02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 1

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COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2024/1484

of 27 May 2024

concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Russia

(OJ L 1484, 27.5.2024, p. 1)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
►**M1**	Council Decision (CFSP) 2025/957 of 20 May 2025	L 957	1	20.5.2025
►**M2**	Council Decision (CFSP) 2025/1070 of 26 May 2025	L 1070	1	27.5.2025

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COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2024/1484

of 27 May 2024

concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Russia

Article 1

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into, or transit through, their territories of natural persons who:

(a) are responsible for serious violations or abuses of human rights or for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, or whose activities otherwise seriously undermine democracy or the rule of law in Russia;

(b) provide financial, technical, or material support for, or are otherwise involved in, the acts set out in point (a), including by planning, directing, ordering, assisting, preparing, facilitating or encouraging such acts;

(c) are associated with the natural persons referred to in point (a) or (b),

as listed in the Annex.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not oblige a Member State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory.

3. Paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to the cases where a Member State is bound by an obligation of international law, namely:

(a) as a host country to an international intergovernmental organisation;

(b) as a host country to an international conference convened by, or under the auspices of, the United Nations;

(c) under a multilateral agreement conferring privileges and immunities; or

(d) under the 1929 Treaty of Conciliation (Lateran pact) concluded by the Holy See (State of the Vatican City) and Italy.

4. Paragraph 3 shall also apply in cases where a Member State is host country of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

5. The Council shall be duly informed in all cases where a Member State grants an exemption pursuant to paragraph 3 or 4.

6. Member States may grant exemptions from the measures imposed under paragraph 1 where entry or transit is justified on the grounds of urgent humanitarian need, or on the grounds of attending intergovernmental meetings or meetings promoted or hosted by the Union, or hosted by a Member State holding the Chairmanship in office of the OSCE, where a political dialogue is conducted that directly promotes the policy objectives of the restrictive measures, including support for the rule of law, democracy and human rights in Russia.

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7. Member States may also grant exemptions from the measures imposed under paragraph 1 where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfilment of a judicial process.

8. A Member State wishing to grant the exemptions referred to in paragraph 6 or 7 shall notify the Council in writing. The exemption shall be deemed to be granted unless one or more of the Council members raises an objection in writing within 2 working days of receiving notification of the proposed exemption. Should one or more of the Council members raise an objection, the Council, acting by qualified majority, may decide to grant the proposed exemption.

9. Where, pursuant to paragraphs 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8, a Member State authorises the entry into, or transit through, its territory of persons listed in the Annex, the authorisation shall be limited to the purpose for which it is given to the person concerned thereby.

Article 2

1. All funds and economic resources belonging to, owned, held or controlled by natural or legal persons, entities or bodies that:

(a) are responsible for serious violations or abuses of human rights or the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, or whose activities otherwise seriously undermine democracy or the rule of law in Russia;

(b) provide financial, technical, or material support for, or are otherwise involved in, acts set out in point (a), including by planning, directing, ordering, assisting, preparing, facilitating or encouraging such acts;

(c) are associated with the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in point (a) or (b),

as listed in the Annex, shall be frozen.

2. No funds or economic resources shall be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in the Annex.

3. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, the competent authorities of the Member States may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, after having determined that the funds or economic resources concerned are:

(a) necessary to satisfy the basic needs of the persons listed in the Annex and their dependent family members, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges;

(b) intended exclusively for the payment of reasonable professional fees and the reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services;

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(c) intended exclusively for the payment of fees or service charges for the routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or economic resources;

(d) necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that the competent authority has notified the competent authorities of the other Member States and the Commission of the grounds on which it considers that a specific authorisation should be granted, at least 2 weeks prior to the authorisation; or

(e) to be paid into or from an account of a diplomatic mission or consular post or an international organisation enjoying immunities in accordance with international law, in so far as such payments are intended to be used for official purposes of the diplomatic mission or consular post or international organisation,

The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under this paragraph within 2 weeks of the authorisation.

4. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authorities of the Member States may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, provided that the following conditions are met:

(a) the funds or economic resources are the subject of an arbitral decision rendered prior to the date on which the natural or legal person, entity or body referred to in paragraph 1 was listed in the Annex, or of a judicial or administrative decision rendered in the Union, or a judicial decision enforceable in the Member State concerned, prior to or after that date;

(b) the funds or economic resources will be used exclusively to satisfy claims secured by such a decision or recognised as valid in such a decision, within the limits set by applicable laws and regulations governing the rights of persons having such claims;

(c) the decision is not for the benefit of a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in the Annex; and

(d) recognition of the decision is not contrary to public policy in the Member State concerned.

The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under this paragraph within 2 weeks of the authorisation.

5. Paragraph 1 shall not prevent a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in the Annex from making a payment due under a contract entered into prior to the date on which such natural or legal person, entity or body was listed therein, provided that the Member State concerned has determined that the payment is not, directly or indirectly, received by a natural or legal person, entity or body referred to in paragraph 1.

6. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to the addition to frozen accounts of:

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(a) interest or other earnings on those accounts;

(b) payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that were concluded or arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the measures provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2; or

(c) payments due under judicial, administrative or arbitral decisions rendered in the Union or enforceable in the Member State concerned,

provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments remain subject to the measures provided for in paragraph 1.

7. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, the competent authorities of the Member States may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, after having determined that the provision of such funds or economic resources is necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs.

8. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, the competent authorities of the Member States may authorise the release of certain frozen economic resources, after having determined that this is necessary for:

(a) the functioning of diplomatic and consular representations of the Union and of the Member States or partner countries in Russia, including delegations, embassies and missions, or international organisations in Russia enjoying immunities in accordance with international law;

(b) the provision of electronic communication services by Union telecommunication operators, for the provision of associated facilities and services necessary for the operation, maintenance and security of such electronic communication services, in Russia, in Ukraine, in the Union, between Russia and the Union, and between Ukraine and the Union, and for data centre services in the Union; or

(c) the sale and transfer by 28 August 2024, or within 6 months from the date of listing in the Annex, whichever is latest, of proprietary rights in a legal person, entity or body established in the Union where those proprietary rights are directly or indirectly owned by a natural or legal person, entity or body listed in the Annex, and after having determined that the proceeds of such sale and transfer remain frozen.

9. In the absence of a negative decision, a request for information or a notification for additional time from the competent authority within 5 working days of the date of receipt of a request for authorisation under paragraph 7, that authorisation shall be considered granted.

10. The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisations granted under this Article within 4 weeks of the authorisation.

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Article 3

1. The Council, acting by unanimity, upon a proposal from a Member State or from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (the 'High Representative'), shall decide to establish and amend the list in the Annex.

2. The Council shall communicate the decision referred to in paragraph 1, including the grounds for the listing, to the natural or legal person, entity or body concerned, either directly, if the address is known and if such communication can be effected, or through the publication of a notice, providing such natural or legal person, entity or body with an opportunity to present observations.

3. Where observations are submitted, or where substantial new evidence is presented, the Council shall review the decision referred to in paragraph 1 and inform the natural or legal person, entity or body concerned accordingly.

