

ПРАВООЗАЩИТНЫЙ ЦЕНТР "МЕМОРИАЛ"

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**List of Individuals Recognized as Political Prisoners by the Human Rights Centre
Memorial and Persecuted in connection with the Realization of their Right to Freedom of
Religion as of 25 May 2017**

We consider political prisoners to be individuals who are serving a prison sentence, as well as those held in custody or under house arrest as a form of pre-trial detention. The full criteria for considering persons to be political prisoners are [published on our website](#).

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

There are 66 individuals named in the list we publish today. Presently, it contains only the names of Muslims, a majority of whom have been accused of participating in the organization of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami.

This list is far from complete. It includes only those individuals and cases for which we have managed to collect and analyze sufficient information for a convincing conclusion to be drawn about the politically motivated and illegal nature of a criminal prosecution. At the present time the list does not contain the names of a large number of people who have been deprived of their liberty, and whose prosecution contains indications of illegality or political motivation, but for whose cases we have either not yet received the required information, or have not yet fully analyzed the information.

An year ago, the list of political prisoners of the Memorial Human Rights Centre contained 38 names of individuals who could be reckoned in this group. The surge in number of those imprisoned in connection with the realization of their right to freedom of religion is explained by a mass nature of repression against Muslims, independent of the official structures of the Clerical Boards of Muslims, closely connected with the State, and with by a particular attention

of the Memorial Human Rights Centre to such cases of persecution.

The necessity to provide a propagandist justification for the actuality of the terrorist threat and demonstrate results in the ‘fight against international terrorism’; the desire to suppress independent groups despite the illusiveness of their real threat to society (not exclusively religious groups) and corporate interests of law-enforcement bodies to improve their performance on paper should be named as the main reasons for repressions against this group. Some cases, for instance, those of the human rights campaigner Rustem Latypov and the activist Linar Vakhitov, can also be prompted by the desire to discontinue lawful activity of victims of persecution.

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

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

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and with disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on the basis of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and with disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the charges laid against him.

3. [**Akhtakhanov, Tagir Tapayevich**](#), was born on 1 March 1980. A resident of the village of Achkhai-Martan of the Achkhai-Martan district of Chechnya, he is single and completed secondary education. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with point "a" of Part Two of Article 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Article 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Article 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Akhtakhanov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

4. [**Asylov, Ruslan Denisovich**](#), was born on 6 June 1986. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was sentenced to 6 months in prison under Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code and to 6 years in prison under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Taking into account these crimes, a decision to sentence him to 6 years and 4 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony was delivered. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-

Islami has never been involved in any violent actions, Mr Asylov has been held in custody since 25 February 2015.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and with disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the charges laid against him.

5. [Bazarbayev, Marat Tukmurzayevich](#), was born on 9 April 1976. He is a member of the banned organization Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in any violent actions, Mr Bazarbayev was sentenced to 6 years in a strict-regime penal colony followed by 1 year of 'restricted freedom' and a fine of 150,000 roubles on charges of crimes under Part One of Art. 205.1 ('Incitement and other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Art. 278') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or, forcible change of the constitutional order'), and Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation). He has been held in custody since 31 July 2012.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and with disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

7. [Balakadashev, Nurmagomed Ibragimovich](#), was born on 8 July 1983. Legally, a resident of the village of Kaladzhukh of the Dokuzpar district of the Republic of Dagestan,

actually he lived in the city of Moscow. He is married with a child and completed secondary education. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a shipping agent. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with point “a” of Part Two of Article 205 (‘Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group’), Part Three of Article 222 (‘Storage of arms by an organized group’), Part Three of Article 223 (‘Manufacturing of arms by an organized group’) of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Balakadashev has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

8. [**Cheprasov, Sergei Sergeevich**](#), was born on 10 June 1990. Legally, a resident of the village of Sukhaya Olshanka of the Chernyanka district of the Belgorod region. He is single and completed professionalized secondary education. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Article 30 in conjunction with point “a” of Part Two of Article 205 (‘Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group’), Part Three of Article 222 (‘Storage of arms by an organized group’), Part Three of Article 223 (‘Manufacturing of arms by an organized group’) of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Cheprasov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

10. [**Faizrakhmanov, Danis Mirratovich**](#), was born on 4 September 1988. A

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

11. [Faizullin, Aidar Rifovich](#), was born on 24 November 1985. A resident of the town of Dyurtyuli in the Republic of Bashkortostan, Mr Faizullin holds a higher education degree. He is single. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir, an organization banned in Russia, he was sentenced to 4 months of imprisonment under Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization) and to 5 years of imprisonment under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent actions, Mr Faizullin has been held in custody since 25 February 2014.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was based on an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and with

disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was based on an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and with disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was based on an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and with disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the charges laid against him.

