea. On 10 November 2016, as well as on 15 November 2016, another five persons (Dmytro Shtyblikov, Oleksiy Bessarabov, Volodymyr Dudka, Oleksiy Stohniy and Hlib Shablii) were detained in Crimea; the FSB also labelled them 'Ukrainian saboteurs'. Most of the detainees gave confessions. Video footages of the confessions were demonstrated on Russian television. Later, some of the persecuted stated that they had given confessions under torture. Eventually, some of the prosecuted who were labelled 'Ukrainian saboteurs', were sentenced, having been convicted of other offences. This casts doubt on the fairness and validity of the charges against all the defendants in the case. On 15 August 2017, the FSB of Russia announced the detention of the next 'Ukrainian saboteur' in Crimea, Gennadiy Lymeshko.



Evheniy Panov – volunteer, civil activist, driver, Russia labels Evheniy Panov 'a saboteur', who allegedly planned to carry out a number of terrorist acts on the territory of the Crimean peninsula.

Year of Birth: 1977

Criminal charges: Article 20, section 1, Article 281, section 2, letter 'a' of the CC of the RF ('Orchestrating an act of sabotage'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Facing: 12 to 20 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he reported that torture was exerted on him at the stage of pre-trial investigation.

Andriy Zakhtiy – he worked as a driver.

Year of Birth: 1975

Criminal Charges: Article 281, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('preparation for committing sabotage'), Article 208 of the CC of the RF ('establishment of an illegal armed formation or participation in it').

Facing: 20 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he agreed to cooperate with the investigative bodies and confessed to the crime. He reported that torture was exerted on him at the stage of pre-trial investigation.





Redvan Suleymanov – he worked as a construction worker.

Year of Birth: 1990

Criminal charges: Art. 207, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('complicity in a false report on a terrorist attack'); he pleaded guilty.

Sentenced to: one year and 8 months' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).



Volodymyr Prisich – he worked as a driver.

Year of Birth: 1983

Criminal charges: Art. 228, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Illegal acquisition, storage, transportation of narcotic drugs'); he did not confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: 3 years' imprisonment.

Special note: he agreed to cooperate with the investigative bodies in exchange for a milder sentence. At the trial, he stated that investigators had subjected him to torture and demanded that he confess to spying for Ukraine. Shortly after his detention, a video footage with Prisich confessing to collaboration for Ukrainian intelligence bodies, was demonstrated on Russian television. Eventually, he was convicted of 'illegal possession of narcotic drugs'.



Dmytro Shtyblikov – a military journalist, an analyst of 'Nomos', the Ukrainian non-governmental organisation from Crimea (the organisation was abolished in 2014 following the occupation of the peninsula).

Year of Birth: 1970

Criminal charges: Article 281, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('preparation for committing sabotage').

Facing: 12 to 20 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he agreed to cooperate with the investigative bodies and confessed to the crime. Independent counsels, hired by his family members, were not allowed to work on the case.



Oleksiy Bessarabov – analyst of ‘Nomos’, the Ukrainian non-governmental organisation from Crimea (the organisation was abolished in 2014 following the occupation of the peninsula).

Year of Birth: 1976

Обвинения: Article 281, section 2 of the CC of the RF (‘preparation for committing sabotage’).

Facing: 12 to 20 years’ imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).



Volodymyr Dudka – former Ukrainian soldier; he served as captain of a radar surveillance vessel (from 1997 to 2001).

Year of Birth: 1964

Criminal charges: Article 281, section 2 of the CC of the RF (‘preparation for committing sabotage’).

Facing: 12 to 20 years’ imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).



Oleksiy Stohniy – a graduate of the Nakhimov Sevastopol Naval School; he conducted economic activity, namely, he owned a shop with office supplies and toys.

Year of Birth: 1975

Criminal charges: Art. 222, section 1, Art. 223, section 1 of the CC of the RK (‘illegal transportation and manufacturing of weapons’).

Sentenced to: 3,5 years’ imprisonment.

Special note: Shortly after his detention, a video footage with Stohniy confessing to collaboration for Ukrainian intelligence bodies, was demonstrated on Russian television.