Article 4

1. The Annex shall include the grounds for listing the natural and legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Articles 1(1) and 2(1).

2. The Annex shall contain, where available, the information necessary to identify the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies concerned. With regard to natural persons, such information may include: names and aliases; date and place of birth; nationality; passport and identity card numbers; gender; address, if known; and function or profession. With regard to legal persons, entities or bodies, such information may include: names; place and date of registration; registration number; and place of business.

Article 5

1. The Council and the High Representative may process personal data in order to carry out their tasks under this Decision, in particular:

(a) as regards the Council, for preparing and making amendments to the Annex;

(b) as regards the High Representative, for preparing amendments to the Annex.

2. The Council and the High Representative may process, where applicable, relevant data relating to criminal offences committed by natural persons listed in the Annex, and to criminal convictions or to security measures concerning such persons, only to the extent that such processing is necessary for the preparation of the Annex.

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3. For the purposes of this Decision, the Council and the High Representative are designated as ‘controllers’ within the meaning of Article 3, point 8, of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([1]), in order to ensure that the natural persons concerned can exercise their rights under that Regulation.

Article 6

1. The sale, supply, transfer or export of equipment which might be used for internal repression to Russia by nationals of Member States or from the territories of Member States or using their flag vessels or aircraft, shall be prohibited, whether or not originating in their territories.

2. It shall also be prohibited to:

(a) provide, directly or indirectly, technical assistance, brokering services or other services related to the items referred to in paragraph 1 or related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of such items, to any natural or legal person, entity or body in, or for use in, Russia.

(b) provide, directly or indirectly, financing or financial assistance related to the items referred to in paragraph 1, including in particular grants, loans and export credit insurance, for any sale, supply, transfer or export of such items, or for the provision of related technical assistance, brokering services or other services to any natural or legal person, entity or body in, or for use in, Russia.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the sale, supply, transfer or export of equipment which is intended solely for the protective use of the personnel of the Union and its Member States in Russia, or to the provision of technical assistance, brokering services and other services or of financing and financial assistance related to such equipment.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, the competent authorities of the Member States may authorise, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, the sale, supply, transfer or export of equipment which might be used for internal repression, and associated financing and financial and technical assistance, intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, for institution-building programmes of the UN or the Union, or for crisis-management operations of the UN and of the Union or of regional and subregional organisations.

5. The Union shall take the necessary measures in order to determine the relevant items to be covered by this Article.

([1]) Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).

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Article 7

1. The sale, supply, transfer or export to any natural or legal person, entity or body in Russia, or for use in Russia, of equipment, technology or software intended primarily for use in the monitoring or interception by, or on behalf of, the Russian authorities of the internet and of telephone communications on mobile or fixed networks, including the provision of any telecommunication or internet monitoring or interception services of any kind, as well as the provision of financial and technical assistance to install, operate or update such equipment, technology or software, by nationals of Member States or from the territories of Member States shall be prohibited.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authorities of the Member States may authorise the sale, supply, transfer or export of the equipment, technology or software, including the provision of any telecommunication or internet monitoring or interception services of any kind, as well as the related provision of financial and technical assistance, referred to in paragraph 1 if they have reasonable grounds to determine that the equipment, technology or software would not be used for internal repression by the Russian Government, public bodies, corporations or agencies, or any natural or legal person or entity acting on their behalf or at their direction.

The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under this paragraph within 4 weeks of the authorisation.

3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authorities of the Member States may authorise the sale, supply, transfer, export, or provision of the services referred to therein, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, after having determined that this is necessary for:

(a) the functioning of diplomatic and consular representations of the Union and of the Member States or partner countries in Russia, including delegations, embassies and missions, or international organisations in Russia enjoying immunities in accordance with international law;

(b) the provision of electronic communication services by Union telecommunication operators necessary for the operation, maintenance and security, including cybersecurity, of electronic communication services, in Russia, in Ukraine, in the Union, between Russia and the Union, and between Ukraine and the Union, and for data centre services in the Union.

The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under this paragraph within 4 weeks of the authorisation.

4. The Union shall take the necessary measures in order to determine the relevant items to be covered by this Article.

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Article 8

1. No claims in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the measures imposed under this Decision, including claims for indemnity or any other claim of this type, such as a claim for compensation or a claim under a guarantee, in particular a claim for extension or payment of a bond, guarantee or indemnity, in particular a financial guarantee or financial indemnity, of whatever form, shall be satisfied, if they are made by:

(a) designated natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in the Annex;

(b) any natural or legal person, entity or body acting through or on behalf of one of the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in point (a).

2. In any proceedings for the enforcement of a claim, the onus of proving that satisfying the claim is not prohibited by paragraph 1 shall be on the natural or legal person, entity or body seeking the enforcement of that claim.

3. This Article is without prejudice to the right of the natural or legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in paragraph 1 to judicial review of the legality of the non-performance of contractual obligations in accordance with this Decision.

Article 9

It shall be prohibited to participate, knowingly and intentionally, in activities the object or effect of which is to circumvent the prohibitions set out in this Decision.

Article 10

In order to maximise the impact of the measures set out in this Decision, the Union shall encourage third States to adopt restrictive measures similar to those provided for in this Decision.

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Article 11

This Decision shall apply until 28 May 2026.

This Decision shall be kept under constant review. It shall be renewed, or amended as appropriate, if the Council deems that its objectives have not been met.

The exceptions referred to in Article 2(7), as regards Article 2(1) and (2), shall be reviewed at regular intervals and at least every 12 months or at the urgent request of any Member State, of the High Representative or of the Commission following a fundamental change in circumstances.

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Article 12

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

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ANNEX

List of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies referred to in Articles 1(1) and 2(1)

A. Natural persons

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
1.	Nikolai Pavlovich DUBOVIK (Николай Павлович ДУБОВИК)	Position: Judge of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation Nationality: Russian Gender: male	Nikolai Pavlovich Dubovik is a judge of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. In his position, he refused to consider Alexei Navalny's cassation appeal against the verdict in the 'slander of a veteran' trial. As a result, he politically discredited Alexei Navalny before the 2020 constitutional referendum in Russia. Therefore, Nikolai Pavlovich Dubovik is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression.	27.5.2024
2.	Eduard Borisovich ERDYNIEV (Эдуард Борисович ЭРДЫНИЕВ)	Position: Judge of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation Nationality: Russian Gender: male	Eduard Borisovich Erdyniev is a judge of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. In his position, he refused to consider Alexei Navalny's cassation appeal against the decision to replace the probation sentence with a fully-fledged sentence. Consequently, Alexei Navalny was pronounced guilty and, years later, was imprisoned in a high-security penal colony in order to prevent him from engaging in political activity. Therefore, Eduard Borisovich Erdyniev is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression.	27.5.2024
3.	Andrey Vladimirovich FEDOROV (Андрей Владимирович ФЕДОРОВ/ФЁДОРОВ)	Position: Judge of the Kirovsky District Court, city of Tomsk Nationality: Russian Gender: male	Andrey Vladimirovich Fedorov is a Russian judge working in the Kirovsky District Court, city of Tomsk. In his position, he rejected the complaint about the inaction of the officials of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation of the Tomsk Oblast regarding the poisoning of Alexei Navalny. His decision resulted in the imprisonment of Alexei Navalny. Therefore, Andrey Vladimirovich Fedorov is responsible for activities which seriously undermine the rule of law in Russia.	27.5.2024