15. [Gabdullin, Rustam Alfridovich](#), was born on 19 April 1992. A resident of the town of Dyurtyuli, Mr Gabdullin holds a diploma of completed secondary education. He is married with a child. In 2011, he was charged under Part One of Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code and was given a 1-year suspended sentence with a period of 2 years of probation (the punishment was consequently reduced to a ten-month suspended sentence). As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, Mr Gabdullin was sentenced to 4 months in prison under Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code and to 5 years in prison under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the

activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Taking into account these crimes, a decision to sentence him to 5 years and 2 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony was delivered. With the two verdicts combined, the sentence amounts to 5 years and 6 months in prison. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Gabdullin has been held in custody since 25 February 2014.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

16. **Galimkhanov, Rustam Rafitovich**, was born 30 September 1991. A resident of the town of Dyurtyuli, he holds a higher education degree. He is married. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir, an organization banned in Russia, Mr Galimkhanov was sentenced to 4 months in prison under Part Two of Art. 282 of the Russian Criminal Code ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation') and to 5 years in prison under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Taking into account these crimes, a decision to sentence him to 5 years and 2 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony was delivered. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Galimkhanov has been held in custody since 25 February 2014.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

held in custody since 31 July 2012.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

19. [Garifyanov, Aidar Ralifovich](#), was born in 1976. He is a resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, Mr Garifyanov was charged under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order') of the Russian Criminal Code, and Part 1 of Art. 282.2 ('Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation') and sentenced to 6 years in a strict-regime penal colony. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Garifyanov has been held in custody since 26 August 2013.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted in connection with an alleged offence that did not in fact take place, with violation of his right to fair trial and the disproportionate use of pre-trial detention.

20. [Gataullin, Rishat Razitovich](#), was born on 14 April 1972. He is a resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist by Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code as a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia. Even though

according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Gataullin has been placed under house arrest, and has been deprived of liberty since 4 February 2015.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

22. [Idelbayev, Rinat Vadimovich](#), was born on 27 December 1980. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, Mr Idelbayev was charged under Part One of Art. 205.1 ('Incitement and other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Art. 278 of the Russian Criminal Code') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part One of Art. 30, ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'), and Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation) and sentenced to 6 years in a strict-regime penal colony followed by 1 year of 'restricted freedom' and a fine of 150,000 roubles. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Idelbayev has been in custody since 31 July 2012.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid

against him.

23. [**Inamov, Azizbek Khalikovich**](#), was born on 9 April 1977. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part One of Art. 282.2 ('Organization of the activities of an extremist organization') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'), Part One of Art. 205.1 ('Incitement of other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Art. 278 of the Russian Criminal Code') and sentenced to 11 years in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 200,000 roubles. Even though according the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Inamov has been held in custody since 7 November 2012.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

25. [**Kayumov, Azamat Rinatovich**](#), was born on 30 September 1982. A resident in the Republic of Bashkortostan, he worked as a washing machine repair technician. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian

law’) of the Russian Criminal Code and part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 (‘Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order’). Even though according the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Kayumov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

27. [Khamadeyev, Alexei Alfrtovich](#), was born in 1982. He is a resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part One Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 (‘Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order’) of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 282.2 (‘Organisation of the activities of an extremist organisation’) and sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony. Even though according the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Khamadeyev has been in custody since 26 August 2013.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

30. [**Kornev, Alexander Valeryevich**](#), was born on 22 September 1987. He is a staff member at the Institute for the Development of Education of the Republic of Bashkortostan. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of activities aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the

constitutional order’). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Kornev has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

33. [**Kutluyarov, Gazim Gafarovich**](#), was born on 1 August 1959. A resident of the

town of Dyurtyuli in the Republic of Bashkortostan, he holds a higher education degree. He is single. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir, an organization banned in Russia, Mr Kutluyarov was sentenced to 6 months in prison under Part Two of Art. 282 of the Russian Criminal Code ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation') and to 6 years in prison under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'). Taking into account these crimes, a decision to sentence him to 6 years and 4 months of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony was delivered. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Kutluyarov has been held in custody since 25 February 2014.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

35. [Magomedov, Khiramagomed Gadzhievich](#), was born on 31 January 1985 and lived in the city of Makhachkala. He holds an incomplete higher education degree in economics. He is one of the leaders of the NGO "Soyuz spravedlivykh" ('The Union of the Just'). As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation'), Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law'), Part One of Art. 205.1 ('Incitement and other involvement of individuals in committing a

crime envisaged under Art. 205, 206, 208, 211, 277, 278, 279 и 360 of the Russian Criminal Code'), Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible change of the constitutional order'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation, or bearing of firearms, its basic parts, ammunition, explosives, and explosive devices').). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Magomedov has been held in custody since 25 February 2016.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

