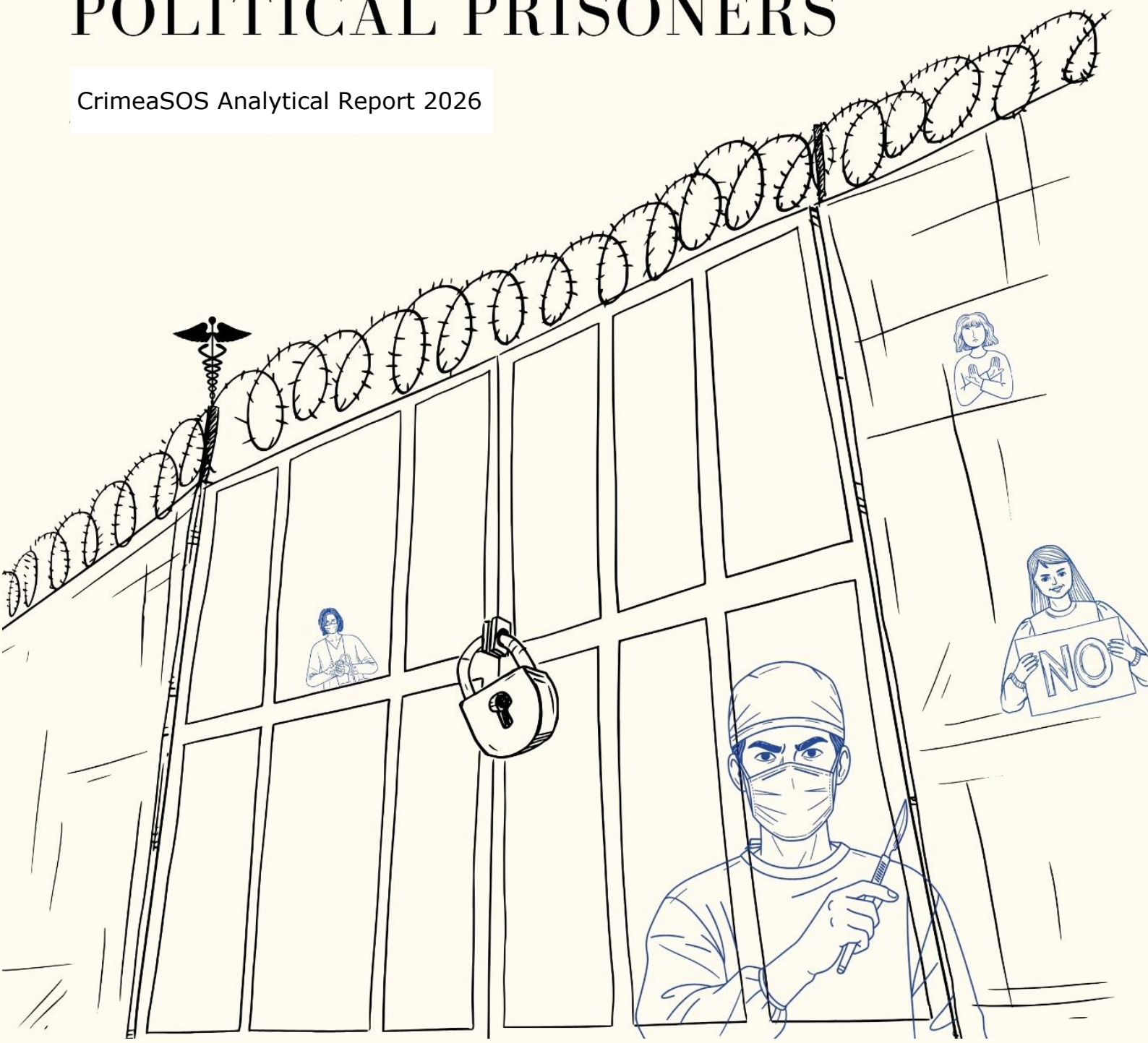


SYSTEMIC DENIAL OF MEDICAL CARE AS A TOOL OF REPRESSION AGAINST CRIMEAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

CrimeaSOS Analytical Report 2026



About the report

This report was conducted as part of the project **“Strong Civil Society of Ukraine – a Driver Towards Reforms and Democracy.”**

At the same time, the report forms part of the broader mission and ongoing human rights work of NGO CrimeaSOS to document violations, support people affected by war and occupation, and contribute to national and international efforts to protect victims of politically motivated persecution, promote accountability, and achieve justice.

The information presented in this research and documentation available to CrimeaSOS at the time of preparation. The summary is intended for informational, research, advocacy, human rights monitoring, media, diplomatic, and accountability purposes.

Any decisions concerning diplomatic measures, sanctions, legal proceedings, or other forms of international action remain the responsibility of the competent authorities and institutions.

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GLOSSARY

VK — correctional colony, a penal institution where convicted persons are held in shared barracks. Unlike a prison, a colony allows some movement within the facility's local zone, work in production, and broader access to fresh air.

ECtHR — the European Court of Human Rights, an international judicial body of the Council of Europe that hears individual and inter-state complaints of violations of the European Convention on Human Rights. The ECtHR is one of the most important mechanisms of international justice, empowered to order compensation to political prisoners, which is legally binding.

CC RF — the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, whose provisions the occupying authorities unlawfully apply to the civilian population in the temporarily occupied territories.

KTБ/OTB — a regional/oblast tuberculosis hospital, a specialized medical institution within the Russian penitentiary system that, for lack of adequate infrastructure, is often used as a general prison hospital for inmates with any diagnosis.

ICRC — the International Committee of the Red Cross, an international humanitarian organization whose mandate includes monitoring the conditions of people deprived of liberty during armed conflict.

UN — the United Nations, the largest international intergovernmental organization, established to maintain international peace and security and to develop cooperation.

PKT (EPKT) — (single) cell-type premises, an isolated unit with cellbased detention conditions inside a correctional colony, to which the administration transfers inmates it designates as “malicious violators.”

Profuchet (profoblik) — an internal departmental “watch-list” status (for example, “prone to escape” or “prone to terrorism”) that a colony's or SIZO's administration assigns to an inmate, which is used to justify intensified pressure and constant checks (including being woken every two hours at night).

CoE — the Council of Europe, the leading international organization on the European continent, established to protect human rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

RF — the Russian Federation, the official name of the aggressor state Russia, which is carrying out the unlawful occupation of Crimea and other territories of Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, and others.

SIZO — a pre-trial detention center, a facility for holding people in custody during pre-trial investigation and during trial (until the verdict enters into legal force).

UN SP — UN Special Procedures, independent experts (special rapporteurs, independent experts, or working groups) of the UN Human Rights Council mandated to investigate, monitor, and publicly report on human rights in specific countries or on specific thematic issues.

SUS — strict detention conditions, a separate, isolated barracks or section of a colony with a heightened level of control that substantially restricts the right to visits, parcels, and phone calls.

FSB — the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, the main security service and law-enforcement agency responsible for internal security, counterintelligence, border control, and counterterrorism. Its officers are frequently responsible for unlawful searches, abductions, torture, and the fabrication of evidence in politically motivated cases.

FSIN (Ukr. FSVP) — the Federal Penitentiary Service, the agency responsible for administering all prisons, colonies, and detention centers on the territory of the RF and in the occupied territories.

ShIZO — a punishment cell, a single cell with the harshest detention conditions inside a colony or prison, used as a disciplinary punishment.

The “Simferopol,” “Bakhchysarai,” “Alushta,” “Dzhankoi” groups, etc. — conventional names for fabricated collective criminal cases in which the RF occupation authorities artificially group detained residents of a single district of Crimea into supposed underground “cells” of the Hizb ut-Tahrir party in order to hand down mass sentences on terrorism charges.

Anonymous (secret) witnesses — an established practice of the occupation courts, whereby the prosecution rests on testimony from

planted individuals or FSB officers using pseudonyms, whose statements cannot be independently verified.

Prison — a penitentiary institution with the strictest detention regime. Convicted persons remain constantly in locked cells, with minimal time for exercise in isolated yards. Russian courts often impose the first several years of a sentence specifically in a prison, in order to maximize isolation and psychologically break the person.

UN treaty bodies — committees of independent experts established to oversee states' implementation of international human rights treaties, serving as one of the international mechanisms for protecting prisoners' rights.

Etap (transfer) — the forced transport of prisoners by special transport between institutions, accompanied by harsh physical and sanitary conditions, which can last from several weeks to several months.

Geneva Conventions — the collective name for four international treaties (and their protocols) that form the foundation of international humanitarian law.

Kurban Bayram — one of the two principal holidays in Islam (the Festival of Sacrifice, Eid al-Adha).

Namaz — the obligatory five-times-daily Muslim prayer. In Russian penitentiary institutions, performing it at night or after lights-out is treated by the administration as a “violation of internal order” and used as grounds for disciplinary punishment.

Enforced disappearance — the arrest, detention, or abduction of a person followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty, or by concealment of the person's fate or whereabouts.

The Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don — a Russian court of first instance to whose jurisdiction the RF has assigned all criminal cases under “terrorism” articles, allowing the Russian authorities to try civilians under the standards and procedures of a military tribunal.

Russian Government Resolution No. 54 (of 6 February 2004) — a Russian legal act containing a list of serious illnesses that constitute lawful grounds for a prisoner's release. In the cases of victims of politically motivated persecution, this mechanism is systematically ignored or blocked through prosecutorial appeals.

The Nelson Mandela Rules — the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which require that prisoners be given urgent

access to medical care equivalent to that available in the community, and which prohibit the use of disciplinary isolation for the severely ill.

Religious dietary requirements (Halal) — dietary norms in Islam that include, among other things, an absolute prohibition on eating pork. The absence of an alternative diet in places of detention is used as a tool of religious discrimination.

Symptomatic treatment — a practice among prison doctors of limiting care to basic pain-relief or antispasmodic medication for temporary relief, instead of carrying out full diagnostics and treating the underlying cause of a serious illness.

Hizb ut-Tahrir — an international Islamic political party that operates legally in Ukraine and in most countries of the world, but which was designated “terrorist” on the territory of the RF by a 2003 Supreme Court ruling. Since the occupation of Crimea began, that ruling has become the principal legal tool for mass repression and the fabrication of criminal cases against Crimean Tatars.

Desk research — a research methodology based on the collection and cross-analysis of already available open and closed sources, without direct field interviews, for reasons of respondent safety under occupation.
Incommunicado — holding a person in custody in complete isolation from the outside world, without the right to phone calls or correspondence, without access to a lawyer or family, and without any means of reporting their whereabouts.

The Health of Crimean Political Prisoners: Systemic Denial of Medical Care

Materials generously provided by the human rights organization ZMINA, which has spent many years tirelessly monitoring respect for people's rights and freedoms under occupation, played a significant role in preparing this study and developing its advocacy strategy. Our project team is grateful for the detailed materials that helped us describe, more precisely and competently, the situation facing more than two dozen victims of politically motivated persecution. All of these people find themselves at critical risk because of a lack of treatment and the denial of medical care in places of detention. Throughout this study, we confirm that we have relied on information from ZMINA and other civic and human rights organizations that continue their work despite every difficulty.

Executive summary

This study selected 25 cases of victims of politically motivated persecution who were detained and convicted by the occupying authorities of the Russian Federation on the territory of annexed Crimea and the city of Sevastopol between 2016 and 2024; as of summer 2026, judicial proceedings in some of these cases are still ongoing and final verdicts have not yet entered into force. This sample of individuals with serious and properly documented health problems makes it possible to draw conclusions not about isolated human rights violations, but about the existence of two distinct, recurring patterns of persecution which, although they employ formally different legal instruments, pursue essentially the same goal: one directed primarily against the Crimean Tatar civic and religious community, and the other aimed at intimidating pro-Ukrainian activists, journalists, and civilians.

All of the cases of politically motivated persecution confirm a pattern of repression in which an arsenal of unlawful tools and practices (regardless of the formal legal framing used to apply them) is deployed at every stage — from searches to conditions of detention — for the purpose of suppressing a disloyal population, in particular Crimean Tatars and

religious communities. The sample underscores the systematic use of torture and other forms of ill-treatment, which represents further confirmation of violations of the absolute prohibition of torture and of international humanitarian law, violations of the right to health and the right to life, and bears the hallmarks of a crime against humanity.

The overwhelming majority of the cases in the sample (20) concern Crimean Tatar Muslims convicted under Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation for participating in, or organizing the activity of, the Hizb ut-Tahrir party, which is treated as a terrorist organization and banned in Russia, though it is not banned in Ukraine or in most of the world's democratic states. This fact is of fundamental importance for understanding the nature of the persecution, since the case materials analyzed contain no proper, admissible evidence establishing the elements of a crime. Instead, the charges bear the hallmarks of fabrication, resting as they do on the testimony of anonymous witnesses or on the mere fact of membership in a religious community.

It is telling that those convicted under this article systematically include the very leaders and founders of independent Muslim religious communities: the cases of Lenur Khalilov, Azamat Eiupov, Edem Smailov, and Ruslan Mesutov, as well as staff and freelance correspondents of the “Crimean Solidarity” human rights movement (the cases of Tofik Abdulgaziev, Amet Suleimanov, Remzi Bekirov, and Vilen Temerianov). Taken together, the criminal cases brought against religious leaders, independent journalists, and civic activists support the conclusion that the application of anti-terrorism legislation goes far beyond countering terrorism and amounts to a deliberate policy of dismantling Crimean Tatar civil society, including its mechanisms of self-organization and independent reporting.

A further 5 cases concern ethnic Ukrainians individually charged under articles covering the unlawful handling of explosives, treason, or drug trafficking; in two of these — the cases of Iryna Danylovysh and Volodymyr Ananiev — the detention was followed by several days of custody without any official status and without access to a defense lawyer, which matches certain elements of the international legal definition of enforced disappearance.

A chronological analysis of detention dates makes it possible to identify at least two distinct waves of criminal persecution, differing in the

character of their enforcement. The first wave, spanning 2016 to 2020, includes mass group cases, in particular the so-called Simferopol, Bakhchysarai, and Alushta groups, and is characterized by typical sentences ranging from 12 to 19 years' imprisonment. The second wave, which began approximately in 2022 and continues to the present, includes the cases of the Dzhankoi groups as well as separate individual proceedings against ethnic Ukrainians, and shows a trend toward escalating repression. Sentences handed down in cases after 2022 point to a tendency toward harsher punishments compared with previous years. In a number of cases, court proceedings and sentencing were noticeably accelerated, raising concerns about compliance with fair-trial guarantees. This happened, for example, in the case of Ali Mamutov, whose verdict was announced late in the evening on the day of the hearing, which effectively limited the opportunity for prompt media coverage of the verdict and public reaction.