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 10

LM-001/2025

▼B

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
4.	Ekaterina Vasilevna FEDOTOVA (NAUMOVA) (Екатерина Васильевна ФЕДОТОВА (НАУМОВА))	Position: Representative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia for the city of Khimki, Moscow Oblast DOB: 6.11.1995 Nationality: Russian Gender: female	Ekaterina Vasilevna Fedotova (Naumova) works in the Representation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia for the city of Khimki, Moscow Oblast. In her position, she took part in the court meeting of 18 January 2021, organised at a police station, and demanded the extension of the illegal detention of Alexei Navalny by 30 days. Therefore, Ekaterina Vasilevna Fedotova (Naumova) is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression.	27.5.2024
5.	Inna Alexandrovna FESENKO (Инна Александровна ФЕСЕНКО)	Position: Judge of the Kirovsky District Court, city of Tomsk DOB: 22.12.1968 Nationality: Russian Gender: female	Inna Alexandrovna Fesenko is a Russian judge working in the Kirovsky District Court, city of Tomsk. In her position, she twice rejected complaints about the inaction of the Tomsk transport police regarding the poisoning of Alexei Navalny. Furthermore, she imposed a ban on certain actions on Ksenia Fadeeva, the former head of Navalny's organisation headquarters in Tomsk. Therefore, Inna Alexandrovna Fesenko is responsible for activities which seriously undermine the rule of law in Russia.	27.5.2024
6.	Ekaterina Viktorovna GALYAUTDINOVA (Екатерина Викторовна ГАЛЯУТДИНОВА)	Position: Judge of the Kirovsky District Court, city of Tomsk DOB: 1969 Nationality: Russian Gender: female	Ekaterina Viktorovna Galyautdinova is a Russian judge working in the Kirovsky District Court, city of Tomsk. In her position, she twice rejected complaints about the inaction of the Tomsk Transport Police regarding the investigation into the poisoning of Alexei Navalny. Therefore, Ekaterina Viktorovna Galyautdinova is responsible for activities which seriously undermine the rule of law in Russia.	27.5.2024
7.	Dmitry Evgenevich PANKRATOV (Дмитрий Евгеньевич ПАНКРАТОВ)	Position: Senior Investigator of the Main Military Investigation Department of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, Colonel of Justice	Dmitry Evgenevich Pankratov is a Senior Investigator of the Main Military Investigation Department of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation. In his position, he refused to initiate an investigation into the attempted murder of Alexei Navalny following Navalny's was poisoning with the nerve agent Novichok.	27.5.2024

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 11

LM-001/2025

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	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
		DOB: 29.12.1967 Nationality: Russian Gender: male	Therefore, Dmitry Evgenevich Pankratov is responsible for activities which seriously undermine the rule of law in Russia.	
8.	Evgeniy Borisovich RASTORGUEV (Евгений Борисович РАСТОРГУЕВ)	Position: Judge of the 9th Arbitration Court of Appeal, Russia DOB: 20.8.1970 POB: Vladimir Oblast, former USSR (now Russian Federation) Nationality: Russian Gender: male	Evgeniy Borisovich Rastorguev is a judge of the 9th Arbitration Court of Appeal, Russia. In his position, he upheld the claim of the 'Druzhba Narodov' company against Alexei Navalny. Alexei Navalny had claimed, in his investigation, that the company is engaged in a corruption scheme with the Russian National Guard (Rosgvardia). Therefore, Evgeniy Borisovich Rastorguev is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression, and for activities which seriously undermine the rule of law in Russia.	27.5.2024
9.	Alexander Sergeevich ERMOLENKO (Александр Сергеевич ЕРМОЛЕНКО)	Position: Head of branch No 15 of the federal governmental institution 'Criminal Executive Inspectorate of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service in the City of Moscow' DOB: 11.11.1993 Nationality: Russian Gender: male	Alexander Sergeevich Ermolenko is the Head of branch No 15 of the federal governmental institution 'Criminal Executive Inspectorate of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service in the City of Moscow'. In his position, he supported the transformation of Alexei Navalny's suspended sentence into a custodial sentence during the court hearing in the Yves Rocher case. Therefore, Alexander Sergeevich Ermolenko is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression.	27.5.2024
10.	Irina Geroldovna KIM (Ирина Герольдовна КИМ)	Position: Judge of the Kovrov City Court of Vladimir Oblast DOB: 14.8.1978	Irina Geroldovna Kim is a judge of the Kovrov City Court of Vladimir Oblast.	27.5.2024

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 12

LM-001/2025

▼B

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
		Nationality: Russian Gender: female	As from 2022, she was directly involved in creating and maintaining torturous conditions for Alexei Navalny through repeatedly rejecting Alexei Navalny's claims against the IK-6 penal colony regarding his treatment, where he was serving a sentence imposed as a result of politically motivated prosecution. Therefore, Irina Geroldovna Kim is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia, including torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary detentions, and the systematic violation of freedom of opinion and expression.	
▼M2 11.	Kirill Sergeevich NIKIFOROV (Кирилл Сергеевич НИКИФОРОВ)	Position: Judge of the Regional Court of Vladimir Oblast Former judge of the Kovrov City Court of Vladimir Oblast DOB: 14.3.1992 Nationality: Russian Gender: male	Kirill Sergeevich Nikiforov was a judge of the Kovrov City Court of Vladimir Oblast. As from 2022, he was directly involved in creating and maintaining torturous conditions for Alexei Navalny through repeatedly rejecting Alexei Navalny's claims against the IK-6 penal colony regarding his treatment, where he was serving a 12-year sentence imposed as a result of politically motivated prosecution. Therefore, Kirill Sergeevich Nikiforov is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia, including torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary detentions, and the systematic violation of freedom of opinion and expression. He remains active in the judicial system in Russia and in December 2024 he was promoted to the position of judge of the Regional Court of Vladimir Oblast.	27.5.2024
▼B 12.	Sergey Vladimirovich BLINOV (Сергей Владимирович БЛИНОВ)	Position: Judge of the Leninsky district Court of Kirov Nationality: Russian Gender: male	Sergey Vladimirovich Blinov is a judge of the Leninsky District Court of Kirov. In 2013, he sentenced Alexei Navalny to 5 years and businessman Pyotr Ofitserov to 4 years in prison on embezzlement charges in the politically motivated trial of the 'Kirovles case'. Additionally, they were fined 500 000 rubles each. Therefore, Sergey Vladimirovich Blinov is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression.	27.5.2024