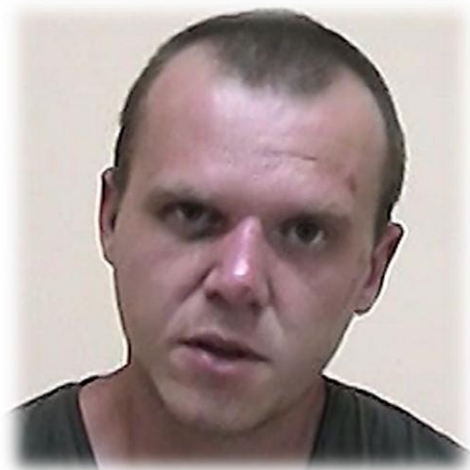
Hlib Shabliy – he worked as a hydrographer; a relative of Ukrainian Rear Admiral Vladimir Kolpakov.

Year of Birth: 1975

Criminal charges: Art. 222.1 of the CC of the RF ('illegal acquisition or transportation of explosives').

Facing: 5 years' imprisonment.

Special note: . Shortly after his detention, a video footage with Shabliy confessing to collaboration for Ukrainian intelligence bodies, was demonstrated on Russian television.



Gennadiy Lymeshko – former Ukrainian soldier.

Year of Birth: 1992

Обвинения: Art. 223.1, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('illegal manufacturing of explosives').

Facing: 3 to 6 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: Shortly after his detention, a video footage with Lymeshko confessing to sabotage and reconnaissance activities, was demonstrated on Russian television.

OTHER PROSECUTED PERSONS



Oleksandr Kostenko – a former employee of the Ukrainian police, participant in Euromaidan. Kostenko was subjected to prosecution for allegedly causing physical harm to a police officer during the Euromaidan protests in Kiev.

Year of Birth: 1986

Criminal charges: Art. 115, section 2, subsection 'b' of the CC of the RF ('Intentionally causing minor bodily harm, resulting in a short-term health disorder, for reasons of ideological hatred or hostility'), Art. 222, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('Illegal possession and carrying of firearms and ammunition'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: 4 years and 2 months' imprisonment, the appellate instance reduced the sentence to 3.5 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Kirovo-Chepetsk (Russia).

Special Note: during investigation, he was subjected to torture,

in particular, his arm was broken. Oleksandr Kostenko's arm was operated on while he was still in the detention facility, but the treatment should not have been limited to the surgery also; he is in need of post-surgical medical treatment. According to counsel Dmitriy Sotnikov, Oleksandr hasn't been undergone any post-operative procedures in the penal colony, and, as a result, his arm has begun to wither.



Serhiy Lytvynov – a resident of Lugansk Province. First, as a result of torture and unlawful methods of inquiry, Serhiy Lytvynov incriminated himself by 'confessing' to committing a number of grave crimes on the territory of Luhansk Province: the murder of 39 men, the rape and murder of eight women and the murder of a 12-year-old girl. Lytvynov was accused of the murder of two or more people (Art. 105, section 2 of the CC of the RF) and the use of prohibited means and methods of warfare (Art. 356, section 1 of the CC of the RF), punishable by a life sentence. Later, it became clear that the charges were invented by investigators and had no basis in reality. In addition, a forensic examination revealed that Lytvynov had been subjected to torture. The criminal case fell apart and the investigating authorities of the Russian Federation have not submitted the indictment act in the court. However, instead of releasing Serhiy Lytvynov, another criminal case was initiated against him.

Year of Birth: 1983

Criminal charges: Article 162, section 3 of the CC of the RF ('Robbery'), he didn't confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: 8,5 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Magadan (Russia).

Special note: he reported the exertion of torture against him during the investigation of the criminal case.



Volodymyr Balukh – Crimean farmer, civil activist. He opposed the occupation of the Crimean peninsula by Russia. He hung a Ukrainian flag on his house; as a consequence, he received threats. He was detained in December 2016.

Year of Birth: 1971

Criminal charges: Article 222, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('illegal storage of ammunition and explosives'); Art. 318, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('the use of violence against a representative of the authorities'); he did not confess to the crime.

Sentenced to: three years and 7 months' imprisonment under Article 222, section 1 of the CC of the RF.

Special note: he complained of being beaten in the temporary detention facility in the village of Razdolnoye (Crimea), after which, in August 2017, criminal case was initiated against him under Article 318, section 1 of the CC of the RF. The case is yet to be considered by the court.



Pavlo Gryb – A student, was kidnapped by the Russian special services from the territory of Belarus in August 2017. Two weeks after the kidnapping, it became known that Gryb was being held in a Russian detention facility and was accused of ‘terrorism’.

Year of Birth: 1998

Обвинения: Article 205.1 of the CC of the RF (‘facilitating terrorist activities’).

Facing: up to 10 years’ imprisonment.

Place of detention: Krasnodar (Russia).