The relevance and urgency of this material stem from the critical state of health of the victims of politically motivated persecution, which requires the immediate attention of the international community. 12 cases have been classified as posing a direct threat to the detained person's life, while the remaining 13 have been assigned to the high-risk category — not a single case in the sample received a lower risk rating under the project's classification (critical, high, medium, low).

Oncological diseases have been diagnosed or are reasonably suspected in at least 3 cases, including a brain tumor which, according to relatives and lawyers, is roughly the size of a chicken egg, and a primary liver cancer at the metastatic stage. In at least 2 other cases, the described growths may indicate a risk of, or an already developing, oncological disease, which can only be confirmed under laboratory conditions. Strokes or acute cerebrovascular events have been documented in at least 4 prisoners, in one case involving a fourth stroke with a real risk of a fifth. Critical weight loss has been recorded in 4 cases, ranging from 22 to 30 kilograms, while in several further cases significant wasting has been documented without exact figures, suggesting that the real scale of this phenomenon is underestimated because independent doctors lack access to prisoners. At least 5 individuals in the sample are over 60 years of age, including one 75-year-old man with progressive

glaucoma, for whom these baseline conditions of detention substantially raise the risk of death occurring directly in custody.

In the cases of Lenur Khalilov and Oleksandr Sizikov, courts released the seriously ill prisoners from further service of their sentences on health grounds, pursuant to Russian Government Resolution No. 54 (of 6 February 2004), which sets out the list of illnesses incompatible with detention. In cases involving victims of politically motivated persecution, this mechanism is systematically ignored or blocked. Once the decisions took effect and the individuals were released, the prosecutor's office appealed them. As a result of the appellate review, the release decisions were overturned, and the individuals, who had already returned home, were detained again and forcibly transferred back to places of detention. The institution of release from punishment on health grounds within the Russian penitentiary system therefore failed, in the cases analyzed, to provide any effective safeguard against the continued detention of seriously ill people.

Another recurring pattern is the deliberate concealment of medical information from the prisoners themselves, their lawyers, and their family members. In at least 4 cases, a colony's administration restricted access to test or examination results, and in one case a prisoner was further punished with placement in a punishment cell precisely for lawfully demanding a copy of his own test results. At the same time, at least 4 cases document the practice of transferring convicts extremely far away — a distance of 8,000 to 13,000 kilometers from Crimea, in particular to Yakutia, Kamchatka and Murmansk and Krasnoyarsk regions — which rules out regular family visits and worsens the physical condition of sick people during the transport itself, which can take many weeks.

Religious discrimination is likewise clearly systemic: in 3 cases, the performance of obligatory Muslim prayer was treated by a facility's administration as a violation of internal order and punished with placement in a punishment cell. The practice of serving pork-based dishes as the standard ration to prisoners of Muslim faith, in violation of their religious beliefs, has been recorded simultaneously in several correctional facilities that are administratively independent of one another. The most critical cases in the sample, which require immediate priority attention, are those of:

- Tofik Abdulgaziev, who has been diagnosed with a brain tumor combined with disseminated tuberculosis, loss of vision, and a critical blood sugar level;
- Lenur Khalilov, who has metastatic liver cancer and was forcibly returned from his home back to the colony, in defiance of his earlier court-ordered release;
- Halyna Dovhopola, a 71-year-old woman sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, who needs urgent medical care and improved conditions of detention, and risks not surviving this winter;
- Amet Suleimanov, who for several years has been deliberately denied a life-saving heart-valve replacement operation, a situation his own lawyer describes outright as a de facto death sentence;
- Oleksandr Sizikov, a completely blind man with a first-group disability, deprived of his liberty again after having already been officially released by court order;
- Volodymyr Ananiev, a 75-year-old man with progressive glaucoma who receives no qualified medical care whatsoever;
- Iryna Danylovych, detained under circumstances bearing the hallmarks of an enforced disappearance, who suffers the effects of a minor stroke and complete hearing loss in one ear caused by an inflammatory process.

On the basis of the foregoing, it appears advisable to recommend:

- the urgent initiation of independent international medical monitoring, with the involvement of the International Committee of the Red Cross, in respect of at least the 11 cases classified as posing a critical risk to life;
- compiling a personal sanctions list based on the officials who appear in the cases in the sample;
- raising the practice of overturning court-ordered release from punishment on health grounds, as a distinct form of inhuman treatment, before the relevant bodies of the United Nations and the Council of Europe;
- prioritizing diplomatic engagement on the 7 most critical cases named above;

- systematically documenting the practice of transferring convicts over extremely long distances as a distinct form of ill-treatment, for future use in submissions to international human rights protection mechanisms, including UN Special Procedures, UN treaty bodies, and other international bodies.

Context

The term “Crimean political prisoners,” also used in human rights discourse as “Crimean political hostages,” refers to citizens of Ukraine — mostly Crimean Tatars, as well as ethnic Ukrainians — convicted by the occupying authorities of the Russian Federation on the territory of annexed Crimea and the city of Sevastopol for acts which, in the overwhelming majority of documented cases, show no signs of violent criminal activity or preparation for it within the meaning of international standards on combating terrorism and politically motivated violence, and which, in the assessment of human rights organizations, are instead linked to the individuals' civic position, religious affiliation, journalistic activity, or ethnic self-identification.

The legal peculiarity of the situation lies in the fact that most of the convicted persons are citizens of Ukraine detained on territory that, under international law, remains occupied rather than sovereign Russian territory; their criminal prosecution is therefore being carried out by an occupying state applying its own criminal legislation on occupied territory, which raises questions about the compatibility of such actions with the norms of international humanitarian law, in particular the provisions of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in time of war. Articles 64, 66, and 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which govern the limits on an occupying power's application of its own legislation and the treatment of protected persons, are of particular relevance here. The foregoing supports the conclusion that these cases differ fundamentally in nature from ordinary criminal prosecution, since what is taking place is the application of the occupying state's criminal law to the civilian population of occupied territory for acts committed before or after

the occupation began, but classified exclusively under Russian (occupation) legislation.

According to the Office of the President of Ukraine's Representative for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, as of April 2026 there were 223 political prisoners held in Crimea, including 155 Crimean Tatars (<https://ppu.gov.ua/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/LIST-ENG.pdf>). Human Rights Watch's 2025 World Report noted that the Russian occupation authorities had continued to persecute politically active members of the Crimean Tatar community and others critical of Russia's actions in Crimea, and that human rights groups had reported that, as of mid-2025, 220 people in Crimea, including more than 130 Crimean Tatars, faced politically motivated persecution (<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2026/country-chapters/ukraine#b9a8f4>). That same year, the European Union imposed sanctions on two senior officials of the Russian Federal Penitentiary Service specifically for their involvement in the inhuman treatment of detainees and the denial of medical care; among those named as victims of these practices were human rights defenders Iryna Danylovych and Amet Suleimanov, who both feature in this study.

Systematic monitoring of the situation is also carried out by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights through the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, which regularly publishes periodic reports on the situation in the occupied territories, including the most recent report of the Secretary-General covering the period from 1 July to 31 December 2025 (<https://ukraine.ohchr.org/en/Situation-of-human-rights-in-the-temporarily-occupied-territories-of-Ukraine-including-the-Autonomous-Republic-of-Crimea-and-the-city-of-Sevastopol-report-of-the-Secretary-General-1-July-31-December-2025>). Notably, OHCHR's most recent request for access to the occupied territory — a note verbale delivered to the Russian Federation on 26 February 2025 — had, as of the preparation of the latest report, still not received a reply. This fact is a further indicator of the absence of independent external oversight of the conditions in which prisoners are held.

At the same time, closer examination of this legal persecution raises a number of questions. Most of the cases mentioned, for instance, rest on Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the RF (terrorism), which punishes participation in Hizb ut-Tahrir, a party banned on the territory of the RF.

Yet none of these cases contains evidence of weapons, explosives, or any genuine intent to commit acts of violence. It therefore seems appropriate to analyze such cases not solely through the lens of the formal charge, but according to criteria such as the absence of evidence of physical violence or preparation for it, the presence in the defendant's biography of markers of public, religious, or journalistic activity, and reliance on the testimony of anonymous witnesses as the principal source of evidence.

The particular features of detention bear the hallmarks of an established institutional practice, above all through transfers over distances of thousands of kilometers from home. Punitive practices are also evident in the systematic use of disciplinary sanctions — in particular, placement in a punishment cell or cell-type premises — as an instrument of pressure applied on formal pretexts, including punishment for performing religious rites, together with the practice of withholding medical records. Many prisoners are held in conditions that fail to meet international standards for the treatment of persons deprived of liberty, being denied adequate food, hygiene, and medical care.

Data documented by human rights organizations shows that time spent by Ukrainian citizens in Russian penitentiary institutions is accompanied by the onset of new serious illnesses or the critical worsening of existing ones. Among the most common diagnoses are cardiovascular conditions, musculoskeletal disorders, kidney and liver dysfunction, diabetes, and oncological diseases.

The systemic failure to provide balanced nutrition naturally leads to gastroenterological disorders (ranging from chronic gastritis to stomach ulcers), while the conditions of detention themselves further cause deteriorating eyesight and hearing, hernias, and the development of dermatological and other conditions. Less frequently, cases are recorded of prisoners becoming infected with viral hepatitis, HIV, and tuberculosis directly while serving their sentence. The most vulnerable category among those affected is older prisoners, who, for lack of proper medical supervision, risk irreversible harm. Chronic conditions, under conditions of imprisonment, regularly progress into hypertensive crises and strokes, complaints about which medical staff mostly ignore, refusing to conduct examinations. Digestive and urogenital illnesses, left untreated, cause people continuous physical suffering.

The transfer process itself (etap) becomes a risk factor that further undermines the health of detainees. Transport from occupied Crimea into the interior of Russia is carried out in prison vans, in specially confined, cramped compartments. The vehicles are unheated in winter and uncooled in summer, and there is no possibility whatsoever to stretch one's body. Further transfer between Russian colonies is usually carried out by rail under conditions of severe overcrowding, with three people to a single sleeping berth, and access to a toilet depending entirely on the decision of the convoy guards. These transport conditions alone impose unbearable physical strain, which rapidly worsens the condition of those being transferred.

An unusual variant of this punitive practice is the use of forced psychiatric measures as an instrument of punishment disguised as concern for a convict's mental health. A telling example of this pattern is the case of Yunus Masharipov, a resident of Yalta, whom a court declared not criminally responsible in March 2020 and sent for compulsory treatment to a psychiatric hospital in Russia's Volgograd Oblast, despite the fact that, during the initial trial, an independent expert examination had found him fit to answer for his own actions. The defense repeatedly insisted on questioning the experts who had produced contradictory findings, and also petitioned for an independent examination, but the court rejected both motions.

Yunus Masharipov's committal to a psychiatric hospital came against the backdrop of torture that he alleged FSB officers had inflicted on him during the investigation, aimed at extracting, through physical coercion, a confession of ties to Ukrainian intelligence services. According to the man, while held in the SIZO he received threats of lifelong committal to a psychiatric hospital as punishment for refusing to confirm testimony previously given under torture. The conditions of his detention in the psychiatric facility reveal the isolating function that such committal serves. Over 6 years of compulsory treatment, Masharipov has effectively lost contact with his family. Although his lawyer was permitted to meet with him in the presence of facility staff, once the compulsory medical measures were applied, all subsequent court decisions became inaccessible, and appellate hearings were held behind closed doors. This case vividly illustrates methods of punishment that go far beyond what the law permits and that abuse established procedures.

Just in recent years it has been possible to document the deaths of at least 3 victims of politically motivated persecution in Russian penitentiary institutions between 2023 and 2025: Dzhemil Gafarov, Kostiantyn Shiring, and Rustem Virati. In the case of the 60-year-old Gafarov, the key factor was the court's and the investigation's disregard of the defendant's objective medical needs. Before his arrest, the man had suffered a myocardial infarction and had chronic kidney failure requiring regular dialysis, which could not be provided while he was held in a pre-trial detention center. As a result, the SIZO's medical commission artificially downgraded his disability group from the third to the second, instead of providing emergency care. Despite the fact that Gafarov suffered a further heart attack behind bars in November 2022, the judge sentenced him to 13 years' imprisonment. A few days before the prisoner's death, the administration of SIZO No. 5 in Novocherkassk formally assured his lawyers in writing that he was under "dynamic medical observation."

The 61-year-old Kostiantyn Shiring suffered from cardiovascular disease and needed heart surgery. According to human rights defenders, whenever he raised his need for medical assistance, the SIZO administration responded by moving him to cells with progressively worse conditions. The critical turning point was his forced transport to a correctional colony in Orenburg Oblast, which took more than two months and during which all of his personal medication and his blood-pressure monitor were deliberately confiscated.

Rustem Virati's health deteriorated steadily without any proper medical intervention, even though before his arrest the man had had no complaints and no serious chronic illnesses. After his detention in March 2023, he was subjected to severe beatings. He was then held incommunicado for 4 months in SIZO No. 2 in Chongar, which made it impossible for his family to get medication to him. The consequences of the torture included kidney failure, critically elevated blood sugar, swelling, and fluid buildup in the lungs. While in custody, he was given injections of unidentified drugs without any explanation of their purpose, and he was never given emergency hospitalization. After his death, the facility's administration attempted to secretly bury the man's body in an unmarked common grave, which his family managed to prevent only at the very last moment.

The legal assessment of these practices rests on several layers of international obligations binding the Russian Federation regardless of its position on the status of Crimea. The foundational norm is Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which lays down an absolute prohibition — permitting no derogation even in a state of emergency — on torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr/convention_eng); at the universal level, the corresponding prohibition is enshrined in the 1984 UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-against-torture-and-other-cruel-inhuman-or-degrading>).

In the practice of the bodies authorized to interpret these conventions, it is consistently recognized that the deliberate denial of necessary medical care to a prisoner, resulting in severe physical or mental suffering, can in itself amount to torture or inhuman treatment rather than a mere administrative failing — and this is the most important point of emphasis. The line between deficiencies in medical provision and inhuman treatment is therefore drawn not only by the severity of the illness, but also by how aware the administration was of the possible consequences of withholding treatment, and by the nature of its (non-)response to the prisoner's medical needs — a distinction that, in the overwhelming majority of the cases examined, is borne out by the direct actions of staff.