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	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
13.	Evgeny Vladimirovich BORISOV (Евгений Владимирович БОРИСОВ)	Position: judge of the Nikulinsky District Court of Moscow Nationality: Russian Gender: male	Evgeny Vladimirovich Borisov is a judge at the Nikulinsky District Court of Moscow. In 2015, he accepted the claim of the Kirovles company to recover 16 million rubles from Alexei Navalny and two other defendants in the politically motivated 'Kirovles case'. Therefore, Evgeny Vladimirovich Borisov is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression.	27.5.2024
14.	Tatyana Stanislavovna DODONOVA (Татьяна Станиславовна ДОДОНОВА)	Position: Judge of the Moscow City Court Nationality: Russian Gender: female	Tatyana Stanislavovna Dodonova is a judge at the Moscow City Court. In 2014, she recognised the decision to place Alexei Navalny under house arrest as legal in the 'Yves Rocher' case. She has systematically been involved in cases against citizens of the Russian Federation who have opposed the political regime in Russia by sentencing arrested persons in connection with the 2019 Moscow Protests. Therefore, Tatyana Stanislavovna Dodonova is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression.	27.5.2024
15.	Elena Sergeevna ASTAKHOVA (Елена Сергеевна АСТАХОВА)	Position: Judge in the Golovinsky District Court of Moscow DOB: 30.3.1978 Nationality: Russian Gender: female ID NO. 45 01 525454 Taxpayer Personal Identification Number (ИНН): 7703204586	As judge of the Golovinsky District Court of Moscow, Elena Sergeevna Astakhova, sentenced Oleg Orlov, a prominent human rights defender and co-chairman of 'Memorial', to two years and six months in a general regime colony on politically motivated charges for speaking up against Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Oleg Orlov, aged 70, is one of the most respected and longest-serving human rights defenders in Russia, one of the leaders of the 2022 Nobel Peace Prize-winning organisation Memorial Human Rights Defence Center (HRDC 'Memorial'), which was liquidated as part of the systematic, wide-scale crackdown on the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly, and association in Russia. Oleg Orlov was charged with and sentenced for allegedly 'discrediting' the Russian army after publishing an opinion piece in French media against Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.	27.5.2024

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 14

LM-001/2025

▼B

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
			Therefore, Elena Sergeevna Astakhova is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression.	
16.	Olesya Yurievna VOROBYOVA (Олеся Юрьевна ВОРОБЬЕВА)	Position: State Prosecutor DOB: 4.6.1981	As prosecutor in the politically motivated case against the prominent human rights defender Oleg Orlov, Olesya Yurievna Vorobyova asked to sentence Oleg Orlov to 2 years and 11 months in prison, arguing that Orlov's article against Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine was motivated by 'ideological hostility and hatred'. Oleg Orlov, aged 70, is one of the most respected and longest-serving human rights defenders in Russia, one of the leaders of the 2022 Nobel Peace Prize-winning organisation Memorial Human Rights Defence Center (HRDC 'Memorial'), which was liquidated as part of the systematic, wide-scale crackdown on the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly, and association in Russia. Oleg Orlov was charged with and sentenced for allegedly 'discrediting' the Russian army after publishing an opinion piece in French media against Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Therefore, Olesya Yurievna Vorobyova is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression.	27.5.2024
17.	Ilya Andreevich SAVCHENKO (Илья Андреевич САВЧЕНКО)	Position: Investigator in the Investigative Department of Tver (Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation) DOB: 18.6.1997 POB: Rtishchevo — Saratov Region, Russian Federation Nationality: Russian Gender: male	As investigator in the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, Ilya Andreevich Savchenko was assigned Oleg Orlov's case and contributed to Orlov's indictment for having published an opinion piece against Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Ilya Andreevich Savchenko established that Orlov had published the article guided by 'ideological hostility against traditional Russian spiritual, moral and patriotic values' and of hatred towards the social group 'Russian militaries'. Therefore, investigator Ilya Andreevich Savchenko is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression.	27.5.2024

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 15

LM-001/2025

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	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
▼M2				
18.	Oksana Vasilyevna DEMYASHEVA (Оксана Васильевна ДЕМЯШЕВА)	Position: Deputy Chairperson of the Kalininsky District Court of Saint Petersburg Former judge of the Vasileostrovsky District Court of Saint Petersburg DOB: 10.3.1980 Nationality: Russian Gender: female	In her former position as judge of the Vasileostrovsky District Court of Saint Petersburg, Oksana Vasilyevna Demyasheva sentenced Alexandra Skochilenko, an artist, to seven years in prison on politically-motivated charges for spreading so-called 'fake news' about the Russian army. Skochilenko was arrested for replacing price tags at a supermarket with anti-war stickers. She became one of the first people charged under the newly passed criminal law outlawing so-called 'fake news' about the Russian army, her trial attracting wide public attention for the unprecedented pressure Skochilenko faced from the jail administration, the judge, and the prosecution. Therefore, Oksana Vasilyevna Demyasheva is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression. She remains active in the judicial system in Russia and in June 2024 was appointed to the position of deputy chairperson of the Kalininsky District Court of Saint Petersburg.	27.5.2024
▼B				
19.	Alexander Yurievich GLADYSHEV (Александр Юрьевич ГЛАДЫШЕВ)	Position: Prosecutor in the Department of State Prosecutors/ Saint Petersburg Prosecutor's Office DOB: 28.10.1994 Nationality: Russian Gender: male	As prosecutor of the Prosector's Office in Saint Petersburg, Alexander Yurievich Gladyshev asked for an eight-year prison sentence for Alexandra Skochilenko, an artist, on politically motivated charges of spreading 'fake news' about the army, after she was arrested for replacing price tags at a supermarket with anti-war stickers. Skochilenko became one of the first persons charged under the newly passed criminal law outlawing so-called 'fake news' about the Russian army, her trial attracting wide public attention for the unprecedented pressure Skochilenko faced from the jail administration, the judge, and the prosecution. Therefore, Alexander Yurievich Gladyshev is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia by violating freedom of opinion and expression.	27.5.2024

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	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
▼M1				
20.	Olesya Anatoleyevna MENDELEYEVA (Олеся Анатольевна МЕНДЕЛЕЕВА)	Position: judge of the Meshchansky Court of Moscow DOB: 18.4.1981 Nationality: Russian Gender: female	Olesya Mendeleyeva is a judge of the Meshchansky Court of Moscow. She sentenced Alexei Gorinov, local activist and municipal deputy, to 7 years imprisonment on politically-motivated charges pursuant to Article 207.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation on the dissemination of deliberately false information about the actions of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. The basis for the sentencing was Gorinov's opinion expressed during a meeting of the Council of Deputies of the Krasnoselsky municipal district that a children's drawing competition following Russia's aggression against Ukraine looked like a 'feast during the plague'. The trial was swift and, according to independent experts, served as a tool to intimidate other dissenting Russian citizens. This sentence was one of the first sentences of imprisonment imposed by a Russian judge under Article 207.1 which was not suspended. During the trial, Judge Mendeleyeva regularly sided with the prosecution and refused almost all requests of the defence and the defendant, including a request to release him from custody due to a deteriorating health condition. Judge Mendeleyeva fully satisfied the prosecution's demands and sentenced Gorinov to 7 years imprisonment for non-violent action. That imprisonment has led to a significant deterioration of his health condition in a penal colony and to inadequate medical care. Therefore, Olesya Mendeleyeva is responsible for serious violations of human rights, for the repression of democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
21.	Olga Vladimirovna BALANDINA (Ольга Владимировна БАЛАНДИНА)	Position: judge of the Sovetsky City Court of Kaliningrad Oblast DOB: 5.6.1979 Nationality: Russian Gender: female	Olga Balandina is a judge of the Sovetsky City Court of Kaliningrad Oblast. She sentenced Igor Baryshnikov, local activist, to 7,5 years imprisonment on politically-motivated charges, pursuant to Article 207.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, for publishing posts about Russia's bombardment of Mariupol and atrocities in Bucha. During the trial, despite an attending physician testifying under oath that imprisonment might prove fatal for Baryshnikov due to cystotomy and a catheter in his abdomen, the judge refused to conduct a forensic examination of the defendant's health. Consequently, imprisonment has led to inadequate treatment in the penal colony and to the deterioration of Igor Baryshnikov's health condition. The judge also refused to allow Igor Baryshnikov to attend his mother's funeral when she passed away 1,5 months after the sentencing.	20.5.2025

