

Activist

Tofik Abdulhaziiev was born on 19 June 1981.

Crimean Tatar, married, has four children.

During the raid he was arrested, his entire house was searched and his family and children were intimidated. One of his sons was taken to a trailer and interrogated with the

Russians accusing his father of reading banned literature and promising to return for him «when his time comes». Tofik was imprisoned for 12 years according to Article 205.5, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Participation in the activities of an organisation recognised as terrorist under the legislation of the Russian Federation") and Article 30 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Preparation of a crime and attempted crime") and Article 278 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Violent seizure of power or violent retention of power"). He is being illegally held in a prison of the Federal Penitentiary Service in the city of Verkhneuralsk, Chelyabinsk Region, Russian Federation. However, Tofik is currently in critical condition in prison tuberculosis hospital № 3 in Chelyabinsk. Now his health has deteriorated significantly, he has begun to lose consciousness due to severe pain and general exhaustion. Abdulgaziev has been diagnosed with eight diseases: tuberculosis, bilateral pneumonia, small left-sided hydrothorax (fluid in the lungs), anaemia, connective tissue dysplasia syndrome with mitral valve damage (heart disease), chronic heart failure, gastritis, and nephrolithiasis (kidney stones). Russian doctors also confirmed that he had damage to his lymphatic system (inflammation of the intrathoracic lymph nodes with subsequent decay). Some of these illnesses are on the list of those that prevent detention in accordance with Russian law. On 1 December, the Crimean Tatar was taken under escort and in handcuffs to the city hospital for an MRI scan, which showed that there was a growth in his head. Later a panel of Russian doctors concluded that the tumour was malignant.

"Tofik constantly tries to stay close to the bed in case of sudden loss of consciousness. I appeal to everyone to pay attention to the situation with my husband. I demand that my husband be released", said Tofik Abdulgaziev's wife.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/10rokivspytyvu-tofik-abdulhaziiev/>



Citizen journalist

Iryna Danylovych is a Ukrainian citizen journalist, human rights activist, and one of many Ukrainian citizens illegally imprisoned by Russia for their civic activism and principled stance. Iryna Danylovych was born in 1979 in Belarus and her family later moved to Crimea. She is a nurse by profession and worked at a rehabilitation centre in Koktebel. After the occupation of Crimea in 2014 she began to actively participate in the public life of the peninsula.

Her work combined healthcare with journalism and human rights advocacy. Iryna publicly highlighted violations of the rights of medical workers, in particular the non-payment of salaries to those who treated patients during the COVID-19 pandemic. She headed the independent media project Crimean Medicine Without a Mask and collaborated with the human rights initiative Crimean Process, documenting politically motivated cases in Crimea. On 29 April 2022, Iryna Danylovykh was abducted by Russian FSB officers. For eight days, she was held in isolation and without legal status in a basement, where she was subjected to psychological pressure, polygraph interrogations and humiliating treatment. She was later charged with “possession of explosives” — a fabricated charge — and sentenced to seven years in prison. She is currently being held in Colony № 7 in Zelenokumsk, Stavropol Region, Russian Federation. Her conditions of detention are inhumane: unsanitary conditions, psychological pressure, denial of medical care, restrictions on correspondence and telephone calls. Her health has seriously deteriorated — she has lost hearing in one ear, suffers from constant pain and probably has an inner ear infection. Despite this, she has not received proper medical care. Human rights activists say, she is being denied access to necessary medication and medical care in the colony is virtually non-existent. To draw attention to her situation, Danilovich went on a dry hunger strike. She temporarily suspended her protest after the administration of the detention centre promised to provide her with a medical examination. As her father said (Iryna Danilovich's father Bronislav Danilovich was an active defender of his daughter a Ukrainian journalist and human rights activist who was illegally imprisoned in occupied Crimea, and died on 1 August 2024), she was in terrible condition, suffering from severe headaches and earaches, and could barely stand on her feet. During her imprisonment, Iryna lost hearing in one ear, developed coordination problems and believes she suffered at least one minor stroke. Iryna Danylovykh was convicted according to Article 222.1, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Illegal acquisition, transfer, storage, transportation, shipment or carrying of explosives or explosive devices") to 6 years and 11 months of imprisonment. She is currently being held in Colony №7 in Zelenokumsk, Stavropol Region, Russian Federation.