The 2015 UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, known as the Nelson Mandela Rules (https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Nelson_Mandela_Rules-E-ebook.pdf), also remain a benchmark for the treatment of prisoners. Rule 24 directly establishes the state's obligation to provide prisoners with medical care equivalent to that available to the population at large; Rule 27 requires urgent access to qualified care in emergencies; and Rules 43–46 separately prohibit the use of disciplinary isolation for persons with serious physical or mental conditions without a mandatory medical assessment of whether such isolation is permissible. These provisions are of particular relevance to this study's documented assessment of cases in which seriously ill prisoners were systematically placed in ShIZO.

Methodology

The purpose of this study is to document the state of health of individuals whom Ukrainian and international human rights organizations recognize as political prisoners, in order to record instances of the non-provision, incomplete provision, or apparent deliberate denial of adequate medical care during their detention in places of confinement in the Russian Federation and the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. The conclusions drawn from the most critical cases make it possible to identify further systemic patterns, to provide a legal characterization of the practices identified, and to prepare targeted recommendations for the public authorities of Ukraine, international organizations, partner states, and others.

This study deliberately does not set out to substitute for the function of a judicial or quasi-judicial body, nor does it claim to establish the individual criminal liability of any specific person. The sole purpose of this work is documentary and analytical: to collect and analyze information from various sources (including internal ones) into a single, up-to-date body of material, suitable for further use in human rights and advocacy work as an urgent document carrying red-flag (signal) status.

Overall, the study reflects the state of affairs as of its preparation in the summer of 2026. Since the date of detention, the charges brought, the verdict, and the subsequent progress of a case are an integral part of understanding each individual case, the study also includes data on the course of specific proceedings, to the extent necessary to establish a chronology of events and to reliably reconstruct changes in each individual's health both before detention and throughout the entire period of their custody.

The study is based on the desk research method and a systematic analysis of open sources and sources with restricted circulation obtained from human rights organizations, lawyers, monitoring initiatives, and prisoners' relatives. This choice was a deliberate methodological decision, since direct interviewing under conditions of occupation carries security risks for potential respondents and offers limited scope for independently verifying the information obtained. Instead, the study draws on already published, and for the most part repeatedly verified, primary materials: official statements by relatives and lawyers published through human

rights organizations and other specialized bodies, publications by the lawyers themselves in the public domain, court decisions and materials from appellate and cassation instances, and reports and thematic briefings by international human rights organizations, including Human Rights Watch, the Crimean Human Rights Group, the Crimean Tatar Resource Center, and the ZMINA Human Rights Center, as well as periodic reports of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. This approach allows facts to be cross-checked across several independent sources and reduces the risk of relying on unverified testimony.

At the same time, methodological rigor requires that the limitations of this approach be stated directly. Because the study relies on secondary sources, the level of detail available varies considerably from case to case, depending on how actively a given case has been covered in the media and how regularly the individual concerned remains in contact with family. The authors consider the available body of material a sufficient analytical basis for identifying systemic trends, while recommending that any further use of individual facts in a judicial or quasi-judicial context be accompanied by additional, targeted verification directly with the source, family members, lawyers, or other persons closely familiar with the convicted individuals' cases.

The sample included only individuals who simultaneously met the following criteria:

- the person must be recognized as a political prisoner by Ukrainian or international human rights organizations;
- the person must actually be held in a place of deprivation of liberty on the territory of the Russian Federation or the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine at the time this study was prepared, regardless of whether the corresponding verdict had entered into legal force;
- there must be documented information about the person in at least one of the following respects: (a) confirmed deterioration of health during imprisonment, (b) the fact of non-provision or inadequate provision of medical care, (c) documented instances of torture or ill-treatment, or (d) conditions of detention capable of creating a substantial risk to the person's physical or mental health (prolonged

transfer, systematic placement in a punishment cell, denial of regular meals despite relevant medical indications).

General Trends and Systemic Problems

The case analysis reveals clear patterns through a recurring picture of illness. The most common condition is cardiovascular disease (ranging from hypertension to stroke), present in some form in 16 cases; 4 of these involve strokes that have already occurred. A telling example is the case of Amethan Abdulvapov, who, according to his family, had no cardiac complaints before his arrest, and whose stroke occurred immediately after an apparent beating by colony guards. The cases analyzed suggest that at least part of this cardiovascular disease burden may be directly linked to the effects of prolonged stress and the conditions of detention — with or without the use of physical violence — rather than solely to age or individual risk factors.

Almost as widespread are diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and kidneys, documented in at least 10 cases (ulcers, diverticulitis, pyelonephritis, kidney stones). In several cases, including those of Tofik Abdulgaziev and Yashar Shykhmetov, the doctors themselves link the worsening of these conditions to the absence of dietary meals, indicating that the deterioration is connected to inadequate conditions of detention and not solely to the natural course of the underlying illness.

The lack of dental care deserves particular attention: critical deterioration of the teeth has been documented in 8 individuals, and in 2 cases — those of Edem Smailov and Emil Ziiadinov — the men were forced to pull out their own teeth with their bare hands, without any medical assistance. In Shaban Umerov's case, only 5 teeth remain in each jaw. Although this issue may appear less critical than oncology or strokes, it demonstrates that these cases reflect a systemic unavailability of basic dental care that cannot be justified by a lack of resources.

Direct physical consequences of violence have been documented in at least 1 case. People are forced to stand on their feet for 16–18 hours a day, causing serious circulatory problems; people are doused with ice-cold water after beatings, kept on reduced rations in the isolation unit, and

made to shower behind transparent doors for constant surveillance by convoy guards.

The picture regarding mental health is even more ambiguous. Despite clear signs of prolonged psychological pressure and isolation from information, not a single case contains a formally established psychiatric diagnosis. In the authors' view, this reflects the lack of access to independent psychiatric assessment in the cases analyzed, and it is precisely for this reason that this category remains the weakest, in evidentiary terms, across the entire sample.

Officially recognized disability is present in only 4 cases. In Amet Suleimanov's case, a disability status obtained back in Ukraine on account of a congenital heart defect was revoked by the Crimean health authorities in 2015 because the man refused to travel to Moscow for surgery. This kind of abuse of official authority and arbitrary use of administrative mechanisms clearly illustrates the range of means used for persecution and pressure.

Weight loss with exact figures is documented in only 4 cases, ranging from 22 to 30 kilograms, while a further 5 cases record wasting without specific numbers. At least 9 of the 25 individuals in the sample (36%) have documented emaciation or critical weight loss.

The most frequently recorded violation is the substitution of proper treatment for the underlying condition with the symptomatic use of painkillers, regardless of the nature of the illness. Next comes the delaying of examinations and the concealment of already-obtained results from the patient himself, his lawyer, or his family, documented in 5–6 cases, including one in which access to medical records was restricted even for the prisoner himself.

A separate practice is the effective blocking of access to civilian doctors and specialized clinics outside the penal service system. In Amet Suleimanov's case, the colony administration has for a year and a half been answering the request for surgery in Moscow with the same phrase about waiting for a response. Ruslan Mesutov was punished with 15 days in a punishment cell for lawfully demanding the results of his own blood tests. Refusal of hospitalization occurs even where a critical diagnosis has been confirmed — for example, in Lenur Khalilov's case, where, according to relatives and defense counsel, the administration stated that it had no way to provide the treatment he needed.

Placement in ShIZO despite a serious state of health was common, documented in at least 7 cases, including instances in which a person was locked in the isolation unit immediately after suffering a stroke or heart attack. The transfer of seriously ill people — either over extremely long distances or as a forced return from hospital back to the colony — is documented in at least 6 cases, and lawyers have repeatedly stated that this practice leads to a further deterioration in prisoners' health. Dietary meals are not provided at all. On top of this comes the systemic violation of religious dietary requirements, in the form of a failure to provide food consistent with the religious beliefs of Muslim prisoners.

All of the problems and violations listed above are distributed unevenly across the sample; they are concentrated among a few categories of people whose vulnerability is heightened precisely because several risk factors overlap in them. Elderly people aged 60 and over are represented by at least 5 cases, and in each of these advanced age is combined with a serious chronic illness, meaning that the absence of proper treatment substantially raises the risk of severe complications and death. People with officially recognized disabilities (at least 4 in the sample) should, in theory, receive preferential treatment conditions under the law, but in practice this has no bearing on their actual access to medical care.

The next group consists of at least 5 people who already had chronic illnesses before their arrest. Those who have suffered documented physical violence form a separate and most fragile subgroup, since these involve acute trauma, and not one of these cases has resulted in a criminal case being opened against the perpetrators.

Crimean Tatars remain the most clearly structured and statistically predominant vulnerable group. Together with one Ukrainian who converted to Islam, they account for 20 cases, or 80% of the entire sample. It is important to understand that this group's vulnerability is twofold in nature. On the one hand, the data presented may point to a disproportionate impact of criminal persecution on members of the Crimean Tatar community, which is borne out by the presence, among those convicted, of precisely the leaders of religious communities and journalists. On the other hand, there is additional religious discrimination that begins only after sentencing, in the form of punishment for performing namaz, forced shaving of beards, systemic violation of dietary

requirements, and other measures. The study's findings suggest that ethnic and religious affiliation may be one of the factors behind heightened vulnerability to persecution and to the subsequent worsening of detention conditions.

Conclusions

The 25 cases examined reveal a reproducible pattern of behavior on the part of the penitentiary system, borne out by 3 independent indicators. First, an identical sequence of actions — refusal of hospitalization, substitution of treatment with painkillers, concealment of examination results, and the return of a sick person from hospital back to the colony at the very moment their condition worsens — is recorded in institutions with no direct administrative subordination to one another: Chelyabinsk, Yakutia, Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, and Rostov Oblast. Second, this sequence is applied regardless of the type of illness. It recurs identically in oncological, cardiological, and neurological diagnoses alike, which rules out any explanation based on the specifics of a particular illness or a particular doctor, a lack of resources, or any other single cause. Third, in 2 documented cases (those of Lenur Khalilov and Oleksandr Sizikov), a court decision to release the person on health grounds was subsequently overturned on the prosecutor's motion, indicating the existence of a higher level of control over the outcome that does not depend on the initial position taken by the court of first instance. Taken together, these three features make it possible to classify the violations identified as a systemic practice, rather than as the result of negligence by individual local officials whose acts or omissions produced negative consequences in isolated cases.

Comparing cases by year of detention reveals a distinct dynamic. In first-wave cases (2016–2020), court decisions granting release on health grounds or easing conditions of detention did occur, if only as exceptions. In cases from recent years, this possibility has essentially disappeared, with releases being systematically appealed and overturned and verdicts handed down through an accelerated procedural process. The reasoning given for refusing release has become increasingly blunt, to the point of courts openly stating that it is permissible to hold a completely blind

person in prison, disregarding the very Russian legislation that lists illnesses constituting lawful grounds for release from serving a sentence. The system is thus not moving toward a softer practice, but is systematically closing off the procedural channels that had previously offered at least a theoretical chance of release for the seriously ill. Accordingly, any expectation that the situation will correct itself through ordinary judicial mechanisms in the medium term is unfounded and should not be built into the basis of diplomatic strategy.

12 of the 25 cases are classified as posing a direct threat to life as of the preparation of this study. This figure reflects the current risk associated with specific diagnoses in the sample, which include a brain tumor, metastatic liver cancer, and a fourth stroke with a documented risk of a fifth — conditions that, in civilian medical practice, are a direct indication for immediate intervention. In the absence of outside intervention within the coming months, the likelihood of at least 2 fatalities among the individuals covered by this study is high and should be treated as a realistic scenario when planning the priority order of diplomatic response.

The case materials support the conclusion that, in the documented cases, access to medical care functions as a tool for managing a prisoner's behavior. This is indicated by 3 recurring patterns:

- in several cases, the scope and timeliness of medical care correlates directly with the prisoner's behavior — in particular, their willingness to admit guilt or to withdraw complaints — rather than with the severity of the diagnosis alone;
- the institution of release on health grounds, which is meant to function as a protective mechanism, is in practice a reversible decision controlled by the prosecutor's office, as confirmed by cases in which it was overturned after the person had already been released;
- in several cases, hospitalization is interrupted precisely at the point when treatment is nearing completion, rather than when the person's condition has stabilized — which contradicts medical logic but is consistent with the logic of keeping the person in a state controlled by the administration.

Legal defense in a significant share of the cases is provided by a small number of individuals, in particular Emil Kurbedinov (cases 1, 6, 24),

Nazim Sheikhmambetov (9, 16, 19), Safiye Shabanova (13, 14), Oleksii Ladin (5, 15), and others. This means that pressure on any one of these lawyers — restricting their status, stripping their license, or prosecuting them — would have a cascading effect on several parallel cases at once and would effectively jeopardize the legal defense of a substantial share of the affected individuals simultaneously. There is accordingly a risk that future victims of politically motivated persecution could be deprived of independent legal assistance as a result of restrictions on the lawyers and attorneys who provide help, including to the individuals covered in this study.

Particular attention is warranted by a legal mechanism that was formally designed to protect the most seriously ill prisoners but has, at the level of practical implementation, been transformed into a tool of double standards. Resolution No. 54 of the Government of the Russian Federation, dated 6 February 2004, approves a list of illnesses whose presence constitutes an independent ground for releasing a suspect, defendant, or convicted person from further detention or from serving their sentence. Formally, this means that for individuals with a confirmed latestage oncological disease, severe heart disease, or total blindness, the state itself acknowledges that continued imprisonment is incompatible with the person's state of health. However, the materials in this study show that a medical commission's recognition of such an illness, and even a first-instance court's decision to grant release on that basis, is not a final outcome but merely the first step in a procedure that is then halted through the intervention of state bodies. In Lenur Khalilov's case, a court released him from further service of his sentence in August 2025, precisely on the colony administration's own motion and with reference to Resolution No. 54, on account of his diagnosed metastatic liver cancer; yet as early as October of that same year, an appellate instance, acting on the prosecutor's complaint, overturned that decision, and Khalilov himself — who by then was already home in Crimea — was forcibly returned to the institution.

The same mechanism played out in Oleksandr Sizikov's case, when a court released the completely blind, first-group of disability man on the motion of the prison administration itself, only for the same court, a few months later, to return him to custody on the prosecutor's application — with the assertion that a blind person could be held “under other

conditions” directly contradicting the very grounds on which the earlier release order had been based.

Yashar Shykhmetov's case represents a third, somewhat different variant of the same phenomenon. In September 2025, a medical commission officially recognized his illness as meeting the criteria for release, but the district court judge disregarded this finding, relying instead on formal disciplinary sanctions imposed by the colony administration — meaning that, in this case, release was refused already at the first-instance stage, without any need for an appeal.

The conclusion to be drawn is that the right established by this government resolution exists only on paper, while its practical application is governed not by medical criteria but by the discretion of the prosecutor's office, which retains the ability to challenge or disregard even the penitentiary administration's or medical commission's own findings. This practice accordingly warrants a separate submission to the relevant international bodies as an example of a legal safeguard that exists only formally, stripped of any practical effect.