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 17

▼M1

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
			Therefore, Olga Balandina is responsible for serious violations of human rights, for the repression of democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	
22.	Svetlana Fyodorovna ZHURAVLOVA (Светлана Фёдоровна ЖУРАВЛЁВА)	Position: Senior Assistant of the Meshchansky Interdistrict Prosecutor's Office DOB: 8.7.1988 Nationality: Russian Address: 1 Krasnoselsky per. 5/14, 107140 Moscow	Svetlana Zhuravlova is a Senior Assistant of the Meshchansky Interdistrict Prosecutor's Office. She served as a prosecutor during Alexei Gorinov's trial. Mr. Gorinov is a local activist and municipal deputy, who was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment on politically-motivated charges pursuant to Article 207.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation on the dissemination of deliberately false information about the actions of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. The basis for the sentencing was Mr. Gorinov's opinion expressed during a meeting of the Council of Deputies of the Krasnoselsky municipal district that a children's drawing competition following Russia's aggression against Ukraine looked like a 'feast during the plague'. The trial was swift and, according to independent experts, served as a tool to intimidate other dissenting Russian citizens. This sentence was on of the first sentences of imprisonment imposed by a Russian judge under Article 207.1 which was not suspended. Prosecutor Zhuravlova opposed all defence requests which could have improved the situation of the defendant or clarified the legal situation, including a request to release Mr. Gorinov from the glass cage in which he had to stay during the trial, a request to release him from custody due to a deteriorating health condition and a request to determine whether Article 207.1 complied with the Russian constitution. The judge sided with Prosecutor Zhuravlova on all of the above-mentioned requests. Prosecutor Zhuravlova demanded that the court sentence Mr. Gorinov to 7 years imprisonment for non-violent action, which was fully satisfied by the judge. That imprisonment has led to the significant deterioration of his health condition in the penal colony and to inadequate medical care. Therefore, Svetlana Zhuravlova is responsible for serious violations of human rights, for the repression of democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
23.	Alexey Sergeyevich KHARLAMOV (Алексей Сергеевич ХАРЛАМОВ)	Position: Chairman of the Moscow Regional Court DOB: 25.1.1975	Alexey Kharlamov is the Chairman of the Moscow Regional Court who was previously a judge of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Court.	20.5.2025

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 18

LM-001/2025

▼M1

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
		Nationality: Russian Gender: male	In his position as member of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, in April 2018, he upheld the verdict against the opposition politician Alexei Navalny and his brother Oleg in the Yves Rocher case even though, in October 2017, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that Russia had violated the Navalny brothers' right to a fair trial and punishment solely on the basis of the law. Consequently, Alexei Navalny was pronounced guilty and, as a result, imprisoned years later in a high-security penal colony in order to prevent him from taking part in political activities. Therefore, Alexey Kharlamov is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia, including violating freedom of opinion and expression, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	
24.	Tatiana Alexandrovna MOLITVINA (Татьяна Александровна МОЛИТВИНА)	Position: judge of the Moscow City Court DOB: 28.3.1987 Nationality: Russian Gender: female	Tatiana Molitvina is a judge of the Moscow City Court. Before her appointment to her present position, she was a judge of the Tverskoy District Court in the city of Moscow. In her position as a judge of the Tverskoy District Court in the city of Moscow, she refused to accept a claim against the Prosecutor General, Yuri Chaika, and the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, made by Alexei Navalny and the Anti-Corruption Foundation. Mr. Navalny's claim was one of several attempts to sue Yuri Chaika for defamation following the release of an investigative film by Mr. Navalny's Anti-Corruption Foundation that accused Chaika's family members of involvement in illegal activities. Therefore, Tatiana Molitvina is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia, including violating freedom of opinion and expression, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
25.	Tatiana Anatolevna PETROVA (Татьяна Анатольевна ПЕТРОВА)	Position: Deputy Chairwoman of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation DOB: 27.7.1961	Tatiana Petrova is the Deputy Chairwoman of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.	20.5.2025

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 19

LM-001/2025

▼M1

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
		POB: Sychevka, Smolensk region Nationality: Russian Gender: female	In her position as member of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in April 2018, she upheld the verdict against the opposition politician Alexei Navalny and his brother Oleg in the Yves Rocher case even though, in October 2017, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that Russia had violated the Navalny brothers' right to a fair trial and punishment. Consequently, Alexei Navalny was pronounced guilty and, as a result, was imprisoned years later in a high-security penal colony in order to prevent him from taking part in political activity. Therefore, Tatiana Petrova is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia, including violating freedom of opinion and expression and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	
26.	Sergei Vladimirovich BOGDANOV (Сергей Владимирович БОГДАНОВ)	Position: State Prosecutor of the Kirov oblast DOB: Probably 1973 Nationality: Russian Gender: male	Sergei Bogdanov is a state prosecutor of the Kirov oblast, Russia. He represented the state prosecutor's office in several court hearings against Alexei Navalny and Pyotr Ofitserov in the Kirovles case. In July 2013, he requested 6 years imprisonment in a general regime penal colony for Mr. Navalny and 5 years for Mr. Ofitserov. Moreover, the state prosecution imposed an additional punishment on the defendants of a fine of 1 million RUB each. In December 2016, the state prosecutor, Mr. Bogdanov presented a 'similar indictment' to the one filed in 2013. That happened despite the fact that, following the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) decision, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation overturned the sentences against Mr. Navalny and Mr. Ofitserov and sent the case back for retrial. In February 2017, at the retrial of the Kirovles case, Prosecutor Bogdanov delivered a speech similar to the one he delivered in 2013 and only added a comment on the decisions of the ECHR and the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation to overturn the sentencing of Mr. Navalny and Mr. Ofitserov. In his opinion, the reference to these decisions had no legal basis, since an independent trial was taking place and the ECHR verdict had no predetermined force. As a result, the court found Mr. Navalny and Mr. Ofitserov guilty and sentenced them to 5 and 4 years probation and a fine of 500 000 RUB each.	20.5.2025