“The world has already shown what it can do to bring Ukrainian children back. But this is not the time to stop there. It is time to show what it can do to bring back Ukrainian women and elderly people who are being taken to Russian prisons”, said Iryna Danylovykh in early January 2026.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/zayava-predstavnytstva-shhodo-nelyudskyh-umov-protypravnogo-utrymannya-v-okupovanomu-krymu-gromadyanskoyi-zhurnalistky-iryny-danylovykh/>



Retired lady

Halyna Dovhopola was born on 27 March 1955. She is a resident of Crimea and a Ukrainian citizen. She publicly expressed her condemnation of the

occupation of Crimea and maintained contact with Ukrainian volunteer organisations. She has chronic illnesses, which are worsening due to poor conditions in the pre-trial detention centre and are being ignored by law enforcement agencies and medical staff. Galina developed gastritis, lost a lot of weight and suffered frostbite on her toes during transport. She was imprisoned according to Article 275 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("High Treason") for a term of 12 years in a general regime colony, with one year of restricted freedom. Due to Galina's age and health problems a 12-year prison term could be fatal for her. She is being held in Penal Colony № 1, Golovino village, Vladimir Region, Russian Federation. The woman's health is critical: she has difficulty walking even with a cane and needs urgent examination by a neurologist and dentist. As a result of a conflict with a supporter of the occupation regime in the colony the 70-year-old political prisoner had a tooth knocked out, instead of professional treatment, she was fitted with a dubious metal structure. The woman's pension payments are being illegally deducted to cover her expenses in the colony (food, old clothes, utilities). Galina demonstrates exceptional willpower by drawing and knitting items for babies who are in prison with their mothers.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/politbranka-kremlia-halyna-dovhopola-napysala-novyy-lyst-iz-rosiyskoi-v-iaznytsi/>



Activist

Volodymyr Ananiev was born on 10 August 1949.

He is married. Volodymyr was born in Ivano-Frankivsk Region, but when he was three years old his family moved to Kerch. He spent his childhood there until he moved to the capital after school. He was a public figure in Crimea,

engaged in legal and journalistic activities and actively participated in land reform, defending the rights of landowners. He always supported the members of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine. The 75-year-old man is the oldest of all political prisoners in Crimea. On 1 February 2024, Volodymyr Ananyev was detained in Simferopol. He was accused of allegedly wanting to carry out a terrorist attack against someone from the peninsula's leadership. A court in Crimea remanded the man in custody until 5 February 2024. Volodymyr is imprisoned according to Article 222.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation, shipment or carrying of explosives or explosive devices"). While waiting for his sentence, Vladimir was in a psychiatric hospital for examination. In May 2024, he was returned to Simferopol Pre-Trial Detention Centre № 2 and in November 2024, his term of detention was extended by two months and another charge was added according to Article 205.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Aiding and abetting in the preparation of a terrorist act"). On 17 February 2025, the Southern District Military Court of Rostov-on-Don decided to

leave the preventive measure in the form of detention unchanged (until 5 August 2025). Vladimir is currently being held in Pre-Trial Detention Centre No. 5 in Rostov-on-Don Region, Russian Federation.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/nezakonno-zatrymanoho-krymskoho-hromadskoho-aktyvista-volodymyra-ananieva-budut-sudyty-u-rostovi-na-donu/>



Journalist

Amet Suleimanov was born on 25 October 1984.