The patterns identified are interconnected. The absence of independent external monitoring creates the conditions for the controlled interruption of treatment → the controlled interruption of treatment makes it possible to keep a person in a critical (but not fatal) state for a prolonged period without reputational consequences for the system → prolonged confinement in such a state affects, above all, precisely those individuals whose public role — religious, journalistic, or civic — was the original cause of their persecution.

In view of this, resolving the problem solely through means internal to the very system that reproduces this practice is unlikely to succeed. Priority should be given to targeted monitoring of cases with a confirmed direct threat to life, to the personalized identification of the officials responsible who appear in these cases, and to the systematic documentation of the practice of overturning court-ordered releases on health grounds, as a separate subject for submission to the relevant international bodies.

Recommendations

For Ukraine

In the authors' view, the key priority should be the systematic inclusion of the cases identified in this study on the agenda of every international forum where Ukraine has a right to speak or to submit complaints: the UN Human Rights Council, the UN Committee against Torture, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the European Court of Human Rights, and the relevant OSCE structures. In doing so, it would be advisable to move away from the practice of presenting cases as a disjointed list of individuals and instead to present them in the manner adopted in this study. Reports should be framed as evidence of a single, reproducible pattern of treatment of political prisoners, substantiated with the specific names of judges, colony wardens, service officers, and medical staff (where necessary) who recur across several cases at once. This would substantially increase the impact of such submissions.

A separate area of action which, in our view, has so far been underused, should be the deliberate inclusion of the medical dimension in any format of negotiations or consultations with the Russian side, including prisoner exchanges and civilian detainee exchanges. Existing practice shows that judicial mechanisms for release on health grounds in Russia are controlled and reversible, so relying on them as an independent channel for release is unrealistic. Instead, the list of individuals in critical condition should be systematically proposed as a priority list for any humanitarian exchange, regardless of the charge or the formal severity of the alleged offense, guided solely by the medical criterion of urgency.

Support for families deserves particular attention given the urgency and scale of the problem. The relatives of the individuals covered in this study are, in effect, the only stable source of information about prisoners' condition, and, as shown above, this channel of communication is narrowing. It is therefore worth considering the creation of a coordinated state or semi-state mechanism for the legal and psychological support of political prisoners' families, focused specifically on those households where minor children or relatives with disabilities remain dependent,

together with financial support to cover the fees of the small pool of lawyers who are simultaneously handling several cases from this sample and whose professional capacity is a critical condition for maintaining legal defense for a substantial number of individuals at once.

It would also be worthwhile to document the economic consequences for families as a basis for a future compensation mechanism, including the category of relatives of victims of politically motivated persecution (political prisoners) in an updated register.

For International Organizations

An urgent recommendation is the initiation of urgent visits by independent observers — first and foremost the International Committee of the Red Cross and the relevant UN special rapporteurs — to a specific list of institutions holding political prisoners. This study makes it possible to compile such a targeted list already now, since several facilities — in particular Verkhneuralsk Prison, Correctional Colony No. 17 in Murmansk Oblast, and Pre-trial Detention Center No. 1 in Rostov-on-Don — recur across several independent critical-risk cases at once. Concentrating efforts on precisely these institutions increases the practical likelihood of obtaining at least limited access, while also making it possible to gather the most compelling body of evidence in the shortest possible time.

Monitoring should be structured as a regular process with a fixed periodicity, since the absence of continuous external observation is a precondition for the practice of controlled interruption of treatment. It would be advisable to recommend that the relevant UN and Council of Europe bodies establish a focused reporting track specifically on the medical condition of Crimean political prisoners, along the lines of what is already done, in part, in the thematic reports of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, but with clearer links to individually named cases and with mandatory tracking of changes in health status between reporting periods, which would make it possible to document deterioration or improvement rather than merely list diagnoses and suspicions.

In our view, public statements by international organizations need to become more targeted. General formulations expressing “concern over the human rights situation in Crimea” have exhausted their potential and

have little effect on the behavior of specific officials. Statements that directly name a specific judge, a specific colony, or specific staff in connection with a specific documented case, by contrast, produce a more tangible reputational effect while also building a publicly accessible body of evidence that can later be used in sanctions and judicial proceedings.

For Partner States

Personal sanctions remain the most effective tool for exerting direct influence on specific perpetrators, and the materials in this study support recommending a shift from a case-by-case approach to a systemic one, prioritizing individuals who appear in several cases at once. This applies above all to the judges of the Southern District Military Court in Rostov-on-Don, which serves as the court of first instance for virtually all the individuals in the sample, as well as to the leadership of the limited circle of institutions named above. Sanctions against these selected figures have a greater cumulative deterrent effect than sanctions against officials involved in only a single case, since they directly signal personal responsibility for a systemic practice.

Visa restrictions should be viewed as a complement to sanctions pressure, and are particularly effective against colony and pre-trial detention center staff — a category of officials that less often falls under classic sectoral sanctions, yet exercises direct, hands-on influence over prisoners' health and even their lives. Including this category in partner states' visa restrictions would fill an existing gap in current sanctions regimes.

Public pressure from partner states has the greatest practical effect when it is tied to a specific date or a specific procedural action — for example, a scheduled hearing on release on health grounds, or the date of a further transfer — rather than expressed as general concern. Given this study's documented practice of accelerating decisions specifically to avoid public attention, a statement by several partner states timed to coincide with the date of a hearing can substantially complicate any attempt to carry out the process unnoticed. It is accordingly recommended that consideration be given to creating a joint mechanism for the rapid exchange of information on upcoming court hearings or transfers in critical cases, between Ukrainian human rights organizations and the diplomatic

missions of partner states, so that public reaction can get ahead of the occupation administration's actions.

The sanctions imposed in September 2025 against two FSIN officials for the inhuman treatment of Iryna Danylovych and Amet Suleimanov are the first known precedent of personal liability specifically for the medical dimension of the treatment of political prisoners. It would be advisable to systematically invoke this precedent as a standard already recognized by partner states, and to consistently push for it to be extended to officials at other institutions.

Individual Cases

Case 1: Tofik Abdulhaziiiev

Field	Details
Case ID	1
Date of Birth	19.06.1981
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	27.03.2019 (initial search without detention on 04.05.2017)
Charges	Part 2 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (participation in terrorist organization activity); later a case was also opened under Part 2 Art. 297 of the CC RF (contempt of court)
Sentence	12 years of deprivation of liberty in a strict regime colony (first 5 years in prison). The sentence was passed in May 2022, upheld by the appeal in May 2023.
Place of Detention	Arrested in Crimea after searches in Kamianka and Strohanivka microdistricts, Simferopol
Lawyer	Emil Kurbedinov
Family Contact	Wife Aliie Kurtametova

Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	Severe headache, loss of consciousness, numbness in extremities, severe nausea, coughing fits, prolonged high fever, sharp vision loss, shortness of breath, heavy inhaling, impaired coordination, severe dizziness, nosebleeds, leg tremors
Suspected Diagnoses	Diagnosed with a malignant brain tumor (glioblastoma), disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis with involvement of intrathoracic lymph nodes, bilateral pneumonia, small left-sided hydrothorax (fluid in lungs), anemia, connective tissue dysplasia syndrome with mitral valve involvement (heart disease), chronic heart failure, chronic gastritis, nephrolithiasis (kidney stones), diabetes mellitus with high spikes to the mark of 26. The diseases are included in the government list of diseases that prevent detention.
Need for Medication	Requires constant insulin injections to lower sugar levels, specialized oncological and tuberculosis treatment, which is impossible to provide in a solitary cell
Receiving Medication	It is known that insulin is injected into the stomach "until the sugar drops"
Hospitalization	From March 2024, he was held in prison tuberculosis hospital No. 3 in Cheliabinsk (in April 2024 transferred to the intensive care unit). On January 30, 2026, he was taken for a repeat MRI scan to a civilian hospital
SHIZO	In February 2025, he was held in the SHIZO of the prison hospital in damp and cold conditions
Torture/Violence	FSB and colony staff applied psychological pressure in February 2026 and forced him to sign medical documents without familiarization, taking advantage of his poor vision (later it turned

	out to be a waiver of claims and a certificate that he is "healthy" to return from the hospital to the colony)
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	A brain tumor the size of a chicken egg, total loss of coordination (hard to walk, cannot stand due to tremors), blindness, regular fainting (forced to stay near the bed in case of fainting), critical sugar levels
Last Contact	August 14, 2026 (phone call to wife)
Source of Information	Wife Aliie Kurtametova, lawyer Emil Kurbedinov, civic association "Crimean Solidarity," internal information
Risk Level	Critical (threat to life)
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High ("Crimean Solidarity" activist, sound engineer, participant of the "Crimean Childhood" project, the case is actively covered by media)
Comments	The defense filed a lawsuit for release due to health conditions, but the court is delaying the process

Case 2: Lenur Khalilov

Field	Details
Case ID	2
Date of Birth	08.12.1967
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	10.06.2019
Charges	Part 1 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (organization of terrorist activity)
Sentence	18 years of deprivation of liberty in a strict regime colony (the first 2 years of which in prison) with restriction of freedom for a term of 1 year after release. The sentence was passed by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don on 16.08.2021, approved by the appeal in 2022 and cassation in August 2024.
Place of Detention	Alushta district, Korbek/Izobilne village, Crimea
Lawyer	Yunus Refat
Family Contact	Wife Umida Khudoiberdiieva

Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	Severe weakness, regular pain in the liver area. Moves in a wheelchair
Suspected Diagnoses	In July 2025, during imprisonment, diagnosed with primary liver cancer with metastases in the lymph nodes, chronic hepatitis C, stage II hypertension, small liver cysts, left kidney cyst, kidney stones. On 01.04.2026, the RF Ministry of Health assigned the man Group III disability. The diseases are included in the government list of diseases that prevent detention.
Need for Medication	Requires urgent specialized oncological treatment and provision of medical preparations on preferential terms in accordance with the status of a Group III invalid.
Receiving Medication	The man is in a prison hospital in the Arkhangelsk region of the RF, where doctors prescribed an opioid painkiller. Prior to prescribing "Tramadol", they offered "Analgin" as a painkiller. Previously, doctors from the FSVP system prescribed him "Sorafenib" - an antitumor drug used to treat certain types of cancer. But, according to the political prisoner's relatives, it caused adverse reactions in Lenur Khalilov that worsen his general condition. The prescribed therapy did not help him cope with the pain.
Hospitalization	From October 2022, he was in the "Vladimirsky Central" prison. In February 2025, he was transferred to VK-1 in Arkhangelsk, from where he was almost immediately transferred to the prison hospital (stayed there until mid-July 2025). As of summer 2026, he is in the regional hospital of the FSVP for the Arkhangelsk region. A transfer to another hospital for examination by narrow oncology specialists is planned.
SHIZO	Did not stay

Torture/Violence	The fact of inhuman treatment was the return of a terminally ill cancer patient in a critical condition from home back to the colony, deprivation of access to specialized medical care, non-provision of medicines, and refusal to release the man.
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Oncological disease at the stage of metastasis without proper treatment, exhaustion, deprived of the ability to move independently, constant severe pain. His wife declares a direct threat to his life.
Last Contact	July 2026
Source of Information	Wife Umida Khudoiberdiieva, lawyers Yunus Refat, civic association "Crimean Solidarity," internal information.
Risk Level	Critical (threat to life)
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High (former head of the independent Muslim religious community "Alushta," civic figure, case of the "Alushta group").
Comments	In August 2025, the Isakogorsk District Court of Arkhangelsk released him from punishment due to health conditions (government decree No. 54). Khalilov returned to Crimea, but in October 2025, the Arkhangelsk Regional Court satisfied the appeal of the prosecutor, who called him a "particularly dangerous criminal," and canceled the release. On 08.11.2025,

	the man was taken from home and transferred back to prison. The defense filed a cassation appeal.
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Case 3: Servet Haziiev

Field	Details
Case ID	3
Date of Birth	15.04.1960
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	27.03.2019
Charges	Part 2 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (participation in the activity of a terrorist organization)
Sentence	13 years of deprivation of liberty with restriction of movement/freedom for a term of 1 year and 6 months. The sentence was passed in January 2023, left unchanged by the appeal (September 2023) and cassation.
Place of Detention	Kamianka and Strohanivka microdistricts, Simferopol, Crimea.

Lawyer	Oleksandr Stasiuk
Family Contact	Sister Svitlana Abliamitova
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Traumatic brain injury (received in the late 70s - early 80s, treated in a dispensary for a long time, due to which he was not drafted into the army). He was ill for the last year before the arrest.
Current Symptoms	Consequences of a microstroke (drooping lip, skewed eye, impaired coordination, disobedient fingers, cannot hold a pen), the entire right arm hurts completely, severe attacks of pain in the intestines, crumbling teeth, high blood pressure, inflammation and pain in the ear. He also complains of constant pain in an unhealed collarbone.
Suspected Diagnoses	During imprisonment, hypertension, a microstroke (suffered in 2021), a dislocated collarbone, and spinal damage were recorded. In the summer of 2026, it became known that he was diagnosed with cerebral atherosclerosis and joint arthrosis. According to the FSVP, there is officially no disability.
Need for Medication	Requires a comprehensive examination and prescription of treatment for the consequences of a stroke, gastrointestinal diseases, hypertension, atherosclerosis, and arthrosis.
Receiving Medication	For a long time, he received only painkiller injections or pills, which did not help. A case was recorded (January 2026) when the colony took away medications issued by a doctor. As of summer 2026, in the hospital at the colony, he was prescribed injections and IV drips.
Hospitalization	In 2021, he was in tuberculosis hospital No. 19 in Rostov. From May to June 2026, he was transferred to the medical facility at correctional colony No. 5 (Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky).

SHIZO	Did not stay
Torture/Violence	In 2021, guards of tuberculosis hospital No. 19 in Rostov beat him for refusing to vote in elections, dislocated his collarbone (the dislocation was not fixed), and injured his spine; moral pressure was also exerted on him. The courts of first and appellate instances refused to provide an interpreter and deprived him of the right to a final word.
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Elderly age (66 years old as of summer 2026), severe consequences of a microstroke (partial facial paralysis and impaired coordination), atherosclerosis of cerebral vessels
Last Contact	July 2026
Source of Information	Sister Svitlana Abliamitova, lawyers Oleksandr Stasiuk and Emil Kurbedinov, civic association "Crimean Solidarity," internal information.
Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High (defendant in the mass case of the "Second Simferopol group" of Hizb ut-Tahrir).