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 20

▼M1

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
			Therefore, Sergey Bogdanov is responsible for serious human rights violations and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	
27.	Ekaterina Sergeevna FROLOVA (Екатерина Сергеевна ФРОЛОВА)	Position: State prosecutor at the Prosecutor General's Office DOB: Around 1988 Nationality: Russian Gender: female Associated entities: Criminal Justice Department of the Moscow Prosecutor's Office	Ekaterina Frolova is a state prosecutor at the Prosecutor General's Office. In 2020, she was promoted from the Central Administrative District to prosecutor of the Criminal Justice Department of the Moscow Prosecutor's Office. In that position, she acted as the prosecutor in several proceedings against Alexei Navalny. In February 2021, she supported in court the replacement of Alexei Navalny's suspended sentence with a term of actual imprisonment in the Yves Rocher case, despite his treatment at the Charité clinic, the expiration of his probationary period and the ruling of the European Court of Human Rights. In the same month, she asked the court to find Mr. Navalny guilty of slander against WWII veteran Ignat Artemenko. After her participation in the Navalny trial, Ekaterina Frolova was promoted to state prosecutor at the Prosecutor General's Office. Therefore, Ekaterina Frolova is responsible for serious human rights violations and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
28.	Mikhail Yurevich KAZAKOV (Михаил Юрьевич КАЗАКОВ)	Position: Judge of the Moscow City Court DOB: 9.2.1976 Nationality: Russian Gender: Male Associated entities: Moscow City Court	Mikhail Kazakov is a Russian judge working in the Moscow City Court. In the proceedings to classify the Anti-Corruption Foundation, its legal entity, the Foundation for the Protection of Citizens' Rights, and the Navalny headquarters as extremist organisations, he classified the materials in the case, preventing access to them for Alexei Navalny and his lawyers. In December 2021, Mr. Kazakov ruled to liquidate the Memorial Human Rights Center and its structural units. Therefore, Mikhail Kazakov is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia, including violating freedom of association and freedom of opinion and expression, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 21

LM-001/2025

▼M1

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
29.	Alexander Alexandrovich KEMEROV (Александр Александрович КЕМЕРОВ)	Position: Investigator at the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation for the Kemerovo region DOB: 27.9.1984 Nationality: Russian Gender: male	Alexander Kemerov is the investigator at the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation for the Kemerovo region, Kuzbass. In that position, he was involved in the fabrication of the 'extremism case' against Alexei Navalny's supporters, including Vadim Ostanin, the former head of the Navalny headquarters in Barnaul, as well as the fabricated fraud case against Alexei Navalny himself. Mr. Kemerov put pressure on the former employee of Navalny's Anti-Corruption Foundation, Fyodor Gorozhanko, to testify against Alexei Navalny in order to incriminate him. Therefore, Alexander Kemerov is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia, including torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary arrests or detentions. He is also responsible for violations or abuses of freedom of opinion and expression, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
30.	Valentin Valentinovich ERSHOV (Валентин Валентинович ЕРШОВ)	Position: Deputy Chairman of the Moscow Regional Court DOB: 8.4.1985 Nationality: Russian Gender: male	Valentin Ershov is the Deputy Chairman of the Moscow Regional Court. In the past, he held the position of judge of the Presnensky District Court of Moscow, followed by the position of judge of the Moscow Regional Court. In his position, in a politically motivated proceeding, he refused to process a lawsuit filed by Alexei Navalny and the Anti-Corruption Foundation against Prosecutor General Yuri Chaika and the editorial board of the electronic periodical 'Ekho Moskvy' for the protection of honor, dignity and business reputation. Therefore, Valentin Ershov is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia, including violating freedom of opinion and expression, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 22

LM-001/2025

▼M1

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
31.	Ruslan Shavkyatovich NEVEROV (Руслан Шавкатович НЕВЕРОВ)	Position: Investigator for especially important cases of the 1st control-zonal department of the procedural control and criminalistics department of the Main Military Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee, colonel of justice DOB: 22.6.1979 Nationality: Russian Phone number: +7-905-503-1997	Ruslan Neverov is the investigator for especially important cases of the 1st control-zonal department of the procedural control and criminalistics department of the Main Military Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee. In his position, in March 2021 in the proceeding in the 235th Garrison Military Court, he requested the dismissal of a complaint about the inaction of the Main Military Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee regarding the poisoning of Alexei Navalny in 2020 by Novichok nerve agent. The Court agreed to reject Mr. Navalny's claim. Therefore, Ruslan Neverov is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia, including violating freedom of opinion and expression, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
32.	Elena Alekseevna KOROBKOVA (Елена Алексеевна КОРОБКОВА)	Position: Head of the Department for the Execution of Sentences not Related to the Isolation of Convicts from Society DOB: 4.10.1970 Gender: female Phone number: + 7-916-456-3230	Elena Korobkova is the head of the Department for the Execution of Sentences not Related to the Isolation of Convicts from Society. In 2020, Russian opposition leader and anti-corruption activist Alexei Navalny was poisoned with Novichok nerve agent and as a result was hospitalised in a serious condition in Berlin, Germany. Due to his condition, he was unable to attend the inspection ordered by the Federal Penitentiary Service (FSIN) of the Russian Federation. Following that event, on December 29, 2020, the Penitentiary Inspectorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia in Moscow made a submission to the court to cancel Mr. Navalny's suspended sentence and execute the sentence imposed by the court. Elena Korobkova, as a representative of FSIN, demanded that the opposition activist's suspended sentence be replaced with a custodial one. Therefore, Elena Korobkova is responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia, including violating freedom of opinion and expression, for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 23

▼M1

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
33.	Margarita Nikolaevna KOTOVA (Маргарита Николаевна КОТОВА)	Position: Judge of the Moscow City Court; former Judge of the Lefortovsky District Court of Moscow DOB: 25.6.1984 Nationality: Russian Gender: female Address: Severodvinskaya Street, 11 Bldg. 1, Moscow, Russia, 127224 ITN: 771508948129 Phone number: + 7-926-288-0049	Margarita Kotova is a judge of the Moscow City Court. She was a judge of the Lefortovsky District Court of Moscow until 2022. In her former capacity, Judge Margarita Kotova found Alexei Navalny guilty in a court inside the maximum-security prison in Pokrov, 100 km east of Moscow where he is already serving a 2,5-year sentence for violating parole while in recovery from poisoning. She sentenced Alexei Navalny to 9 years imprisonment in a maximum-security colony with a fine of 1,2 million RUB on a trumped-up case of fraud and insult to the court. Alexei Navalny was also accused of fraud in relation to donations and of insulting a judge. She also extended pre-trial detention for a man under false motives for his pro-Ukrainian views in breach of his rights of defence. Therefore, Margarita Kotova is responsible for serious violations of the right of defence and of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
34.	Nadezhda Viktorovna TIKHONOVA (Надежда Викторовна ТИХОНОВА)	Position: prosecutor of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation DOB: 23.9.1974 Nationality: Russian Gender: female	Nadezhda Tikhonova is a prosecutor of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation. Nadezhda Tikhonova asked a court to find Alexei Navalny guilty and to sentence him to 13 years imprisonment and 2 years of restriction of liberty, with a fine of 1,2 million RUB in a fabricated case of fraud for collecting donations for the work of the Anti-Corruption Foundation, and of contempt of court. Therefore, Nadezhda Tikhonova is responsible for serious violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 24