After graduating from school the Crimean Tatar entered a madrasah (religious lyceum) in Simferopol. Due to his academic success, Amet was offered to continue his studies in Turkey, but he was forced to refuse due to his health

condition. He trained as a carpenter and worked in that profession. He is married and has four children, his youngest child was born three weeks after the search. After the start of the Russian occupation of Crimea, he became a citizen journalist for the human rights movement Crimean Solidarity. In 2020, he was arrested. Amet has a number of health problems, namely arterial insufficiency and mitral insufficiency, but his "disability" status was revoked by the Russian authorities. The man was unwell in the courtroom and imprisonment in a pre-trial detention centre could be fatal for him. Since his imprisonment, his health has only deteriorated. During a meeting with his wife in the summer of 2025, he said that he had constantly high blood pressure, problems with his teeth and periodically for unknown reasons a rash appeared on his body. The political prisoner needs heart surgery, but there is no news about the possibility of it being conducted. He was imprisoned according to Article 205.5, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Participation in the activities of an organisation recognised as terrorist under Russian law") for a term of 12 years. He is being held in Prison №2, "Vladimir Central" in the city of Vladimir, Russian Federation.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/amet-suleymanov-vdruhe-perenis-hipertonii-chnyy-kryz-u-rosiyskiy-v-iaznytsi/>



Activist

Oleh Prykhodko was born on 21 January 1958 and lived in the village of Orikhove, Autonomous Republic of Crimea. He worked as a driver, then obtained a qualification as a welder and manufactured metal gates and grilles. He also mastered woodworking and made gazebos and swings.

Oleh participated in Euromaidan and after the occupation of the peninsula in 2014, raised the Ukrainian flag in the courtyard of his own house. He was an activist and was detained on 10 October 2019. His daughter says he was tortured. His

family has received almost no information because he is not allowed to call his relatives. Of the dozen letters he wrote to them, only two have been delivered. He is being psychologically pressured and his relatives are being intimidated to get him to agree to the prison guards' terms. Of the dozen letters he wrote to them, only two have been delivered. He is being psychologically pressured and his relatives are being intimidated to get him to agree to the prison guards' terms. He is not receiving medical care despite his age and health problems and he only receives medication from his relatives. Oleh is imprisoned according to Article 223.1, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Illegal manufacture of explosives, as well as illegal manufacture, processing or repair of explosive devices") and Article 30, Part 3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Attempted crime (intentional actions (inaction) of a person directly aimed at committing a crime, if the crime was not completed due to circumstances beyond the control of that person)") and Article 222.1, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Illegal acquisition, transfer, storage, transportation, shipment or carrying of explosives or explosive devices") to 9.5 years imprisonment. He was held in Prison № 2, Vladimir Central Prison, Vladimir Region, Russian Federation, and on 18 August 2023, it became known that Oleh was being held in Penal Colony № 2, Dvubratsky Settlement, Krasnodar Region, Russian Federation.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/the-russian-federation-continues-to-persecute-ukrainian-citizens-on-the-territory-of-the-temporarily-occupied-crimean-peninsula/>



Activist

Aziz Akhtemov was born on 14 May 1996. He is a Crimean Tatar who lived in the village of Pervomaiske, Simferopol District, Autonomous Republic of Crimea. He has a brother, Asan Akhtemov, who is also a political prisoner. In 2015, he moved to Kyiv and got a job at the

Musafir cafe, joined the Q-hub public organisation, and participated in various events and projects for the preservation and development of Crimean Tatar culture. In 2016, he returned to Crimea, where he got married and opened a car service station. He and his wife Adile had a daughter, Asie. Aziz is described as a very kind and sensitive person, always ready to help. In 2021, he was detained by officers of the Federal Security Service and taken to an unknown location. Aziz was imprisoned according to Article 281, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Sabotage committed by a group of persons or resulting in significant property damage or other serious consequences") with a term of 13 years imprisonment and restriction of freedom of movement for one year. The administration of Simferopol SIZO-2 subjected the Akhtemov brothers to mental and physical torture. Aziz is currently being held in Penal Colony № 10 in Rubtsovsk, Altai Region, Russian Federation.