Comments	From late December 2024 to March 2025, he survived an extremely difficult and long transfer from Vladimir to Kamchatka (12.7 thousand km from home) in transit through Novosibirsk and Khabarovsk, during which he caught a cold and became severely exhausted; his family did not know his whereabouts for a long time.
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Case 4: Amet Suleimanov

Field	Details
Case ID	4
Date of Birth	25.10.1984
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	11.03.2020 (previously detained for a short time in October 2017 and 22.10.2019)
Charges	Part 2 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (participation in the activity of a terrorist organization)
Sentence	12 years of deprivation of liberty in a strict regime colony. The sentence was passed by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don. In March 2024, the Frunzensky District Court of

	the city of Vladimir refused release due to health conditions, and in July 2024, the Vladimir Regional Court upheld this refusal.
Place of Detention	Bakhchysarai, Crimea
Lawyer	Lilia Hemedzhi
Family Contact	Wife Lilia Liumanova
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Suffered from severe heart diseases, among which were arterial insufficiency and mitral insufficiency (diagnosed in 2007 in Bakhchysarai). Needed a heart valve replacement. Had Group 3 disability (assigned in Kyiv at the Amosov Institute, where he was treated every year, but removed in 2015 due to his refusal of surgery in Moscow).
Current Symptoms	Constant heart pain, constantly high blood pressure, skin rash with severe itching, dental problems, vision deterioration, dizziness, and shortness of breath. In autumn 2025, a hematoma (thrombus) measuring 5 cm formed under the knee. During imprisonment, he suffered two hypertensive crises.
Suspected Diagnoses	Arterial insufficiency, mitral insufficiency (indicators of a heart ultrasound from August 2025 significantly worsened), retinal angiopathy (damage to retinal vessels due to high pressure, diagnosed in autumn 2024). The diseases are included in the government list of diseases that prevent detention.
Need for Medication	Requires urgent cardiac surgery for heart valve replacement (if not done soon, the load will go to the second valve and both will have to be replaced). Requires dental treatment and systematic support of the cardiovascular system.
Receiving Medication	Does not receive treatment as such. His wife sends medicines only to support his organism, while the prison administration twice returned medicines (in particular, heparin ointment for the

	thrombus) marked "not allowed" (they let it through only on the third try). Instead of dental treatment, doctors only offer extraction.
Hospitalization	Underwent medical examinations (heart ultrasound in August 2025), but the administration tried to hide the results from the defense.
SHIZO	Did not stay
Torture/Violence	Inhuman treatment in connection with holding a person with a critical heart defect in prison, deliberate delaying and blocking of the operation, refusal to grant permission to receive medications from the family, hiding medical documents from the lawyer. Also, officials of the Ministry of Health of Crimea secretly removed him from the waiting list for surgery at the end of 2021 without telling the family.
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Progressive heart failure, past hypertensive crises, thrombus formation, threat of blindness and threat to life in case of failure to provide surgical intervention. The lawyer calls the sentence "fatal."
Last Contact	July 2026 (long visit with wife and children)
Source of Information	Wife Lilia Liumanova, lawyer Lilia Hemedzhi, civic association "Crimean Solidarity," internal information
Risk Level	Critical (threat to life)
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.

Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High (civilian journalist of "Crimean Solidarity").
Comments	To the request for surgery in Moscow, the prison administration has been answering with the same phrase about waiting for a response for 1.5 years.

Case 5: Osman Arifmemetov

Field	Details
Case ID	5
Date of Birth	28.08.1985
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	27.03.2019 (arrested by court decision on 28.03.2019)
Charges	Part 2 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (participation in the activity of a terrorist organization)

Sentence	14 years of deprivation of liberty (first 4 years in prison, the following in a strict regime colony) with restriction of freedom of movement for 1 year
Place of Detention	Simferopol, Crimea
Lawyer	Oleksii Ladin
Family Contact	Mother Emdie Arifmemetova
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	Back pain, bladder issues, severe pain in teeth and gums, critical weight loss
Suspected Diagnoses	Kidney complications, bladder infection
Need for Medication	"Voltaren" (for back pain), "Kanefron" (for bladder infections), vitamins and drugs necessary for the treatment of chronic diseases
Receiving Medication	The head of the medical unit allowed receiving and using only "Voltaren" and "Kanefron", which the family must send by parcel. According to mother Emdie, the colony administration does not allow passing any medicines, including vitamins and drugs necessary for the treatment of chronic diseases. Even during a personal meeting, the family was not allowed to pass medications.
Hospitalization	Did not take place

SHIZO	No, only known about strict conditions of detention (SUS)
Torture/Violence	Unsatisfactory conditions during transfer (sticky walls/floor in the train cell, about 20 people in the cell, limited access to the toilet - once every 4-5 hours). Detention in an unheated bus without food and water from morning to late evening during administrative arrest in February 2017. Religious discrimination in nutrition (pork is constantly served for lunch). Did not receive purchases from the FSVP prison store.
Weight Loss	Lost 22 kilograms in the Minusinsk prison of the Krasnoyarsk Territory
Signs of Critical Condition	Rapid weight loss due to the inability to eat fully in prison and identified kidney problems
Last Contact	May 2026
Source of Information	Mother Emdie Arifmemetova, lawyer Oleksii Ladin, civic association "Crimean Solidarity," internal information
Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High (On July 18, 2019, the European Parliament adopted a resolution containing a call on Russia to release all Ukrainian political prisoners, including Arifmemetov. On April 17, 2019, the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media Harlem Désir condemned the arrest of the "Crimean Solidarity" activists and called for their immediate release.)

Publicity	High (recognized as a political prisoner by the HRC "Memorial", laureate of the Igor Lubchenko Prize from the NUJU, included in the CPJ report, winner of the "Crimean Fig" competition)
Comments	Absent

Case 6: Azamat Eiupov

Field	Details
Case ID	6
Date of Birth	12.02.1963
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	17.02.2021
Charges	Part 1 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (organization of the activity of a terrorist organization)
Sentence	17 years of deprivation of liberty (the first 3 years must be spent in prison)

Place of Detention	Bilohirsk, Crimea
Lawyer	Emil Kurbedinov
Family Contact	Wife Gulnara Eiupova
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	High blood pressure (rose to 210 mm Hg), the right leg does not function fully, the right hand does not clench, the tongue gets tangled during conversation, altered facial expressions, poor health
Suspected Diagnoses	Consequences of four suffered ischemic strokes, threat of a fifth stroke, osteochondrosis (false diagnosis made by a prison paramedic instead of a stroke)
Need for Medication	Requires complex therapy and treatment after strokes, blood pressure medications
Receiving Medication	In the SIZO, he was only given blood pressure pills. Relatives send medications to the prison, but proper medical care and a comprehensive examination are not provided.
Hospitalization	Was hospitalized on September 29, 2025, to the hospital after a two-day blood pressure spike, however, no examination was conducted, and no treatment was provided
SHIZO	Did not stay
Torture/Violence	Non-provision of medical care and ignoring of a critical condition (after four strokes in the SIZO, the paramedic diagnosed

	"osteochondrosis" and returned him to the cell, because of which the man could not walk and his cellmate carried him on himself). Non-provision of medical care in the Verkhneuralsk prison (requests for help were ignored for months).
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	4 ischemic strokes, threat of a 5th stroke, suffers from high blood pressure and partial paralysis of extremities (right arm and leg), speech impairment.
Last Contact	October 2025 (phone conversation with wife Gulnara Eiupova from the hospital/prison).
Source of Information	Publications of the human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," testimonies of wife Gulnara Eiupova, messages from lawyer Emil Kurbedinov, testimonies of cellmate Ruslan Suleimanov.
Risk Level	Critical (threat to life)
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	Medium (mentor is Member of the European Parliament, former Minister of Internal Affairs of Poland Mariusz Kamiński)
Comments	Has a wife and four daughters as dependents (one of whom is a person with a Group I disability since childhood and requires constant care) and three grandchildren. He was the sole breadwinner in the family.

Case 7: Emir-Usein Kuku

Field	Details
Case ID	7
Date of Birth	26.06.1976
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	11.02.2016
Charges	Part 2 Art. 205.5 (participation in the activity of a terrorist organization), Art. 278 through Part 1 Art. 30 of the CC RF (preparation for violent seizure of power)
Sentence	12 years of deprivation of liberty in a strict regime colony
Place of Detention	Yalta, Crimea
Lawyer	Serhii Loktiev, Oleksandr Popkov
Family Contact	Wife Meryem Kuku
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them

Current Symptoms	Hard to move (sometimes cannot stand up), pain in the popliteal fossa on the leg, severe vision deterioration, pain in the heart, kidneys, and lower back, problems with the entire musculoskeletal system
Suspected Diagnoses	Neoplasm in the knee fossa (suspected Baker's cyst), consequences of surgery to remove adhesions in the intestines, suffered an attack of kidney disease
Need for Medication	Requires full-fledged treatment of the neoplasm on the leg, heart, kidneys, and musculoskeletal system, restorative therapy after surgical intervention
Receiving Medication	Proper treatment of the neoplasm is not provided (the wife notes that "an antibiotic pill can hardly be called treatment"). During acute angina, help was provided late (after 4 days).
Hospitalization	On June 22, 2023, he was urgently taken from the colony to the hospital due to an attack of kidney disease. In July 2023, he was operated on in the prison hospital in Ufa (adhesions in the intestines were removed, but which part of the intestine is unknown - his condition after the surgery was extremely grave).
SHIZO	Periodically placed in SHIZO for formal pretexts (did not make the bed, did not button a button, did not wear a name badge).
Torture/Violence	Non-provision of medical care, leaving in a severe condition without care after intestinal surgery. Being on the preventive register since September 2021.
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Difficult movement due to a progressive and painful neoplasm on the leg, chronic pain in the heart and kidneys

Last Contact	Autumn 2025, non-public figure
Source of Information	Publications of the human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," statements of wife Meryem Kuku and lawyers, internal information
Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High (named a "prisoner of conscience" by Amnesty International)
Publicity	High (member of the Crimean Human Rights Contact Group, recognized as a political prisoner by the HRC "Memorial")
Comments	Absent

Case 8: Uzeir Abdullaiev

Field	Details
Case ID	8
Date of Birth	30.04.1974

Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	12.10.2016
Charges	Part 2 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (participation in the activity of a terrorist organization)
Sentence	12 years and 6 months of deprivation of liberty (the initial sentence of the court of first instance of 18.06.2019 was 13 years, in December 2019 the Supreme Court of the RF reduced the term by half a year)
Place of Detention	Simferopol, Crimea
Lawyer	Serhii Lehostov
Family Contact	Wife Fera Abdullaieva, mother Diliara Abdullaieva
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	Constant swelling of the foot/leg, periodic pain in the leg, previously attacks with high fever against the background of swelling and the inability to walk without crutches were recorded
Suspected Diagnoses	Acquired heart disease, allergic rhinitis, hernia in the arm tendon (due to handcuff trauma), pathology of the vessels or tissues of the lower extremity (exact diagnosis of the leg is absent, as the medical record is classified by the colony), allergic rhinitis (inflammation syndrome of the nasal mucosa).

Need for Medication	Requires cardiological treatment, therapy to relieve chronic leg swelling, qualified diagnostics and examination of blood vessels
Receiving Medication	Medications are purchased and passed by the family. They are stored in the medical unit and issued to the prisoner upon his request.
Hospitalization	In 2018–2019, he spent about half a year in the hospital/medical unit of the Simferopol SIZO due to the critical condition of his leg and high fever
SHIZO	Regularly placed in SHIZO. In 2021, he came out of the punishment cell on an "order from above." In the spring of 2023, he was removed from there on a doctor's recommendation. In September and October 2025, he again twice served terms of 15 days each. The administration explicitly states that it punishes him because of the article of the charge.
Torture/Violence	Psychological pressure, cruel treatment, and religious discrimination. Placed on the preventive register in three categories: prone to escape, terrorism/extremism, and attacking guards. Round-the-clock surveillance, when every two hours (including at night during sleep) employees conduct a search, photograph, and film him. Transfer to SHIZO is used as a tool of pressure on his mother for her complaints regarding her younger son. The results of his tests and medical record are completely classified even from the prisoner himself.
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Chronic swelling of the lower extremity of unknown etiology, for which standing for a long time (which is mandatory in SHIZO) is contraindicated, acquired heart disease detected in detention, chronic deprivation of full sleep due to checks every two hours.
Last Contact	March 2026, visit with mother.

Source of Information	Publications of the human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," statements of wife Fera Abdullaieva and mother Diliara Abdullaieva, lawyer, and internal information
Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High (defendant in the "first Simferopol group," champion of Azerbaijan, Ukraine, and Europe in taekwondo, former trainer of the "OMON" and "Berkut" units)
Comments	Absent

Case 9: Edem Smailov

Field	Details
Case ID	9
Date of Birth	22.05.1968
Citizenship	Ukraine

Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	21.05.2018
Charges	Part 2 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (participation in the activity of a terrorist organization)
Sentence	13 years of deprivation of liberty (sentence passed on 16.09.2020 by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don, left unchanged by the Appellate Military Court on 14.03.2022)
Place of Detention	Dolynne village, Bakhchysarai district, Crimea
Lawyer	Nazim Sheikhmambetov
Family Contact	Wife Lilia Smailova
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	Whistling in the ears, vision deterioration, acute dental problems, inability to properly chew food
Suspected Diagnoses	Pyelonephritis (inflammatory kidney disease), dental pathology (tooth loss)
Need for Medication	Requires specialized medications for kidney treatment, ophthalmological care, and urgent dental treatment

Receiving Medication	Medical care is not provided. For a year since arriving at the new colony, he has received no response to requests for assistance, treatment is completely absent.
Hospitalization	Not provided
SHIZO	Placed in SHIZO and cell-type room (PKT) in VK-7. Received 14 days for washing and performing Namaz in the restroom at night, and another 14 days for a towel hung on the bed. After transferring to VK-1 in January 2025, he was immediately placed in PKT.
Torture/Violence	Inhuman treatment and prolonged non-provision of medical care. Religious discrimination (punishment for performing Namaz). Due to the non-provision of dental care, he was forced to extract his teeth himself with his hands. Total isolation from his family at the end of 2024 (for 2 months there was no news).
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Chronic infectious kidney disease, due to which he was previously placed on the preventive health register
Last Contact	December 2025, non-public figure
Source of Information	Publications of the human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," statements of wife Lilia Smailova, data from lawyer Nazim Sheikhmambetov, internal information
Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.

Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High (head of the religious Muslim community "Topchikoi," defendant in the "second Bakhchysarai group")
Comments	Absent

Case 10: Arsen Abkhairov

Field	Details
Case ID	10
Date of Birth	12.10.1985
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	14.02.2019
Charges	Part 2 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (participation in the activity of a terrorist organization)
Sentence	13 years of deprivation of liberty (sentence passed on 03.11.2020 by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don)

Place of Detention	Amurske village, Krasnohvardiiske district, Crimea
Lawyer	Edem Semedliaiev
Family Contact	Wife Azize Abkhairova, mother
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Varicose veins of the lower extremities
Current Symptoms	Headaches, lower back pain, spasmodic and unstable blood pressure (sometimes high, sometimes very low), vision deterioration, swelling and pain in the legs
Suspected Diagnoses	Varicose vein disease of the lower extremities (requires surgical intervention), arterial hypertension/hypotension of unknown etiology, progressive refraction (vision) impairment, chronic dental pathology
Need for Medication	Requires systemic cardiological and vascular treatment, specific therapy for varicose veins, qualified dental care, and fitting of glasses
Receiving Medication	When applying to the colony's medical unit, medics limit themselves to issuing a paracetamol pill - medical care is purely nominal. Specialized treatment and diagnostics of the causes of unstable blood pressure are absent.
Hospitalization	In April 2023, he was offered planned hospitalization for surgery in the Krasnoyarsk tuberculosis hospital No. 1, which the prisoner refused due to extremely negative reviews about the institution.
SHIZO	Did not stay

Torture/Violence	Violation of the right to receive information about the state of health (the administration of VK-9 concealed the results of the leg ultrasound and ignored the application for a copy to be given to his wife). During the transfer and in Yeniseysk, he was forced to stand on his feet from 6:00 to 22:00, which severely worsened the vein disease.
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Progressive deterioration of health, prolonged absence of surgical treatment for varicose veins against the background of daily work in production (6 days a week), appearance of undiagnosed blood pressure spikes and headaches.
Last Contact	March 2026 (long-term personal visit with wife Azize Abkhairova in the colony), non-public figure.
Source of Information	Publications of the human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," statements and comments of wife Azize Abkhairova and the lawyer, internal information
Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	Medium (defendant in the "Krasnohvardiiske group" of the Hizb ut-Tahrir case)

Comments	The administration of the institution currently does not carry out direct religious persecution (allowed to fast and pray).
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Case 11: Remzi Bekirov

Field	Details
Case ID	11
Date of Birth	20.02.1985
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	28.03.2019 (previously was also subjected to administrative arrests in February and March 2017)
Charges	Part 1 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (organization of the activity of a terrorist organization)
Sentence	19 years of deprivation of liberty (sentence passed on 10.03.2022 by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don)
Place of Detention	Simferopol district, Crimea

Lawyer	Edem Semedliaiev
Family Contact	Wife Khalide Bekirova, mother Elvira Bekirova, father Rustem Bekirov
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	Toothache, crumbling and falling out of teeth, exhaustion, pain in the legs
Suspected Diagnoses	Alimentary dystrophy or severe exhaustion, varicose veins of the lower extremities, progressive dental pathology, avitaminosis
Need for Medication	Requires comprehensive treatment for varicose veins, dental care, a course of vitamin therapy, and full-fledged dietary food
Receiving Medication	Treatment is absent. During complaints of acute toothache, the colony's medical service limits itself to issuing a paracetamol pill or offers complete tooth extraction without treatment.
Hospitalization	Not provided
SHIZO	Systematically placed in SHIZO for fabricated reasons. One of the main reasons for punishments is religious activity (Namaz), which the administration interprets as a "violation of internal regulations." Also, during the stay in the isolation cell, food portions are deliberately halved.
Torture/Violence	Psychological pressure, religious discrimination, and cruel treatment. Violation of the right to privacy and humiliation of human dignity (installation of transparent glass doors in the shower for total visual control by the convoy). Forced to be on his feet all day without the right to sit or lie down.

Weight Loss	Lost about 30 kg in imprisonment, current weight is 78 kg.
Signs of Critical Condition	Rapid exhaustion of the organism against the background of a severe lack of vitamins and proteins in the diet, progressive destruction of the skeletal system and teeth, informational isolation of the prisoner.
Last Contact	February 2026 (long-term personal visit with wife Khalide Bekirova and children in the colony). There was deliberate blocking and destruction of outgoing and incoming correspondence (since December 2025, communication via "FSIN-Pismo" and regular mail has been completely blocked; letters are returned to the family marked "No"). Concealment and non-issuance of court decisions, blocking of the prisoner's complaints by not issuing receipts for sending letters.
Source of Information	Human rights organization "Crimean Solidarity," statements of wife Khalide Bekirova, lawyer, international reports of Freedom House, "Reporters Without Borders," internal information
Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High (well-known journalist of "Crimean Solidarity," correspondent of "Grani.Ru," laureate of the National Prize for the Defense of Freedom of Speech named after Igor Lubchenko, included in reports of the OSCE, the European Parliament, and international committees to protect journalists)

Comments	Is the author and initiator of a volunteer movement of collective mutual assistance for families of Crimean political prisoners (organized the construction and repair of homes for families of the arrested). Lost a lawsuit against the colony regarding the right to freely perform religious rites (Namaz).
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Case 12: Ruslan Mesutov

Field	Details
Case ID	12
Date of Birth	11.09.1965
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	10.06.2019
Charges	Part 1 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (organization of the activity of a terrorist organization), Part 1 Art. 30 and Art. 278 of the CC RF (preparation for violent seizure of power)
Sentence	18 years of deprivation of liberty (sentence passed on 16.08.2021 by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don, left in force by the Appellate Military Court)

Place of Detention	Alushta, Crimea
Lawyer	Siiar Panych
Family Contact	Wife Elzara Hodzhenova, sisters Lilia Mesutova and Suvade Mesutova
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Prior to his arrest and imprisonment, the Muslim man had health problems, particularly with his spine. According to relatives, he could lie at home for weeks without getting up, having to receive injections.
Current Symptoms	Severe pain in the heart, fainting, blood pressure spikes, severe pain in the legs and bursting veins, chronic spine pain
Suspected Diagnoses	Arterial hypertension, chronic hepatitis C (discovered during imprisonment), cardiac pathology of unknown origin, severe pathology of the vessels of the lower extremities, chronic vertebropathy
Need for Medication	Requires immediate cardiological and hepatological treatment, specific therapy for the veins of the lower extremities, painkillers for the spine, as well as hospitalization
Receiving Medication	Treatment is practically absent. The colony administration deliberately did not pick up parcels with medicines sent by the family from the post office, and they were returned. In the hospital, instead of comprehensive treatment, they only issued unknown "some pills." According to the sisters, doctors in Tabaga also do not deal with treating Mesutov's hepatitis C and spine.
Hospitalization	On March 11, 2025, he was urgently hospitalized to the hospital in the Tabaga settlement due to fainting against the background of acute heart pain. However, the treatment was brutally

	interrupted when, instead of the planned 21 days, he was discharged after just a week and returned to isolation.
SHIZO	Subjected to unprecedented pressure. Since being transferred in November 2024, he has been continuously held in SHIZO and EPKT in Yakutsk for over half a year. Recognized by the administration as a "malicious violator." Received an additional 15 days in SHIZO just for a lawful demand to provide the results of his own blood tests.
Torture/Violence	Psychological pressure, cruel treatment, religious persecution, and torture by detention conditions. The 59-year-old prisoner with a sick heart and vessels is forced to stay on his feet from 5:00 to 21:00 (all day the beds are fastened to the wall). In April 2023, the holy book of the Quran was taken away from him in the Russian prison. Illegal transfer to an extreme distance (9 thousand kilometers from home).
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Combination of regular fainting due to heart pain, bursting veins in the legs under the condition of a compulsory 16-hour daily stay in a vertical position on his feet in SHIZO, as well as the presence of hepatitis C.
Last Contact	June 2025, non-public figure
Source of Information	Publications of the human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," letters of Ruslan Mesutov, statements of his sisters Lilia and Suvade Mesutova, lawyer, and internal information
Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.

Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High (one of the founders of the religious community "Alushta," the case has a clear political-religious background associated with an attempt to take the mosque away from the community in favor of RF-controlled religious institutions)
Comments	Absent

Case 13: Oleksandr Sizikov

Field	Details
Case ID	13
Date of Birth	12.10.1984
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Muslim (converted to Islam in 2006)
Date of Detention	07.07.2020 (initial arrest, rearrested after cancellation of release on the night of October 22 to 23, 2025)
Charges	Part 1 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (organization of the activity of a terrorist organization); previously also fabricated administrative

	article Art. 19.3 of the Administrative Code of the RF on "disobedience to police"
Sentence	17 years of deprivation of liberty (sentence passed in 2023 by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don, left in force by the appellate court on 13.09.2024)
Place of Detention	Bakhchysarai district, Crimea
Lawyer	Safiie Shabanova
Family Contact	Mother Olena Sizikova
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Total blindness and injuries as a result of a road traffic accident in 2009. Group I invalid.
Current Symptoms	Complete lack of vision, prolonged cold (respiratory tract infection), severe pain in the spine and stomach, symptoms of high blood pressure
Suspected Diagnoses	Stage III hypertensive disease (confirmed by medical commissions in 2025 and 2026), chronic gastropathy/gastritis, chronic vertebropathy
Need for Medication	Requires hypotensive (antihypertensive) therapy, gastroenterological and painkilling drugs, constant outside care, typhlorehabilitation equipment. The diseases are included in the government list of diseases that prevent detention.
Receiving Medication	Data on treatment is absent. Due to total blindness, he is critically dependent on the actions of cellmates or staff; instead of medical care, he is kept in prison conditions.

Hospitalization	From April to June 2026, he was held in the Regional Tuberculosis Hospital (KTB) of Krasnoyarsk for medical examination and registration of an individual rehabilitation program. Discharged on 10.06.2026 and returned to transfer.
SHIZO	Did not stay
Torture/Violence	Psychological terror, cruel and inhuman treatment equating to torture. Re-imprisonment of a person with a Group I disability who was officially released by the court due to health conditions. Night storming of the house and detention of the blind man in October 2025. Complete informational isolation due to the inability to read/write letters independently (forced to ask strangers).
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Loss of vision combined with stage III hypertension (risk of stroke and heart attack) and chronic pain. The person is absolutely helpless in prison conditions, where he was deliberately deprived of liberty for a second time after official judicial release.
Last Contact	June 2026 (Oleksandr's personal letter, dictated upon discharge before a repeat transfer to Minusinsk)
Source of Information	Telegram channel "Support for Alexander Sizikov," publications of the human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," statements of mother Olena Sizikova and lawyer, internal information.
Risk Level	Critical (threat to life)
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.

Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High
Comments	In May 2025, he was officially released by the Minusinsk court upon submission by the prison administration itself due to blindness, but in October 2025, he was returned behind bars at the suit of the prosecutor's office.

Case 14: Tymur Yalkabov

Field	Details
Case ID	14
Date of Birth	07.09.1980
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	17.02.2021
Charges	Part 1 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (organization of the activity of a terrorist organization), Art. 30 and Art. 278 of the CC RF (preparation for violent seizure of power)

Sentence	17 years of deprivation of liberty in a strict regime colony (sentence passed on 22.03.2022 by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don)
Place of Detention	Simferopol, Crimea
Lawyer	Safiie Shabanova
Family Contact	Wife Aliie Yalkabova
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Chronic bronchial asthma (Group III disability)
Current Symptoms	Acute asthma attacks, pale skin, pronounced numbness of the hands, severe pain in the back and joints, pinching of the sciatic nerve, skin rash
Suspected Diagnoses	Hepatitis of unknown type (discovered in the colony at the beginning of 2026, results of repeated tests are awaited), exacerbation of bronchial asthma, psoriasis, alimentary exhaustion, chronic vertebropathy / radiculopathy, avitaminosis
Need for Medication	Requires immediate infectious/hepatological treatment, unimpeded care of a pulmonologist, provision of specific anti-asthma inhalers of two types in increased doses due to the severe climate, dermatological ointments, and neurological therapy
Receiving Medication	Medical care is provided late or completely blocked. In the Dimitrovgrad prison, the administration deliberately did not issue inhalers given by the family under the pretext of "doctor's vacation," until the prisoner suffered a severe asthma attack.
Hospitalization	Not provided

SHIZO	Subjected to prolonged isolation. In prison No. 1 of Dimitrovgrad, he was continuously held in SHIZO for almost 3 months (from February 9 to May 5, 2023). Currently, due to a fabricated penalty in Dimitrovgrad for "non-appearance at work" (despite disability), he has been transferred to strict conditions of detention (SUS) in Murmansk.
Torture/Violence	Physical and psychological violence, religious and moral humiliation. At the end of 2023, in the Dimitrovgrad prison, guards used beatings and forcibly shaved his head, after which they forced him to wash with ice water. Prison staff do not provide vital medications during asthma attacks. Systematic baseless cell searches with illegal seizure of personal belongings without inventory. Total blocking of the prisoner's complaints against the administration's actions (letters to courts were simply not registered and destroyed).
Weight Loss	Lost over 25 kg during the time spent in places of deprivation of liberty.
Signs of Critical Condition	Detection of hepatitis against the background of critical exhaustion, avitaminosis, and rapid progression of chronic asthma (5 inhalers last only 1.5 months instead of half a year). Stay in SUS in the conditions of the Arctic.
Last Contact	January 2026, non-public figure
Source of Information	Statements of wife Aliie Yalkabova to the human rights association "Crimean Solidarity," lawyer's statements, internal information
Risk Level	Critical (threat to life)
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.

Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High (defendant in the so-called "third Simferopol group of Hizb ut-Tahrir")
Comments	The case materials officially confirm the complete absence of weapons, explosives, or real terrorist intentions, which indicates the exclusively political nature of the persecution for criticizing repressions.