LM-001/2025

▼M1

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
35.	Viktor Vladimirovich ROGOV (Виктор Владимирович РОГОВ)	Position: Judge of the First Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction DOB: 26.5.1965 Phone number: + 7-919-075-0024	Viktor Rogov is a judge at the First Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction. He upheld the sentences against politician Alexei Navalny and Daniel Kholodny, technical director of the YouTube channel 'Navalny LIVE'. The Moscow City Court found Mr. Navalny guilty of creating an NGO that encroaches on the rights of citizens, financing extremism, creating an extremist community, involving minors in committing dangerous acts, and rehabilitating Nazism. Mr. Navalny was sentenced to 19 years imprisonment in a special regime colony and a fine of 500 000 RUB. Mr. Kholodny was found guilty of financing extremist activities and participation in the activities of an extremist organisation and was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment in a general regime colony. After hearing the sentence, Mr. Navalny and Mr. Kholodny appealed the court's decision at the First Court of Appeal in Moscow where judge Rogov refused their appeal and upheld the original decision. Mr. Rogov also upheld the decision sentencing opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza to 25 years imprisonment in a maximum security penal colony for charges of high treason, involvement in the activities of an undesirable group, and discrediting Russia's armed forces. Therefore, Viktor Rogov is responsible for serious violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
36.	Denis Gennadievich POPOV (Денис Геннадьевич ПОПОВ)	Position: Prosecutor of the city of Moscow DOB: 12.1.1972 POB: Sverdlovsk Nationality: Russian Gender: male TIN: 770970517335	Denis Popov is the prosecutor of the city of Moscow. He was appointed by President Putin in 2019. Mr. Popov is responsible for organising the state prosecution of Alexei Navalny and other opposition leaders and political activists in Moscow. He directly oversaw the recognition as extremist structures of organisations created by Alexei Navalny to support his political activities. Therefore, Denis Popov is responsible for serious violations or abuses of human rights or for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of lawin Russia.	20.5.2025

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 25

LM-001/2025

▼M1

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
37.	Alina Vladimirovna IBRAGIMOVA (Елена Владимировна ИБРАГИМОВА)	Position: Judge of the Kirovsky District Court of Saint Petersburg Nationality: Russian Gender: female	As judge of the Kirovsky District Court of Saint-Petersburg, Alina Ibragimova sentenced Olga Smirnova, architect and political activist, to 1 month imprisonment on politically-motivated charges for spreading so-called ‘fake news’ about the Russian army. Olga Smirnova was arrested for publishing anti-war information on social media in a VK-group. Therefore, Alina Ibragimova is responsible for serious violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
38.	Olesya Igorevna KABOCHKINA (Олеся Игоревна КАБОЧКИНА)	Position: Assistant Prosecutor of the Kalininsky District of Saint Petersburg Nationality: Russian Gender: female	As assistant prosecutor of the Kalininsky District of Saint Petersburg, Olesya Kabochkina asked for a 7 year sentence of imprisonment for Ioann Kurmoyarov, blogger and priest, on politically-motivated charges for spreading so-called ‘fake news’ about the Russian army. Ioann Kurmoyarov was arrested for publishing video content on different social media platforms, where he criticised Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine on Christian pacifist and Orthodox theological bases. Olesya Kabochkina also works as prosecutor in the case of Evgeny Bestuzhev who has been detained for spreading so-called ‘fake news’ about the Russian army. Therefore, Olesya Kabochkina is responsible for serious violations of human rights, including violating freedom of opinion and expression, for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025

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	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
39.	Ulyana Andreyevna KALUGINA (Ульяна Андреевна КАЛУГИНА)	Position: Deputy Prosecutor of the Kalininsky District of Saint Petersburg Nationality: Russian Gender: female	As deputy prosecutor of the Kalininsky District of Saint Petersburg, Ulyana Kalugina asked for compulsory medical measures for Viktoria Petrova, manager, on politically-motivated charges for spreading so-called 'fake news' about the Russian army. Ms Petrova was arrested for sharing anti-war YouTube-videos such as material from Maksim Kants, Aleksandr Nevzorov and the Ukrainian president Zelensky on her personal VK-page. Ulyana Kalugina also acted as prosecutor in the beginning of Ioann Kurmoyarov's case, asking for a prison sentence for spreading so-called 'fake news' about the Russian army. Therefore, Ulyana Kalugina is responsible for serious violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
40.	Dmitry Alekseyevich MIHAILOV (Дмитрий Алексеевич МИХАЙЛОВ)	Position: Judge of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karelia Nationality: Russian Gender: male	As judge of the Supreme Court of Republic of Karelia in Petrozavodsk, Dmitry Mihailov sentenced Sergey Drugov, blogger and activist, to 2 years of forced labour on politically-motivated charges for so-called 'rehabilitation of Nazism'. Drugov was arrested for reposting anti-war information on his Telegram-channel, which was followed by approximately 67 people. Therefore, Dmitry Mihailov is responsible for serious violations of human rights, including violating freedom of opinion and expression, for the repression of civil society, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
41.	Natalya Vladimirovna PETROVA (Наталья Владимировна ПЕТРОВА)	Position: Judge of the Kirovsky District Court of Saint Petersburg Nationality: Russian Gender: female	As judge of the Kirovsky District Court of Saint Petersburg, Natalya Petrova sentenced Olga Smirnova, architect and political activist, to 6 years imprisonment on politically-motivated charges for spreading so-called 'fake news' about the Russian army. Olga Smirnova was arrested for publishing anti-war information on social media in a VK-group. Therefore, Natalya Petrova is responsible for serious violations of human rights, for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 27

LM-001/2025

▼M1

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
42.	Gennadi Yuvinaliyevich PILEHIN (Геннадий Ювиналиевич ПИЛЕХИН)	Position: Judge of the Kalininsky District Court of Saint Petersburg DOB: 11.8.1972 Nationality: Russian Gender: male Address: st. Vosstaniya, 17, St. Petersburg, Russia, 191036 Apartment 2	As judge of the Kalininsky District Court of Saint Petersburg, Gennadi Pilehin sentenced Viktoria Petrova, manager, to compulsory medical measures on politically-motivated charges for spreading so-called 'fake news' about the Russian army. Ms Petrova was arrested for sharing anti-war YouTube-videos such as material from Maksim Kants, Aleksandr Nevzorov and the Ukrainian president Zelensky on her personal VK-page. Therefore, Gennadi Pilehin is responsible for serious violations of human rights, for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
43.	Ekaterina Feliksovna TIAMINA (Екатерина Феликсовна ТЯМИНА)	Position: Judge of the Kalininsky District Court of Saint Petersburg Nationality: Russian Gender: female	As judge of the Kalininsky District Court of Saint Petersburg, Ekaterina Tiamina sentenced Ioann Kurmoyarov, blogger and priest, to 3 years imprisonment on politically-motivated charges for spreading so-called 'fake news' about the Russian army. Ioann Kurmoyarov was arrested for publishing video content on different social media platforms, where he criticised Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine on Christian pacifist and Orthodox theological bases. Ekaterina Tiamina also prolonged the incarceration of Viktoria Petrova, manager, on politically-motivated charges for spreading so-called 'fake news' about the Russian army. Ms Petrova was arrested for sharing anti-war YouTube-videos such as material from Maksim Kants, Aleksandr Nevzorov and the Ukrainian president Zelensky on her personal VK-page. Therefore, Ekaterina Tiamina is responsible for serious violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, for the repression of civil society, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 28