Special note: he suffers from life-threatening diseases and has a disability.



Roman Suschenko - journalist, correspondent of the Ukrinform news agency in Paris. Russian security services and the media consider him a “hired officer of the Main Directorate of Intelligence at the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence”. He was detained in October 2016.

Year of Birth: 1969

Criminal charges: Article 276 of the CC of the RF (‘Espionage’), he didn’t confess to the crime.

Facing: up to 20 years’ imprisonment.

Place of detention: Moscow.

Special note: for several days after his arrest, Suschenko wasn’t permitted to communicate with his Russian counsel Mark Feigin. The case of Suschenko is classified, and so the court sessions are held behind closed doors, and his attorney was forced to sign a non-disclosure agreement.



Igor Movenko – a pro-Ukrainian civil society activist from Crimea. In April 2017, a criminal case was initiated against Movenko for his comment on the social network VKontakte, which he wrote in the summer of 2016.

Year of Birth: 1977

Criminal charges: Article 280, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('public calls for extremist activities').

Facing: up to 5 years' imprisonment.

Special note: a preventive measure of house arrest was applied with regard to Movenko. In December 2016, Movenko was detained in Crimea by the Russian special services; subsequently, he was beaten and persuaded to confess to extremist activity.



Mykola Shyptur – participant in the EuroMaidan protests. He took part in anti-Russian actions in Crimea. In March 2014, he was detained and beaten by representatives of the so-called 'Crimean Self-Defence'.

Year of Birth: 1978

Criminal charges: Article 222, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('illegal transportation of weapons'), Article 105, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('attempted murder').

Sentenced to: 10 years' imprisonment (as a result of the appeal, his prison term was reduced to 9 years).

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).



Andriy Kolomiyets – member of the 'Euromaidan' protest rallies in Kiev. In December 2014, he moved to Russia, where a few months later, he was arrested on suspicion of drug possession. Shortly after, he faced accusations of the attempted murder of two police officers during the events in Kyiv.

Year of Birth: 1993

Criminal charges: Art. 30, Art. 105, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('Attempted murder of law enforcement officers').

Sentenced to: 10 years' imprisonment.

Place of detention: Simferopol (Crimea).

Special note: he reported the exertion of torture against him during the investigation of the criminal case.



Artur Panov - a resident of Lugansk Province, accused of preparing a terrorist attack in one of the theaters in Rostov-on-Don (Russia), most episodes of the alleged 'preparation of a terrorist attack' are pieces of his correspondence in social networks; at the time of arrest, Panov was 17 years old.

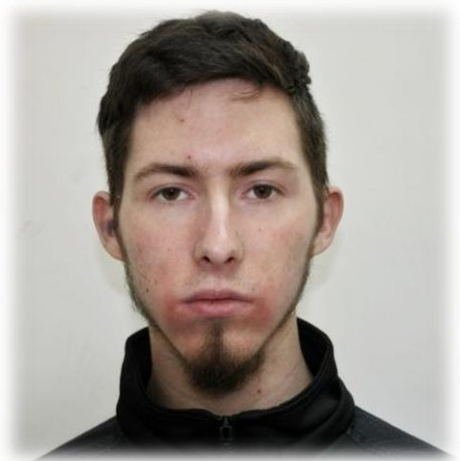
Year of Birth: 1998

Criminal charges: Article 30, section 1; Article 205.5, section 1 of the CC of the RF (*'An attempt to commit a terrorist act'*), Article 205.1, section 1 (*'Soliciting of a person to terrorist activity'*), Article 205.2, section 1 (*'Public calling to commit terrorist activity'*), Article 222.1, section 1 (*'Illegal possession and manufacture of explosive substances'*), Article 223.1, section 1 (*'Illegal possession and manufacture of explosive assembly'*), he pleaded guilty.

Sentenced to: 8 years' imprisonment.

Place of Detention: Rostov-on-Don (Russia).

Special note: according to the Ukrainian diplomats, formerly, Artur Panov was examined by a psychiatrist who identified some problems with the mental state of the suspect.



Maksym Filatov - he worked as an electrical fitter. According to the account of the Russian special services, he was a soldier of the Ukrainian Battalion 'Azov' (the press service of the battalion did not confirm this information). Filatov was accused of setting fire to a Muslim mosque in Crimea in April 2014, as well as preparing for the commission of a terrorist act in August 2014. He was detained in April 2015.