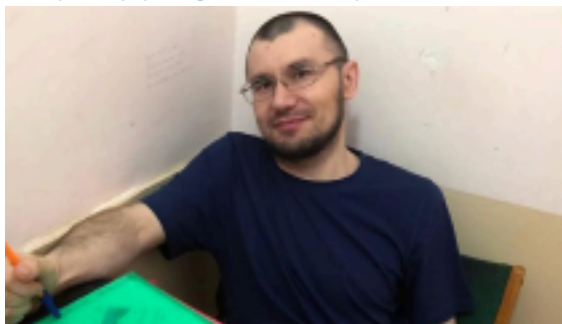
<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/sohodni-14-travnia-den-narodzhennia-krymskotatarskoho-aktyvista-aziza-akhtemova/>



Asan Akhtemov was born on 5 December 1989. He lived in the village of Levadki, Simferopol District, Autonomous Republic of Crimea. He is the brother of activist and political prisoner Akhtemov Aziz. He is a Crimean Tatar, married, and has a son and daughter. He worked as a journalist and assistant editor of the Crimean Tatar newspaper "Avdet", was passionate about creating leather goods in the national style and repeatedly held various events to preserve Crimean Tatar culture. He was detained and subjected to psychological and physical pressure by

Federal Security Service officers, he was beaten, taken to the forest and threatened with execution, then tortured with electric shocks in the presence of a lawyer appointed by the Russian Federation in order to obtain the desired confession. Asan was imprisoned according to Article 281, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Sabotage committed by a group of persons or resulting in significant property damage or other serious consequences") for a term of 15 years. Asan was held in Prison № 2, Vladimir Central Prison, Vladimir Region, Russian Federation, and was recently transferred to Penal Colony № 5, Koryazhma, Arkhangelsk Region, Russian Federation.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/den-narodzhennia-asana-akhtemova/>



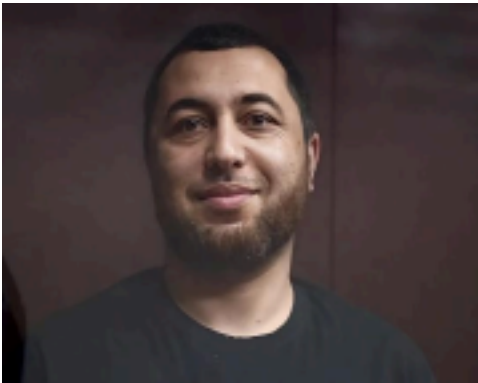
Human rights advocate

Emir-Usein Kuku was born on 26 June 1976. He is a Crimean Tatar and graduated from Kherson State Technical University with a degree in Management. He also graduated from Kharkiv Financial and Economic Institute.

Emir-Usein was actively involved in public life and in 2002 became deputy head of the religious Muslim community of the village of Korteiza, Eren Evliya. He is married and has two children. He became a member of the Crimean Human Rights Movement and the Crimean Human Rights Contact Group. He was fascinated by the history of Crimea, collected antiques related to Crimean Tatar history, coins, and pre-war photographs, and was involved in preserving the cultural and historical heritage of his people. Emir-Usein was arrested after a search in 2016 without any evidence of his guilt. He is imprisoned according to Article 30, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Preparation of a crime and attempted crime"), Article 205. 5, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Participation in the activities of an organisation recognised as terrorist under the legislation of the Russian Federation") and Article

278 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Violent seizure of power or violent retention of power") to a term of 12 years. While in prison, he had surgery on his intestines, but they did not tell him which part. In addition, he cannot stand, so when he calls his relatives, he does so while sitting on his haunches. As of September 2025, the political prisoner has a growth in his knee pit, problems with his eyesight, heart and kidneys, but he is not receiving adequate medical care. Emir-Usein is currently in Penal Colony № 16, Salavat, Republic of Bashkortostan, Russian Federation.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/10rokivspotyvu-kuku-emir-usein/>



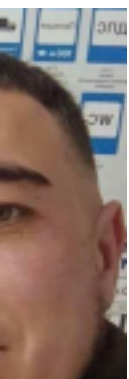
Writer, journalist

Osman Arifmemetov was born on 28 August 1985. He is a Crimean Tatar, married and has two children.