▼M1

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
44.	Vyacheslav Vasilyevich VITUKHIN (Вячеслав Васильевич ВИТУХИН)	Position: Prosecutor of the Prosecutor's Office in Petrozavodsk, Republic of Karelia Nationality: Russian Gender: male	As prosecutor of the Prosecutor's Office in Petrozavodsk, Republic of Karelia, Vyacheslav Vitukhin asked for a 2 year sentence of imprisonment for Sergey Drugov, blogger and activist, on politically motivated charges for so-called 'rehabilitation of Nazism'. Drugov was arrested for reposting anti-war information on his Telegram-channel, which was followed by approximately 67 people. Therefore, Vyacheslav Vitukhin is responsible for serious violations of human rights, including violating freedom of opinion and expression, for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
45.	Yulia Viacheslavovna SHILOVA (Юлия Вячеславовна ШИЛОВА)	Position: Federal Judge at Court district Petushinsky in Russia Nationality: Russian Date of birth: 28.9.1990 Place of birth (town, country): Tulaga, Gorkovskaya Oblast, USSR (Currently: Nizhegorodskaya Oblast, Russian Federation) Gender: female	Yulia Shilova is a federal judge at Court district Petushinsky in Russia. She was appointed in 2022 by decree of Vladimir Putin. Yulia Shilova was the appointed judge in a politically motivated case, namely the trial concerning the three lawyers of the late Alexei Navalny: V. Kobzev, I. Sergunin and A. Liptser. Those lawyers were arrested in October 2023 while the trials against Alexei Navalny were ongoing. The court proceedings against the lawyers took place behind closed doors from September 2024 until late December 2024. The trial was characterised by arbitrary and unfair proceedings authorised by Yulia Shilova, including hearings behind closed doors, and the making of a decision by her to sentence the lawyers of the late Alexei Navalny on arbitrary grounds. Judge Yulia Shilova has arbitrarily sentenced the three lawyers of Alexei Navalny based on their alleged 'extremist activities'. Yulia Shilova is therefore responsible for serious violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to a fair trial, as well as for the repression of civil society, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025

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	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
46.	Andrei Valerievich KATKOV (Андрей Валерьевич КАТКОВ)	Position: Head of the Department of State Prosecutors of the Vladimir Region Nationality: Russian Date of birth: 28.8.1979 Place of birth (town, country): Unknown Gender: male	Andrei Katkov is Head of the Department of State Prosecutors of the Vladimir Region Prosecutor's Office in Russia. Andrei Katkov was the prosecutor in the politically motivated case against the three lawyers of late Aleksei Navalny: V. Kobzev, I. Sergunin and A. Liptser. The lawyers were arrested in October 2023 while Navalny's trial was still ongoing. The court proceedings against the lawyers took place behind closed doors from September 2024 until late December 2024. As State Prosecutor, Andrei Katkov pleaded for maximum sentences for the lawyers based on arbitrary grounds, while basing his claims on information violating attorney-client privilege. The charges were politically motivated and focused on the 'extremist community' to which the lawyers of Alexei Navalny belonged, according to the reasoning of Andrei Katkov, belonged. The trial was characterised by arbitrary and unfair proceedings and the decision to sentence the lawyers of the late Alexei Navalny was made by the appointed judge on arbitrary grounds. Andrei Katkov is therefore responsible for serious violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to a fair trial, as well as for the repression of civil society, and for activities seriously undermining the rule of law in Russia.	20.5.2025
47.	Natalia Vladimirovna BORISENKOVA (Наталья Владимировна БОРИСЕНКОВА)	Position: Judge and Deputy Chairman at Nagatinsky District Court in Moscow, Russia Nationality: Russian Date of birth: 12.8.1979 Place of birth (town, country): Unknown, Russian Federation Gender: female	Natalia Borisenkova is a judge and Deputy Chairman at Nagatinsky District Court in Moscow, Russia. She was appointed in 2012 by decree of President Vladimir Putin. Natalia Borisenkova was the appointed judge in a politically motivated case, namely the trial concerning four journalists, K. Gabov, S. Karelin, A. Kriger and A. Favorskaya, who wrote about the late Alexei Navalny. The court proceedings against the journalists took place behind closed doors from August 2024 until 15 April 2025. Judge Natalia Borisenkova sentenced the four journalists to terms of imprisonment of 5,5 years for their alleged 'involvement in an 'extremist' group', namely the Anti-Corruption Foundation (FBK) of late Alexei Navalny. The trial was characterised by arbitrary and unfair proceedings authorised by Natalia Borisenkova, with hearings taking place behind closed doors. The decision to sentence the journalists was made by Natalia Borisenkova on arbitrary grounds, invoking alleged 'extremist activities' which is an allegation used extensively in Russia against opposition groups.	20.5.2025

02024D1484 — EN — 28.05.2025 — 002.001 — 30

▼M1

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
			Natalia Borisenkova is therefore responsible for serious violations of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to a fair trial, for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and for activities seriously undermining democracy and the rule of law in Russia.	

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B. Legal persons, entities and bodies

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
1.	FEDERAL PENITENTIARY SERVICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (FSIN) ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ СЛУЖБА ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ НАКАЗАНИЙ (ФСИН) (RU)	Address: Zhitnaya Street 14 Yakimanka District, Central Administrative Okrug, Moscow Website: http://www.fsin.su/eng	The Federal Penitentiary Service of the Russian Federation (FSIN) is a federal agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice of Russia. FSIN is the federal authority for the detention of suspected and convicted persons, the security and maintenance of prisons in Russia, the transport of prisoners, and rehabilitation programmes. As such, FSIN is the central authority managing the Russian prison system, known for its widespread and systematic abuses against, and ill-treatment of, political prisoners in Russia. As a federal agency, FSIN is responsible for the penal colonies where Russian opposition politician Alexei Navalny was held on politically motivated charges and ultimately died on 16 February 2024. During his imprisonment, Alexei Navalny suffered abuses, including through solitary confinement in a punishment cell and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, leading to the severe deterioration of his health. Other political prisoners held in the Russian prison system under similarly harsh conditions of detention, are subjected to abuse and ill-treatment, which is meant to physically and psychologically break them. FSIN is therefore responsible for serious human rights violations in Russia, including torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	27.5.2024

LM-001/2025