Year of Birth: 1995

Criminal charges: Article 205, section 1 (*'an attempt to commit a terrorist act'*), Article 222.1, section 1 (*'illegal transportation of explosives'*), Art. 167, section 2 (*'damage to someone else's property'*); he confessed to the crime.

Sentenced to: 6 years' imprisonment.

Special note: he assumed Russian citizenship in 2014.



Oleksiy Sizonovych – resident of Lugansk Province. According to Russian investigators, Sizonovych was preparing to conduct a number of terrorist acts on the territory of Russia.

Year of Birth: 1956

Criminal charges: Article 205, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('preparation of a terrorist act'), Article 222.1, section 2 of the CC of the RF ('illegal transportation of explosives'), Article 322, section 1 of the CC of the RF ('illegal crossing of the border'). He confessed to the crimes.

Sentenced to: 12 years' imprisonment.

Special note: Ukrainian diplomats have been denied access to Sizonovych.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the course of the illegal criminal prosecution of citizens of Ukraine, the Russian Federation violated a number of international treaties and international legal instruments, to which it is a signatory.

The forced transfer of citizens of Ukraine to the Russian Federation is considered kidnapping, and according to the principles of international law (draft 'Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind' of 1996, 'Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court' of 1998, and the 'International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance' of 2006), it is a crime against humanity.

Politically motivated trials against citizens of Ukraine violate the principles, stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, and The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950.

The use of torture violates the principles of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984 and the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1987.

Unfair criminal prosecution, as well as non-admission of Ukrainian diplomats to the prosecuted Ukrainian citizens violate bilateral agreements between Ukraine and Russia, namely, the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership, concluded between Ukraine and the Russian Federation in 1999, and the Consular Convention of 1993, concluded between the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

It should also be noted that the process of exchange of Ukrainian citizens for Russian citizens hasn't been carried out, which contravenes the agreements reached in the framework of the Minsk process on the settlement of the conflict in the East of Ukraine.

The nature of criminal prosecutions testifies to their political motivation and fabrication of evidence.

- Many of those prosecuted reported the use torture and psychological pressure on them in order to coerce them to malign themselves.
- A significant part of the 'crimes' was not committed, and those prosecuted only faced charges of 'attempting to commit a crime' (this mainly refers to accusations of extremist, terrorist and sabotage activities).

- During the course of criminal prosecution, criminal charges have been radically changed with regard to some Ukrainians, as the law enforcement bodies could not prove their guilt regarding the initial charges.
- The persons involved in the case of Hizb ut-Tahrir faced charges of terrorism due to the mere fact that they were members of the organisation which isn't considered terrorist in democratic countries.
- Criminal cases on charges of separatism have been initiated against persons who publicly expressed their disagreement with the occupation of the Crimean peninsula by Russia..

Within the framework of the advocacy campaign 'LetMyPeopleGo', the Open Dialog Foundation and hereby calls on the international community (international organisations and institutions, governments of the EU Member States, the governments of Australia, Canada, the USA and Japan) to increase pressure on the Russian authorities in order to bring an end to the politically based prosecution of Ukrainian citizens. In order to achieve this, we consider it necessary to:

1. Render political, financial and informational support to the LetMyPeopleGo international campaign for the protection of Ukrainian citizens, subjected to politically motivated, unlawful criminal prosecution in Russia and occupied Crimea.
2. The governments of Great Britain, the United States, as guarantors of the Budapest Memorandum, as well as France, which joined the guarantees, should take under special control, the human rights situation on the Crimean Peninsula and render support to every Ukrainian citizen, subjected to politically motivated criminal prosecution in Russia and occupied Crimea.
3. Demand that the Russian side permit international missions of the UN, the OSCE and the Human Rights Commissioner of the Council of Europe to enter the country for the purpose of monitoring the observance of the fundamental rights of Ukrainian citizens subjected to politically motivated criminal prosecution in Russia and occupied Crimea, such as the right to life, freedom from torture and the right to a fair trial. The missions should take place with broad participation of and monitoring by international human rights organisations.
4. Demand that the Russian side provide information about the details of the criminal prosecution, the state of health and conditions of detention in prisons of Ukrainian citizens, subjected to politically motivated prosecutions in Russia and occupied Crimea.
5. Promote the provision of qualified legal assistance for Ukrainian citizens, persecuted for political reasons in Russia and the occupied Crimea.
6. Organise international observation of the trials of the citizens of Ukraine, imprisoned in Russia and the occupied Crimea for political reasons.
7. Introduce personal sanctions against those involved in the illegal, politically motivated criminal prosecution of Ukrainian citizens in Russia and the occupied Crimea.
8. Introduce additional sectoral sanctions against Russia in connection with the massive violation of human rights in Crimea.
9. Demand from the Russian side that Ukrainian citizens, imprisoned in Russia and the occupied Crimea for political reasons, be unconditionally released. Without meeting this requirement, the Minsk Agreements cannot be considered to have been fulfilled, and the regime of sanctions, imposed on Russia by democratic countries of the world should remain in force until all Ukrainians, incarcerated for political reasons in Russia and the occupied Crimea, are released.