Osman is a citizen journalist and activist with Crimean Solidarity. He has a degree in mathematics and has worked as a programmer and maths tutor, teaching programming to children. He planned to create a project called Crimean Childhood to educate the children of Crimean political prisoners.

He actively covered searches and trials and helped deliver parcels to the pre-trial detention centre. Russian law enforcement agencies often detained him for his civic activism and for criticising law enforcement officers during their illegal detentions of Crimean Tatars. He constantly broadcast live and took photos documenting the detention process. During their detention, Osman and his fellow countrymen were kept in an unheated bus (this happened in February) for almost 24 hours without food or water. Osman was imprisoned according to Article 205. 5 part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Participation in the activities of an organisation recognised as terrorist under the legislation of the Russian Federation"), Article 30 part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Preparation of a crime and attempted crime") and Article 278 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Violent seizure of power or violent retention of power") with a term of 14 years. He was imprisoned in Minusinsk, Krasnoyarsk Region, Russian Federation. He is currently imprisoned in Novotroitsk, Orenburg Region, Russian Federation, penal colony № 5.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/10rokivspotyvu-osman-arifmemetov/>



Emir Kurtnezirov was born on 22 May 1994. He lived in Crimea and was an agronomist by profession. He is the son of Remzi Kurtnezorov. On 5 February 2025, Emir was detained. His sister said that during a search, someone had "planted" some literature in his possession. On the

same day, he was placed in police custody on charges of participating in the activities of a terrorist organisation, namely the Islamic party "Hizb ut-Tahrir". Emir was imprisoned according to Article 205.5, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Participation in the activities of an organisation recognised as terrorist under the legislation of the Russian Federation"). He was held in a pre-trial detention centre in Simferopol.

Currently, he has been illegally transferred to Pre-trial Detention Centre № 1 in Rostov-on-Don Region, Russian Federation.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/operativna-informatsiia-shchodo-sytuatsii-na-ty-mchasovo-okupovaniy-terytorii-avtonomnoi-respubliky-krym-ta-mista-sevastopolia-stanom-na-7-kvitnia/>



Azamat Eiupov was born on 12 February 1963. A Crimean Tatar, he took part in protests in Moscow's Red Square in 1987-1989, returning to Crimea in 1988. He is married and has four daughters, one of whom has a Group I disability, and three grandchildren. Azamat is the only breadwinner in the family, worked part-time in construction and also took care of his daughter

with a disability. He was actively involved in public activities and never refused to help. In 2019, he stood on Red Square with a poster reading "Our children are not terrorists. STOP repression against Crimean Tatars", participated in pickets in support of political prisoners and attended trials of Crimean Tatars. He was detained during another search of Crimean Tatars. Azamat was imprisoned in according to Article 205.5, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Organisation of the activities of an organisation recognised as terrorist under the legislation of the Russian Federation") and Article 278 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Violent seizure of power or violent retention of power") with a term of 17 years imprisonment. During his imprisonment in a Russian colony he has already suffered four strokes and had hypertensive crises. He is being held in a prison of the Federal Penitentiary Service in Verkhneuralsk, Chelyabinsk Region, Russian Federation.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/10rokivsprotivvu-azamat-eiupov/>



Activist

Server Mustafaiev was born on 5 May 1986. He is a Crimean Tatar, married, and has four children. Server is a co-founder of the Crimean

Solidarity association. He has publicly spoken out in defence of victims of political persecution and highlighted human rights violations in Crimea. He graduated from the

Bakhchisaray Construction Technical School. He worked as a salesman, then as a manager at the Euro Network communications salon. In May 2018, Russian security forces arrested him during a search of his home on trumped-up charges. Server is imprisoned according to Article 205.5, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Participation in the activities of an organisation recognised as terrorist under Russian law") with a term of 14 years imprisonment in a strict regime colony. Server Mustafayev complains of pain in his lumbar spine, as well as psoriasis, which developed while he was being held in a Russian penal colony. He is currently being held in Penal Colony № 1 in Tambov Region, Russian Federation.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/the-face-of-the-resistance-server-mustafayev-journalist-coordinator-of-the-crimean-solidarity-initiative/>