36. [Magomedov, Magomednabi](#), was born on 3 October 1972. At the time of his arrest, he resided in the village of Kirovaul of the Kizilyurt district of the Republic of Dagestan and was the imam of the mosque 'Vostochnaya' in the town of Khasavyurt. He is married with seven children. Mr Magomedov was charged under Part One of Art. 205.2 ('Public appeals to engage in terrorist activities or public justification of terrorism') and with Part One of Art. 282 ('Incitement of hatred, or denigration of human dignity') and sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony. He has been placed in custody on 8 April 2016.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid

against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

39. [Maslakov, Artur Konstantinovich](#), was born on 2 July 1983. A resident of Moscow, he is single and has an incomplete secondary education. Prior to his arrest, he was unemployed. He was sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point "a" of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Maslakov has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on

charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

41. [Mustafayev, Farid Ramazanovich](#), was born on 8 July 1987. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he worked in the transportation business. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 ('Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'). Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Mustafayev has been in custody since 4 February 2015.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

43. [Nasimova, Matlyuba Islomovna](#), was born on 30 July 1960. A resident of the city of Samarqand of the Republic of Uzbekistan and an Uzbek national, she holds an incomplete higher education degree from the Samarqand University. She is married with 8 children, two of them being underage. Since 2010, she has lived in Moscow, worked as a housemaid and leased a place in a flat that she rented. She was sentenced to 11 years of

imprisonment in a general-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point “a” of Part Two of Art. 205 (‘Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group’), Part Three of Art. 222 (‘Storage of arms by an organized group’), Part Three of Art. 223 (‘Manufacturing of arms by an organized group’), Part One of Art. 222 (‘Storage of arms’) of the Russian Criminal Code. Mrs. Nasimova has been held in custody since 27 November 2013.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

44. [Nasyrov, Vadim Gayfullayevich](#), was born on 17 February 1981. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part One of Art. 205.1 (‘Incitement and other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Art. 278 of the Russian Criminal Code’) of the Russian Criminal Code and Part One of Art. 30 (‘Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order’), and Part Two of Art. 282.2 (‘Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation) and sentenced to 6 years in a strict-regime penal colony followed by 1 year of ‘restricted freedom’ and a fine of 150,000 roubles. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Nasyrov has been in custody since 31 July 2012.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to

fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

46. [Primov, Yury Vladimirovich](#), was born on 31 July 1976. At the time of his arrest, he resided in Sebastopol in Crimea. He holds a degree in drama and cinema acting of the Kiev Theatre Institute. At the time of his arrest, he was officially unemployed and worked as a construction worker. He is divorced. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 (‘Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law’) of the Russian Criminal Code for his alleged membership of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, and sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment. Mr Primov did not admit his guilt and refused to testify in accordance with Art 51 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Primov has been placed in custody on 23 January 2015.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

48. [Rakhmonkhodjavev, Zikrullokhon Faizullokhodjaevich](#), was born on 2 October 1975. A resident and citizen of Tajikistan, he is a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organisation banned in Russia. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 282.2 (‘Participation in the activities of an extremist organization’) of the Russian Criminal Code, Part One of Art. 30, in conjunction with Art. 278 (‘Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power or forcible

change of the constitutional order’), Part One of Art. 222 (‘Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation, or bearing of firearms, its basic parts, ammunition, explosives, and explosive devices’) and sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony and a fine of 50,000 roubles. Mr Rakhmonkhodjayev has been held in custody since 7 November 2012.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

49. [Saifullayev, Ferat Refatovich](#), was born on 21 July 1983. At the time of his arrest, he resided in the city of Sebastopol in Crimea. He holds a degree in management of the Simferopol branch of the Kiev University of Economics. He is married with two daughters and a son. He is officially unemployed. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 of the Russian Criminal Code (‘Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law’) for his alleged membership of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, and sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment. Mr Saifullayev did not admit his guilt and refused to testify in accordance with Art 51 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Saifullayev has been held in custody since 2 April 2015.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Salakhov has been placed in custody on 25 February 2014.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted on the basis of an alleged offence that did not in fact take place, with violation of the right to a fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid

against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

55. [Shavkhalov, Adam Akhmedovich](#), was born on 3 April 1981. A resident of the village of Zyazikov-Yurt of the Maglobek district of Ingushetia, he completed secondary education and is single. At the time of his arrest, he was unemployed. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point “a” of Part Two of Art. 205 (‘Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group’), Part Three of Art. 222 (‘Storage of arms by an organized group’), Part Three

of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Shavkalov has been held in custody since 8 December 2013.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