10. Appoint an EU Special Representative for Crimea and the occupied parts of Donetsk and Lugansk Provinces of Ukraine who would be responsible for monitoring the human rights situation in these regions.

All those wishing to support our demands are welcome to send their statements to the following persons and institutions:

- PACE President Pedro Agramunt — e-mail: pedro.agramunt@senado.es, tel: +33 88 41 23 41;
- OSCE PA Presidente Christine Muttonen — e-mail: christine.muttonen@parlament.gv.at, tel: +43 (1) 401 10 3660, +43 (1) 401 10 3444;
- OSCE PA Chair of the Committee on Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions Ignacio Sanchez Amor — e-mail: cristina.casado@gps.congreso.es, tel: +34 91 390 6919;
- European Parliament President Martin Schulz - 1047 Brussels, Belgium, Bât. Paul-Henri Spaak 09B011, Rue Wiertz / Wiertzstraat 60, e-mail: martin.schulz@europarl.europa.eu, tel: +32(0)2 28 45503 (Brussels), +33(0)3 88 1 75503 (Strasbourg);
- EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini – 1049 Brussels, Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat 200, e-mail: federica.mogherini@ec.europa.eu, tel: +32 2 584 11 11; +32 (0) 2 295 71 69;
- The Head of the European Parliament Committee on Foreign Affairs David Mcallister – 1047 Brussels, Belgium, Bât. Altiero Spinelli 05E240, Rue Wiertz / Wiertzstraat 60, e-mail: david.mcallister@europarl.europa.eu, tel: +32(0)2 28 45323 (Brussels), +33(0)3 88 1 75323 (Strasbourg);
- The Head of the European Parliament Subcommittee on Human Rights Antonio Panzeri – 1047 Brussels, Belgium, Bât. Altiero Spinelli 11G354, Rue Wiertz / Wiertzstraat 60, e-mail: pierantonio-panzeri@europarl.europa.eu, tel: +32(0)2 28 45846 (Brussels), +33(0)3 88 1 75846 (Strasbourg);
- EU Special Representative (EUSR) for Human Rights Stavros Lambrinidis - e-mail: stavros.lambrinidis@ext.eeas.europa.eu, tel: +32(0)2 584 230;
- The President of the European Council Donald Tusk — 1048 Brussels, Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat 175, e-mail: donald.tusk@european-council.europa.eu, tel: +32 2 28 15650;
- The President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker – 1049 Brussels, Belgium Rue de la Loi / Wetstraat 200, e-mail: president.juncker@ec.europa.eu;
- The Secretary General of the Council of Europe Thorbjørn Jagland - e-mail: thorbjorn.jagland@coe.int, tel: + 33 (0)3 88 41 20 00;
- United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Ra'ad Zeid Al-Husseini – Palais des Nations CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland, tel: +41 22 917 9220;
- NATO PA President Paolo Alli – 1000 Brussels, Belgium, 3 Place du Petit Sablon, a form for online requests: <http://www.nato-pa.int/Default.asp?SHORTCUT=2098>, tel: +32(0)2 513 28 65;
- US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson – a form for online requests: <https://register.state.gov/contactus/contactusform>;
- United States House of Representatives - Washington, DC 20515, tel: (202) 224-3121, <http://www.house.gov/contact/>;
- Chairman of the US Helsinki Commission Senator Chris Smith – 20515, Washington, D.C., USA, 2373 Rayburn House Office Building, tel: +1 (202) 225 37 65;
- Office of the Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau – ON K1A 0A2, Ottawa, 80 Wellington Street.
- Prime Minister of UK Theresa May - SW1A 2AA, London, 10 Downing Street;
- Prime Minister of France Édouard Philippe– 75007, Paris, Hôtel de Matignon 57, rue de Varenne;
- Prime Minister of Italy Paolo Gentiloni - 00187, Rome, Palazzo Chigi Piazza Colonna 370, e-mail: presidente@pec.governo.it, tel: +39 06 6779 1.