Journalist

Amet Suleimanov was born on 25 October 1984. After graduating from school, the Crimean Tatar enrolled in a madrasah (religious lyceum) in Simferopol. Due to his academic success, Amet was offered the opportunity to continue his

studies in Turkey, but he was forced to decline due to health reasons. He trained as a carpenter and worked in that profession. He is married with four children; his youngest child was born three weeks after the search. Amet has a number of health problems, including arterial insufficiency and mitral insufficiency, but his disability status was removed by the Russian authorities. The man was already feeling bad in the courtroom and imprisonment in a pre-trial detention centre could be fatal for him. Since his imprisonment, his health has only deteriorated. He is imprisoned according to Article 205.5, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Participation in the activities of an organisation recognised as terrorist under Russian law") for a term of 12 years. In prison, he suffers from high blood pressure and shortness of breath. In addition, he has been diagnosed with retinal angiopathy, which can lead to blindness. The Crimean Ministry of Health has also removed him from the waiting list for heart valve replacement surgery. He is being held in Vladimir Central Prison № 2 in the city of Vladimir, Russian Federation.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/amet-suleymanov-sviatkuie-cherhovyy-den-naro-dzhennia-za-gratamy/>



Artist

Bohdan Ziza was born on 23 November 1994 and lived in Yevpatoria. Bohdan was raised by his grandmother. He worked as a barista, was

passionate about photography and filmmaking, created online games and was a street artist under the pseudonym "Syrota"

(Orphan). His actions drew attention to the topic of war, in particular, he splashed yellow and blue paint on the occupation administration of Yevpatoria and called on all graffiti artists to declare their position and protest with drawings. Bohdan was imprisoned according to Article 205, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Facilitation of terrorist activity") and Article 205.2, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Public calls for terrorist activity, public justification of terrorism or propaganda of terrorism, committed using the mass media or electronic or information and telecommunications networks, in particular the Internet") and Article 214, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Vandalism, i.e. desecration of buildings or other structures, damage to property on public transport or in other public places, committed by a group of persons, as well as on the grounds of political, ideological, racial, national or religious hatred or enmity, or on the grounds of hatred or enmity towards any social group") with a term of up to 15 years. He was forced to record five videos with apologies. In addition, Bohdan announced a hunger strike demanding that he be stripped of his Russian citizenship, which he was forced to obtain in order to stay with his grandmother and care for her. Recently, Bohdan's hunger strike ended due to the deterioration of his health. He is also being tortured and has serious health problems. He is currently being held in Prison № 2, Vladimir Central Prison, Vladimir Region, Russian Federation.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/10yearsofresistance-bohdan-ziza/>



Activist, journalist

Seiran Saliiev was born on 4 November 1985. He is a Crimean Tatar, citizen journalist and activist with Crimean Solidarity. He has a degree in Turkish and Crimean Tatar philology. He is married and has four children. Before his imprisonment, he organised Muslim holidays

and raised funds for seriously ill children and low-income families. In the summer, he worked as a tour guide in Bakhchisaray, telling local children about the city and teaching them Arabic. He was involved in wrestling and was a judge at the Crimean Tatar wrestling competition Kuresh. He attended court hearings concerning his fellow countrymen, spoke in the local mosque and encouraged people to support their fellow countrymen. Seiran's home was searched numerous times. He was imprisoned according to Article 205.5, Part 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Participation in the activities of an organisation recognised as terrorist under Russian law") with a term of up to 15 years in a strict regime colony. He is currently in strict regime colony № 4 in Plavsk, Tula Region, Russian Federation.

<https://ppu.gov.ua/en/press-center/okupanty-perevely-politv-iaznia-seyrana-sali-eva-v-suvorishi-umovy-utrymannia-v-rosiyskiy-kolonii/>