57. [Suleimanov, Aslan Beslanovich](#), was born on 11 June 1990. Legally a resident of the city of Grozny, he completed secondary education and is single. At the time of his arrest, he was officially unemployed and worked part-time at markets of Moscow. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point "a" of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Suleimanov has been held in custody since 8 December 2013.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

58. [Tagirov, Irek Rishatovich](#), was born on 5 April 1989. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he worked as a sales manager. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al Islami, an

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

59. [**Tekilov, Anzor Mauletovich**](#), was born on 21 September 1988. Legally a resident of the city of Grozny, he completed secondary education and is single. At the time of his arrest, he was officially unemployed. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point "a" of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Tekilov has been held in custody since 8 December 2013.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

60. [**Tekilov, Artur Mauletovich**](#), was born on 9 March 1990. Legally a resident of the city of Grozny, he completed secondary education and is single. At the time of his arrest, he was officially unemployed. He was sentenced to 11 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point "a" of Part Two of Art. 205 ('Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms by an organized group'), Part Three of Art. 223 ('Manufacturing of arms by an organized group'), Part One of Art. 222 ('Storage of arms') of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Tekilov has been held in custody since 8 December 2013.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

61. [**Tekilov, Imran Mauletovich**](#), was born on 10 November 1991. Legally a resident

of the city of Grozny, he completed secondary education and is single. At the time of his arrest, he was officially unemployed. He was sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in a strict-regime penal colony under Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with point “a” of Part Two of Art. 205 (‘Preparation of a terrorist act to be committed by an organized group’), Part Three of Art. 222 (‘Storage of arms by an organized group’), Part Three of Art. 223 (‘Manufacturing of arms by an organized group’), Part One of Art. 222 (‘Storage of arms’) of the Russian Criminal Code. Mr. Tekilov has been held in custody since 8 December 2013.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution was conducted on charges of an alleged crime that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial.

62. [Vaitov, Rustem Mamutovich](#), was born on 27 July 1986. At the time of his arrest, resided in the city of Sebastopol in Crimea. He is married in religious, officially unregistered marriage with a daughter who was born after his arrest. He holds a degree in industrial and civil construction of the National Academy of Environmental and Resort Construction. At the time of his arrest, he was officially unemployed and worked as a construction worker. He was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 (‘Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law’) of the Russian Criminal Code for his alleged membership of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, and sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment. Mr Vaitov did not admit his guilt and refused to testify in accordance with Art 51 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Vaitov has been held in custody since 23 January 2015.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

63. [Vakhitov, Linar Munirovich](#), was born on 25 April 1983. A resident of the Republic of Bashkortostan, he acted as the director of the ‘StroiAlyans’ company and the head of the human rights movement ‘For the Muslims’ Rights’. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, he was charged under Part Two of Art. 205.5 (‘Participation in the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law’) of the Russian Criminal Code and part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 (‘Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order’). Even though

according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Vakhitov has been held in custody since 4 February 2015.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

64. [Valiyev, Rusht Rashitovich](#), was born on 8 April 1982. As a member of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, Mr Valiyev was charged under Part One of Art. 205.1 ('Incitement and other involvement of individuals in committing a crime envisaged under Art.27') of the Russian Criminal Code, Part One of Art. 30 in conjunction with Art. 278 ('Preparation of actions aimed at a violent seizure of power, or forcible change of the constitutional order'), and Part Two of Art. 282.2 ('Participation in the activities of an extremist organisation) and sentenced to 6 years in a strict-regime penal colony followed by 1 year of 'restricted freedom' and a fine of 150,000 roubles. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami has never been involved in violent actions, Mr Valiyev has been held in custody since 31 July 2012.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

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

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.

66. [Zeitullayev, Ruslan Borisovich](#), was born on 15 June 1985. At the time of his arrest, he resided in the city of Sebastopol in Crimea. He is married with three daughters. He has incomplete secondary education. At the time of his arrest, he was officially unemployed and worked as a construction worker. He was charged under Part One of Art. 205.5 ('Organisation of the activities of an organization designated as terrorist under Russian law') of the Russian Criminal Code for his alleged membership of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, an organization banned in Russia, and sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment. Mr Zeitullayev did not admit his guilt and refused to testify in accordance with Art 51 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Even though according to the prosecution, Hizb ut-Tahrir has never been involved in any violent action, Mr Zeitullayev has been held in custody since 23 January 2015.

Recognized as a political prisoner on the grounds that his prosecution is being conducted with respect to an alleged offence that had not in fact taken place, with violation of the right to fair trial and disproportionate use of pre-trial detention, given the nature of the charges laid against him.