Case 15: Yashar Shikhametov

Field	Details
Case ID	15
Date of Birth	23.06.1970
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	17.02.2021
Charges	Part 2 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (participation in the activity of a terrorist organization)

Sentence	11 years of deprivation of liberty, of which the first 4 years in prison, the rest in a strict regime colony (sentence passed on 09.09.2022 by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don)
Place of Detention	Sevastopol, Crimea
Lawyer	Oleksii Ladin
Family Contact	Wife Liliia Shikhametova
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	Acute and constant pain in the joints of the legs and spine (both when walking and in a sitting position), inability to move independently without crutches, pain in the heart and stomach, high blood pressure, shortness of breath, lingering headaches, vision loss, pain and severe hearing loss in the right ear
Suspected Diagnoses	Deforming osteoarthritis, coxarthrosis, gonarthrosis of the hip, knee joints, and feet of II–III degree; widespread degenerative-dystrophic pathology of the spine (worn intervertebral discs), peptic ulcer disease of the stomach, hepatomegaly (enlarged liver), nephrolithiasis (kidney stones), arterial hypertension, suspected diabetes mellitus, exhaustion of the organism. The diseases are included in the government list of diseases that prevent detention.
Need for Medication	Requires urgent hospitalization and comprehensive treatment. There is a need for anti-inflammatory and chondroprotective drugs for the joints, gastroprotectors (due to the ulcer), hypotensive drugs, cardiological and endocrinological therapy, vitamins, as well as provision with a proper wheelchair

Receiving Medication	Treatment in the colony is symptomatic and inappropriate to the severity of the condition. Takes painkillers, blood pressure medications, and valerian, which his relatives are forced to buy and send. Taking painkillers critically exacerbates the stomach ulcer, causing new severe pain, but alternative treatment is not provided.
Hospitalization	In April 2025, due to exacerbation of pain in the heart and kidneys, he was sent to the prison hospital in Saratov. However, the treatment was not completed, and at the end of June 2025, it was interrupted, and he was transferred to the colony by order of the supervising prosecutor. As of 2026, the issue of re-hospitalization is stalled.
SHIZO	Did not stay
Torture/Violence	Deliberately driving a person to a state of deep disability in SIZO and prison conditions. Interruption of a vital course of treatment and transfer of a terminally ill detainee to Siberia at the direction of the prosecutor. Hiding documents from the prisoner to deprive him of the right to appeal. Illegal placement on the preventive register as an "extremist and terrorist" for psychological pressure. Cynical refusal of the court to release a person whose diagnosis is officially recognized by a medical commission as preventing further serving of the sentence. Conducting trials over a person in a semi-conscious state (transportation on gurneys and carrying out of the courtroom on a stretcher).
Weight Loss	Lost 30 kg during the time spent in places of deprivation of liberty.
Signs of Critical Condition	Loss of mobility (moves 50 meters in 2.5 hours with hellish pain), critical exhaustion of the organism, presence of damage to internal organs (liver, kidneys, stomach ulcer) and a disease confirmed by a medical commission from the government list of pathologies dangerous in captivity.
Last Contact	January 2026, non-public figure

Source of Information	Publications of the human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," statements of wife Liliia Shikhametova and lawyer, internal information
Risk Level	Critical (threat to life)
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High
Comments	The case is completely fabricated based on the testimonies of secret witnesses who allegedly "went to the cafe for 2 years" but could not remember its name. In September 2025, the medical commission officially recognized that his illnesses fall under release from punishment, but judge Petrakova ignored this, pointing to the existence of 50 far-fetched penalties from the colony administration.

Case 16: Ametkhan Abdulvapov

Field	Details
Case ID	16
Date of Birth	23.02.1989

Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	09.02.2022 (during mass searches and liquidation by the FSB of the so-called "Fourth Simferopol Group")
Charges	Part 2 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (participation in the activity of a terrorist organization), Art. 30 and Art. 278 of the CC RF (preparation for violent seizure of power)
Sentence	10 years and 6 months of deprivation of liberty, of which the first 3 years in prison, the rest in a strict regime colony (sentence passed on 15.03.2023 by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don, approved in appeal in November 2023)
Place of Detention	Simferopol, Crimea
Lawyer	Nazim Sheikhmambetov
Family Contact	Father Nedzhyp Abdulvapov, wife
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Before his arrest he had a healthy heart and never complained about it.
Current Symptoms	Frequent and unbearably painful tingling in the chest (heart area), high blood pressure, eyelid swelling, severe toothache
Suspected Diagnoses	Acute impairment of cerebral circulation, stroke (diagnosed by a prison doctor approximately on July 5–6, 2025), ischemic heart disease, arterial hypertension

Need for Medication	Requires immediate cardiological and neurological help, rehabilitation after a stroke. For heart treatment, the colony doctor wrote a list (the family urgently sent motherwort, valerian extract, novocaine, and other cardio drugs), and dental care is also necessary.
Receiving Medication	The medical unit of the institution is completely devoid of necessary medications for post-stroke therapy and heart treatment. The convict is forced to be helpless for a long time and "just endure unbearable pain," waiting until the medicines according to the doctor's list are purchased and sent by his wife.
Hospitalization	Was under the observation of the colony doctor
SHIZO	Subjected to a harsh isolation regime. In September 2025 (shortly after suffering a stroke), he was held in the punishment cell of colony No. 2 in Angarsk.
Torture/Violence	Application of physical violence and non-provision of medical care. The father officially appealed to the Investigative Committee of the RF with a statement about the likely severe beating of his son by the guards of colony VK-2, which provoked a sudden stroke in the young man with a healthy heart immediately after the transfer.
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Stay in a cold SHIZO isolation cell after a suffered stroke, constant heart pain, high risk of a repeated impairment of cerebral circulation or heart attack due to lack of proper therapy and beatings
Last Contact	March 2026, non-public figure

Source of Information	Statements of father Nedzhyp Abdulvapov, lawyer's reports, publications of the human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," internal information
Risk Level	Critical (threat to life)
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High
Comments	Despite the severe health condition after a stroke, FSVP transferred him to the Irkutsk region, and the court in 2026 recognized this as legal.

Case 17: Iryna Danylovych

Field	Details
Case ID	17
Date of Birth	14.08.1979
Citizenship	Ukraine

Ethnic/Religious Group	Ukrainian
Date of Detention	29.04.2022 (abducted by Russian security forces, enforced disappearance)
Charges	Part 1 Art. 222.1 of the CC RF (illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of explosives or explosive devices)
Sentence	6 years and 11 months of deprivation of liberty in a general regime colony and a fine of 50 thousand rubles (verdict of the Feodosia City Court of 28.12.2022, mitigated by the appellate court by 1 month, the Fourth Court of Cassation in Krasnodar left the decision in force on 14.05.2024)
Place of Detention	Bakhchysarai district, Crimea
Lawyer	Oksana Zhelezniak
Family Contact	Mother, sister Olha Novitska
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	Acute and constant headaches (severe migraines), pain in the heart, whistling and constant ringing in the head, pain and advanced inflammatory processes in the ears, numbness of the left half of the body, dizziness, exhaustion.
Suspected Diagnoses	Acute impairment of cerebral circulation (microstroke) with left-sided hemiparesis (numbness), chronic purulent otitis that led to complete loss of hearing (deafness) in the left ear and

	pathological processes in the right ear, persistent tinnitus, chronic heart failure, depression, and neurological diseases.
Need for Medication	Requires urgent treatment in a specialized ENT department, a course of vascular and neurological therapy for recovery after a microstroke, cardio drugs, painkillers, and general strengthening remedies.
Receiving Medication	Full medical care is absent. The colony administration introduced a strict regulation that allows baselessly delaying or refusing the issuance of medicines, using this as an instrument of moral pressure. Transfers of medicines from relatives are limited to the issuance of "one pill."
Hospitalization	Despite the suffered microstroke, hospitalization was refused. For formal examinations, she is transferred 300 km to Mineralnye Vody.
SHIZO	Did not stay
Torture/Violence	Application of "traceless torture" and inhuman treatment. Physical violence during detention by the FSB, holding for 8 days without status and defense, falsification of DNA expertise. Non-provision of medical care (ignoring otitis led to irreversible disability — deafness). Loud Russian music is deliberately and systematically turned on in the barrack for a long time, which for a person with migraines and ear diseases is torture by noise. Forced transportation of a sick woman to a distance of 300 km in cramped solitary confinement boxes of prison vans. Also, the administration completely blocks letters of support (especially from abroad), and phone calls to relatives are limited to 2–3 minutes.
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Hearing loss, threat of total deafness due to damage to the second ear, neurological consequences of a suffered microstroke

	(numbness of half of the body) without therapy, which threatens a repeated stroke. Severe psycho-emotional state.
Last Contact	Regular calls of a few minutes
Source of Information	Appeal of Iryna Danylovykh to the European Parliament, statements of the Mission of the President of Ukraine in the AR of Crimea, NGO reports, testimonies of sister Olha Novitska, lawyer, internal information.
Risk Level	Critical (threat to life)
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High (the Danylovykh case is under the personal control of the Ukrainian Ombudsman, the Office of the President of Ukraine and MEPs, she is a symbol of repression against independent journalists in Crimea)
Comments	The case is completely fabricated, as an explosive device was planted during the abduction, and the court cynically refused the defense even to examine this "physical evidence." During detention in the SIZO, Iryna declared a 10-day dry hunger strike against medical arbitrariness.

Case 18: Volodymyr Ananiev

Field	Details
Case ID	18
Date of Birth	10.08.1949
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Ukrainian
Date of Detention	Actually detained on the night of 02.02.2024 (the occupation authorities officially formalized the detention on 05.02.2024)
Charges	Part 1 Art. 30, paragraph "b" Part 3 Art. 205 of the CC RF (preparation for a terrorist act); Art. 205.1 of the CC RF (complicity in preparation for a terrorist act); Parts 1, 4 Art. 222.1 of the CC RF (illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of explosives and explosive devices)
Sentence	Final "verdict" not passed. Expected term of punishment is over 10 years behind bars.
Place of Detention	Simferopol, Crimea
Lawyer	Hryhorii Dubentsov, Refat Yunus
Family Contact	Wife Anna Sviatnenko

Chronic Illnesses Prior	Severe pathology of the visual organs (two previously operated eyes), chronic diseases of the joints of the lower extremities (sick legs, moved exclusively with a cane).
Current Symptoms	Critical deterioration of vision, rapid weight loss, acute pain in the legs and problems with the musculoskeletal system, constant very high blood pressure.
Suspected Diagnoses	Glaucoma of one of the eyes (with a progressive risk of total blindness), chronic arterial hypertension, degenerative-dystrophic disease of the joints of the lower extremities, exhaustion and dystrophy.
Need for Medication	Requires qualified supervision of ophthalmologists to preserve the remains of vision, daily hypotensive therapy, specific vitamin complexes, means to support joints, as well as a strict medical dietary ration.
Receiving Medication	Specialized and preventive medical care in the isolation ward is completely absent. The administration refuses to prescribe treatment and treat the 75-year-old man. His wife tries to pass all basic medications, vitamins, and food products through the lawyer.
Hospitalization	Despite old age and the threat to life, hospitalization or referral to a specialized inpatient hospital is denied.
SHIZO	Did not stay
Torture/Violence	After secret abduction, he was held for several days in complete isolation (incommunicado status), subjected to beatings and pressure from the FSB to fabricate the case. Detention in unsanitary conditions of an overcrowded SIZO No. 5, which does not meet fire and hygiene safety standards. Initial deliberate placement with criminals and round-the-clock psychological influence through continuous broadcasting of propaganda news

	on TV. FSB revenge in the form of bringing an additional "terrorist" article for refusing to admit guilt.
Weight Loss	Assessed as significant, it is recorded that the political prisoner "lost a lot of weight" during his time in captivity.
Signs of Critical Condition	The 75-year-old age of the prisoner combined with a hypertensive crisis and a complete lack of medicines inevitably leads to lethal consequences.
Last Contact	Approximately January–March 2026
Source of Information	Reports and press conferences of the "Crimean Human Rights Group" (CHRG), statements of the head of the CHRG board Olha Skrypnyk, appeals of the "Crimean Tatar Resource Center," public testimonies of wife Anna Sviatnenko, internal information.
Risk Level	Critical (threat to life)
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	Medium
Comments	A civic activist known in Crimea for his human rights and journalistic activities. He actively defended the rights of Crimeans illegally deprived of land and defended the rights of parishioners of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine (OCU).

Case 19: Shaban Umerov

Field	Details
Case ID	19
Date of Birth	22.10.1969
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	27.03.2019 (during the most massive FSB searches in the Kamianka and Strohanivka microdistricts, Simferopol)
Charges	Part 1 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (organization of the activity of a terrorist organization); Part 1 Art. 30, Art. 278 of the CC RF (preparation for violent seizure of power)
Sentence	18 years of deprivation of liberty (first 5 years in a strict regime prison, the rest of the term in a strict regime colony). The sentence was passed by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don in March 2022, the Appellate Military Court left it in force on 28.03.2023.
Place of Detention	Simferopol, Crimea
Lawyer	Nazim Sheikhmambetov
Family Contact	Wife Zarema Umerova

Chronic Illnesses Prior	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system (chronic back pain), periodic pain in the heart, arterial hypertension (high blood pressure).
Current Symptoms	Exacerbation and intensification of pain in the back and spine, regular attacks of severe burning in the heart area, chronic high blood pressure, intense headaches, inability to normally chew food due to the destruction of teeth.
Suspected Diagnoses	Risk of a hypertensive crisis, ischemic heart disease, chronic vertebrogenic lumbalgia, chronic hypoxia, deep destruction of the dentition (only about 5 teeth remained on the upper and lower jaws).
Need for Medication	Requires constant hypotensive therapy, cardio drugs to relieve heart attacks, painkillers, urgent surgical dental care, and orthopedic treatment.
Receiving Medication	Access to basic blood pressure medications is provided by the family, but specialized medical care in penitentiary institutions is absent.
Hospitalization	Specialized examination or transfer to civilian hospitals was denied.
SHIZO	Subjected to disciplinary punishments immediately after transfer to the Chelyabinsk prison; was illegally locked in SHIZO for "falling asleep at the wrong time" (as a result of exhaustion from the transfer).
Torture/Violence	The prison diet (Verkhneural'sk) systematically included food with pork, which is a religious taboo for a Muslim. There is also actual torture by the climatic conditions of the Arctic, where due to a critical lack of oxygen and a harsh climate, migraines and blood pressure worsened. Non-provision of medical care.

Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Elderly age, regular heart attacks with burning (risk of myocardial infarction) against the background of constant arterial hypertension, destruction of the gastrointestinal tract.
Last Contact	2026
Source of Information	Wife's statements, lawyer's reports, publications of the human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," internal information
Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High international publicity (directly mentioned in the 2019 European Parliament Resolution on the release of Ukrainian political prisoners, recognized as a political prisoner by the HRC "Memorial")
Comments	Absent

Case 20: Serhii Lykhomanov

Field	Details
Case ID	20
Date of Birth	03.06.1973
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Ukrainian
Date of Detention	December 27, 2023
Charges	Part 3 Art. 222.1 of the CC RF (illegal trafficking in explosives); Art. 275 of the CC RF (treason); Part 1 Art. 30 and Part 2 Art. 205 of the CC RF (preparation for a terrorist act)
Sentence	May 13, 2024: 5 years in a strict regime colony and a fine of 50,000 rubles (judge Krylov P. V.). October 8, 2025: 15 years in a strict regime colony (first 5 years — in prison) and a fine of 50,000 rubles (judge Halkin D. O.). On February 17, 2026, the appeal left the sentence unchanged.
Place of Detention	Sevastopol, Crimea
Lawyer	None
Family Contact	Sister Tetiana Zelena (lives in Italy), wife remains in occupied Crimea

Chronic Illnesses Prior	Diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (proctosigmoiditis, diverticulitis of the sigmoid colon), diseases of the musculoskeletal system (hernia, osteochondrosis of the lumbosacral spine with hernias of the L3-S1 intervertebral discs, deforming spondyloarthrosis), a large kidney cyst.
Current Symptoms	Deterioration of the state of the stomach and intestines, constant abdominal pain, a painful neoplasm in the elbow area, constant pain from hernias and spondyloarthrosis, allergy to dampness in the basement, constant feeling of hunger.
Suspected Diagnoses	Exacerbation of chronic proctosigmoiditis and diverticulitis of the sigmoid colon, fibroma or other painful neoplasm in the elbow area, large cyst of the left kidney (requires additional examination), inflammation/disease of the prostate, scabies (was ill due to an epidemic in the cell).
Need for Medication	Medicines for the treatment of the intestines, prostate, antibiotics, painkillers, medicines for scabies, as well as a need for dietary food.
Receiving Medication	Medicines are passed through volunteers, but they arrive only on the second try and not in full. Proper medical care in the SIZO is not provided.
Hospitalization	Was not hospitalized. In the medical unit of the SIZO, only once did they pump out pus from the elbow and give an antibiotic injection without providing the test results.
SHIZO	Did not stay
Torture/Violence	Psychological pressure during detention and investigation, where they blackmailed with the safety of his wife and little daughter who remain in Crimea, to force a confession of guilt and refusal of an independent lawyer. Detention incommunicado during the first two months (without the right to calls, letters, and defense). In SIZO-1 of Rostov, he was in a damp basement room, where in a

	cell for 12 places 20 people were kept (they slept in turns), which caused an allergy.
Weight Loss	Lost a lot of weight in photos due to constant lack of food and inability to adhere to a diet.
Signs of Critical Condition	Constant pain from a neoplasm on the elbow, concealment of oncologist's test results, danger of intestinal perforation due to diverticulitis in the absence of dietary food and medicines, sharp deterioration of physical condition during long transfers.
Last Contact	May 20, 2026 (received a letter from Serhii where he reported on a planned transfer to Vladimir), disappeared in the process of transfer and has not contacted since, his condition and whereabouts remain unknown.
Source of Information	Reports of the Crimean Tatar Resource Center, testimonies of sister Tetiana Zelena, materials of Suspilne Krym, official data of the human rights center Memorial, internal information.
Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	Medium (the case is actively covered by Ukrainian media and human rights centers)
Comments	Absent

Case 21: Halyna Dovhopola

Field	Details
Case ID	21
Date of Birth	27.03.1955
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Ukrainian
Date of Detention	01.11.2019
Charges	Art. 275 of the Criminal Code of the RF (treason). All information about Dovhopola's case is classified.
Sentence	12 years of deprivation of liberty in a general regime colony and 1 year of restriction of freedom (the sentence was passed on 24.03.2021 by judge Ihor Kozhevnikov in the RF-controlled Sevastopol City Court).
Place of Detention	Sevastopol, Crimea
Lawyer	None
Family Contact	Daughter and grandson (left for the government-controlled territory of Ukraine in 2014 due to threats).

Chronic Illnesses Prior	Chronic diseases of the spine, hypertension.
Current Symptoms	Difficulties in moving (walks with a cane, bent over and sideways), consequences of frostbite of the toes (received during transfer).
Suspected Diagnoses	Coxarthrosis (severe joint disease), gastritis (appeared in imprisonment).
Need for Medication	Requires urgent surgical operation for joint replacement.
Receiving Medication	Does not receive proper medical care. In a letter, she notes that she will most likely not be able to get surgery by quota in the colony.
Hospitalization	Not provided
SHIZO	Did not stay
Torture/Violence	Physical violence during escorting. On the day of sentencing, guards roughly threw the woman into the car, shouted, and tried to break three middle fingers on her right hand (swelling, blueness, and purple bruises formed). Later she was fed once a day, as a result of which gastritis worsened. During the transfer to the Russian prison, she frostbit her toes.
Weight Loss	Significant loss, there is evidence of malnutrition and starvation in the colony.
Signs of Critical Condition	Elderly age (71 years), progressive coxarthrosis, which leads to disability without surgical intervention, as well as critically difficult tolerance of the harsh climate with frosts (lasting up to 6 months)

	in the Vladimir region. There is a high risk that the woman will not survive the cold and frosts of winter in imprisonment.
Last Contact	Letter in May 2026
Source of Information	Letters of Halyna Dovhopola herself, information from the head of the board of the "Crimean Human Rights Group," materials of publications, internal information.
Risk Level	Critical (threat to life)
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High (one of the first female defendants in "treason" cases, her letters were publicly read by singer Jamala, the case is communicated by famous former political prisoners Oleh Sentsov and Vladyslav Yesypenko).
Comments	In December 2025, Halyna sent a petition renouncing Russian citizenship. She noted that under no circumstances will she return to occupied Crimea, and does not expect early release due to the "heavy" article.

Field	Details
Case ID	22
Date of Birth	10.04.1976
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	06.03.2024
Charges	Part 2 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (participation in the activity of a terrorist organization), Art. 278 of the CC RF (preparation for violent seizure of power (case of the "third Dzhankoi group of Hizb ut-Tahrir")
Sentence	14 years of deprivation of liberty, of which the first 2 years in prison, the rest of the term in a strict regime correctional colony (sentence passed by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don on 21.05.2026, consideration of the appeal is expected)
Place of Detention	Dzhankoi district, Crimea
Lawyer	None
Family Contact	Wife Lenara Sheikhislaiaamova

Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	High blood sugar, kidney stones, back pain, hypertension, heart problems.
Suspected Diagnoses	Hepatitis C (acquired by the prisoner directly in the institution after arrest), diabetes mellitus, urolithiasis, cardiological pathology.
Need for Medication	Requires specific antiviral therapy (for hepatitis C), sugar-lowering, antihypertensive, cardiological, and painkilling drugs.
Receiving Medication	Does not receive from the institution (in the SIZO they provide neither medicines nor treatment, his family tries to pass him necessary medications).
Hospitalization	Not provided
SHIZO	Did not stay
Torture/Violence	Not recorded
Weight Loss	Lost a lot of weight during his time in custody.
Signs of Critical Condition	Presence of chronic viral hepatitis C, which is not being treated, combined with heart problems, hypertension, and high blood sugar levels.
Last Contact	The latest information from the wife is dated May 2026, non-public person

Source of Information	Wife, human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," internal information
Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	Medium (case of the "third Dzhankoi group")
Comments	Absent

Case 23: Emil Ziiadinov

Field	Details
Case ID	23
Date of Birth	19.06.1984
Citizenship	Ukraine

Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	07.07.2020
Charges	Part 1 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (organization of the activity of a terrorist organization), Art. 278 of the CC RF (preparation for violent seizure of power (case of "Hizb ut-Tahrir")
Sentence	17 years of deprivation of liberty, of which the first 4 years in prison, the rest of the term in a strict regime colony, additionally 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom after serving the sentence (sentence passed by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don on 19.04.2022, the appellate court left the decision unchanged on 07.11.2022)
Place of Detention	Oktiabske settlement, Crimea
Lawyer	Islam Veliliaev
Family Contact	Wife Elvie Ziiadinova
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	Acute dental problems (a tooth was pulled, a filling fell out on another tooth, because of which thin walls remained), signs of the presence of a hernia, urological, proctological problems, and vision deterioration.
Suspected Diagnoses	Hernia (requires surgical intervention), urological pathology, proctological disease, ophthalmological disorder.

Need for Medication	Requires dentist services, consultations, and treatment by highly specialized doctors: surgeon, urologist, proctologist, ophthalmologist.
Receiving Medication	Does not receive proper care (when removing a tooth, the colony doctor did not even have a thread and needle to sew up the wound; due to his stay in SHIZO, he is deprived of the opportunity to receive parcels from his family or buy products in the store).
Hospitalization	In April 2025, transferred to the hospital for surgery (in May 2025 returned back to the colony).
SHIZO	For more than a year (from the moment of transfer in September 2024 to December 2025 with a break for surgery in April), he was continuously held in the SHIZO of VK-5. In December 2025, transferred to the SUS barrack.
Torture/Violence	The man was placed in SHIZO mainly due to reading Namaz, since the time of morning, evening, and night prayers due to the geographical location of the colony coincided with the time of lights-out (from 22:00 to 02:00), when getting up is prohibited by the charter. The administration regarded the fulfillment of religious duty as a "violation of regulations." Upon arrival at the colony, guards forced him to shave off a beard of permissible length. Deprivation of visits, calls, and parcels for a year.
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Performing a surgical operation in prison conditions, lack of basic tools for the medic
Last Contact	January 2026, non-public person
Source of Information	Wife, human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," lawyer's statements and internal information

Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	Medium
Comments	Absent

Case 24: Vilen Temerianov

Field	Details
Case ID	24
Date of Birth	16.01.1985
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Crimean Tatar, Muslim
Date of Detention	11.08.2022

Charges	Part 2 Art. 205.5 of the CC RF (participation in the activity of a terrorist organization), Art. 278 of the CC RF (violent seizure of power (case of the "first Dzhankoi group of Hizb ut-Tahrir"))
Sentence	14 years of deprivation of liberty, of which the first 3 years in prison, the rest of the term in a strict regime colony (sentence passed by the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don on 26.11.2025, appeal expected)
Place of Detention	Dzhankoi district, Crimea
Lawyer	Emil Kurbedinov
Family Contact	Wife Elmaz Hazieva
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	Presence of a neoplasm on the shoulder, general deterioration of health
Suspected Diagnoses	Tumor or neoplasm of the soft tissues of the shoulder (exact nature and diagnosis not established, biochemical examination of the biopsy sample is not ready).
Need for Medication	Requires independent surgical examination, CT scan, and obtaining the results of the biochemical examination of the taken material.
Receiving Medication	Does not receive proper treatment. In May 2026, it became known that the man was taken to a medical facility where he underwent an operation to remove a lipoma. According to his wife, she learned about her husband's transfer to the hospital from relatives of one of his cellmates, and she completely did not know about the existence of the lipoma. To clarify her husband's

	whereabouts, the wife contacted the administration of SIZO-1 in Rostov-on-Don, however, they refused to provide any information there.
Hospitalization	During May - June 2026 he was in a medical facility of the prison department.
SHIZO	Did not stay
Torture/Violence	Illegal imprisonment and psychological pressure. Violation of the right to medical care.
Weight Loss	Critical weight loss not recorded
Signs of Critical Condition	Neoplasm of unknown etiology (threat of an oncological or infectious process) against the background of incomplete diagnosis and return to the SIZO.
Last Contact	June 2026
Source of Information	Wife, lawyer, human rights movement "Crimean Solidarity," internal information
Risk Level	High
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.
Sanction Potential	High

Publicity	High (professional civilian journalist of "Crimean Solidarity," has a press card of the publication "Grani.ru" since 2020)
Comments	Has a younger sister with a disability and an elderly mother as dependents.

Case 25: Volodymyr Yakymenko

Field	Details
Case ID	25
Date of Birth	04.08.1984
Citizenship	Ukraine
Ethnic/Religious Group	Ukrainian
Date of Detention	11.06.2017
Charges	Part 4, Part 3 Art. 229.1 of the CC RF (smuggling of narcotic drugs), Part 5 Art. 30, Art. 228.1 of the CC RF (attempted illegal sale of narcotic drugs on an especially large scale)
Sentence	15 years and 6 months of deprivation of liberty in a strict regime colony (appeal left unchanged)

Place of Detention	Administrative border with the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (checkpoint)
Lawyer	None
Family Contact	Wife Olena (Alona) Yakymenko
Chronic Illnesses Prior	Did not suffer from them
Current Symptoms	Acute pain in the stomach, pain in the kidneys, numbness of three fingers and a part of the arm near the wrist (consequence of deep cutting of veins), frequent headaches, dislocated collarbone, regular colds.
Suspected Diagnoses	Chronic gastritis or peptic ulcer disease of the stomach, chronic pyelonephritis (consequence of beatings on the kidneys and hypothermia), damage to a tendon, left nerve, right wrist, chronic dislocation of the collarbone, generalized caries
Need for Medication	Requires a full medical examination, gastroenterologist, urologist, neurologist, dentist, surgical examination of the arm. Stomach, antipyretic, painkilling, and anti-inflammatory drugs are necessary.
Receiving Medication	Does not receive proper medical care. Under pressure, the colony administration forced him to sign a waiver of examination. Medicines from relatives are not accepted. Medical unit staff refuse treatment.
Hospitalization	Absent (after a suicide attempt in protest, the wound was only bandaged, qualified help was not provided, other prisoners helped to disinfect the wound).
SHIZO	Regular and prolonged detention. In particular, he was kept in SHIZO in November 2025 and January 2026 (the term was

	extended by two weeks for fabricated violations). Most of the time he is in SUS.
Torture/Violence	Systemic physical and psychological torture by the colony administration in the form of beatings on the kidneys, being taken out naked into the frost during long checks, threats to leak intimate videos from searches to the internet. Forced to slave labor (sewing uniforms for the RF army for 12 rubles a month, weaving camouflage nets). Psychological pressure and insults on national grounds ("Bandera," "Azovets," "Nazi," "Khokhol," phrases of guards about "cutting off the ears of khokhols"). Forcing to change citizenship and RF passport.
Weight Loss	Significant (due to critically poor nutrition with "grey bread" made from feed wheat that is sometimes infected with fungus and stinks of herring).
Signs of Critical Condition	Chronic course of diseases without medical care in the 9th year of imprisonment, numbness of an extremity after a suicide attempt in protest, prolonged stay in SHIZO/SUS in unsatisfactory sanitary and temperature conditions (beds are not unfastened during the day, normal rest is impossible).
Last Contact	Mid-2026, however, communication is practically blocked, as phone calls are prohibited, letters do not arrive.
Source of Information	Wife, Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights Dmytro Lubinets, ex-ombudswoman Liudmyla Denisova, human rights organizations, internal information
Risk Level	Critical (threat to life)
Potential Responsible Persons	Officials and employees of power structures whose actions or inactions within their jurisdiction led to baseless imprisonment and deprivation of proper medical care. Detailed information is available in the sanctions appendix.

Sanction Potential	High
Publicity	High
Comments	Has two children (son is 20 years old, daughter is 18 years old), whom he has not seen since the moment of arrest. He also had a sister that has disability and mother as dependents.