



Kateryna Korovina is a 29-year-old Ukrainian woman from the Luhansk region. She was abducted by officers of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation (FSB) on March 19, 2024, in the temporarily occupied territory while on her way to a pharmacy.

On February 17, the Southern District Military Court **sentenced Kateryna to 10 years** in prison for alleged "financing of terrorism." The basis for the charges were small monetary transfers—totaling just over a thousand rubles (approximately €9). The Russian side interpreted these transactions as support for

the Armed Forces of Ukraine. During the trial, Kateryna explained that she had only contributed to humanitarian fundraisers and stated that she had incriminated herself during the investigation due to pressure and the fear of torture.

In one of her letters from the Russian SIZO (pre-trial detention center), Kateryna commented on the verdict: "I was satisfied that I read my final statement, where I declared that they are not judging me, but my love for my native country."

Last known place of detention: SIZO-3, Novocherkassk, Rostov Oblast, Russian Federation (as of June 2026).



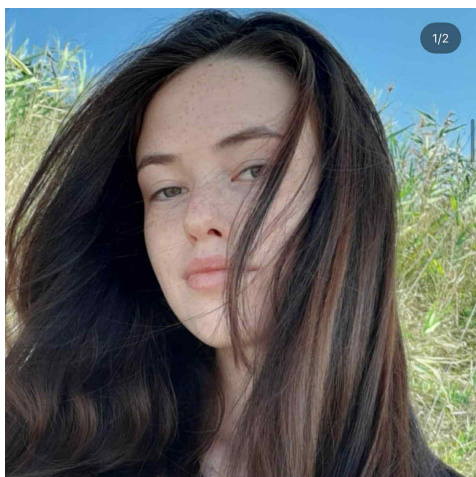
Larysa Machylska is a 70-year-old Ukrainian woman from the city of Berdyansk, Zaporizhzhya Oblast. At the beginning of the occupation of her hometown, Ms. Larysa attended pro-Ukrainian rallies. Her activism drew the attention of the occupiers, and she was detained by the Russian military on March 1, 2023.

In the spring of 2024, the Southern District Military Court in Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation, **sentenced Ms. Larysa to 7 years** in prison for alleged "participation in a terrorist community."

In one of her letters from the penal colony to her relatives, Ms. Larysa wrote: *"...I have never been separated from you (the children) for so*

long, which is why I am finding this separation so hard to bear. I have started having panic attacks and other ailments here. I want so badly to hold on until I see you again; I am holding on with all my might."

Last known place of detention: Penal Colony No. 28, Volgograd Oblast, Russian Federation (as of July 2026).



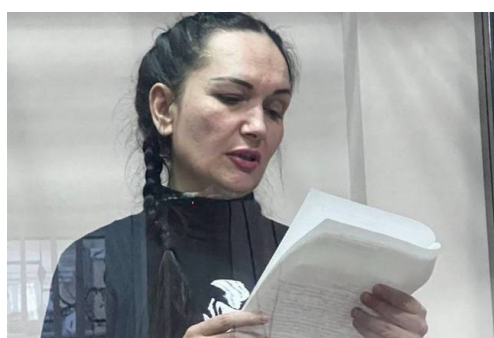
Yana Suvorova is a 21-year-old media worker from Melitopol, Zaporizhzhya Oblast. Her hometown was occupied by the Russian Federation in the first days of the full-scale invasion. Ukrainian mobile communications, radio, and television gradually disappeared. Yana, however, ran the pro-Ukrainian Telegram channel "Melitopol is Ukraine," which drew the attention of the Russians. During the night of August 20, 2023, unidentified individuals broke into Yana's home and took her away in an unknown direction.

The Russians later accused Yana of terrorism. On October 23, 2025, the Southern District

Military Court in the Russian Federation **sentenced Suvorova to 14 years** in prison.

In a letter to a friend from a Russian SIZO (pre-trial detention center), Yana wrote: "When you live without knowing whether you will return home tomorrow or in twenty years, and then you read the news and think: maybe I should just sleep for ten years and wake up young..."

Last known place of detention: SIZO No. 2, Taganrog, Russian Federation (as of July 2026).



Iryna Danylovych is a Ukrainian journalist and human rights defender who was abducted by the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation in the temporarily occupied territory of Crimea. Subsequently, under fabricated charges of allegedly "possessing an improvised explosive device," she was unlawfully **sentenced to 6 years and 11 months** in prison.

Currently, it is known that Iryna Danylovych is subjected to torture and does not receive the necessary medical assistance, which has already led to the loss of hearing in one ear. The systematic ill-treatment is manifested in the creation of conditions that cause physical suffering: exposure to bright light and loud noise. In protest against the abuse by the SIZO administration due to the denial of medical assistance, Iryna declared a dry hunger strike, which she announced in a written statement: "Ignoring my illness, constant transfers between Simferopol and Feodosia, and the denial of medical assistance to me are inhumane, contradict all principles of humanity, and can be equated to torture. I demand an end to the abuse against me and declare a dry hunger strike... until the moment diagnostics are organized for me and treatment begins, or until the moment of my biological death."

Last known place of detention: Penal Colony No. 7, Zelenokumsk, Stavropol Krai, Russian Federation.



Halyna Dovhopola, who turned 71 in March of this year, became one of the first women to experience politically motivated persecution. In November 2019, officers of the FSB of the Russian Federation detained Ms. Halyna, who was 64 years old at the time.

Subsequently, on March 24, 2021, the "Sevastopol City Court" found her guilty under Article 275 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("high treason") and **sentenced her to 12 years** in prison to be served in a general regime penal colony. The trial was held behind closed doors because, according to the official version, the case materials contained information constituting a state secret. From imprisonment, Ms. Halyna writes letters in

which she talks about her condition, detention conditions, and daily life. In one of these letters, she urges to support and not forget those held in captivity by Russia: "I ask only one thing from everyone—no collecting of money for me! Help means only wide publicity and reminding the government of Ukraine so that political prisoners are not kept under the 'rug.' And we are waiting here, and each of us is fighting for life, so as not to 'die in Russia' behind barbed wire. We ask everyone not to forget about us! Glory to Ukraine!".

Last known place of detention: Penal Colony No. 1, Golovino village, Vladimir Oblast, Russian Federation.



Anastasiia Hlukhovska is a 33-year-old former journalist. During the night of August 19–20, 2023, the Russians abducted the woman, who was 30 years old at the time, from her apartment in occupied Melitopol. Following her detention, the Russians showed Anastasiia in a propaganda broadcast, accusing her of alleged cooperation with Ukrainian special services.

For a long time, there was almost no information about Anastasiia. New information regarding her and her place of detention emerged after one of the recent prisoner exchanges between Russia and Ukraine. According to testimonies from former detainees and family members, she is being held in SIZO-3 in the city of Kizel, Perm Krai, Russian Federation—an institution where Ukrainian

journalist Viktoriya Roshchyna and Yevhen Matvieiev, the mayor of occupied Dniprorudne, previously died under torture.

It is reported that after being transferred to Kizel, Anastasiia went on a hunger strike, and her sister noted that her head was shaved upon arrival. Additionally, one witness recounted that immediately after her transfer, Russian personnel threatened her with rape, which constitutes a form of severe psychological

violence. There is also testimony that her health condition has significantly deteriorated, particularly with serious problems developing in her legs. Currently, she is being forced to work as a seamstress. It is known that Anastasiia is one of only two Ukrainian women **currently held in the SIZO in Kizel.**



Iryna Horobtsova is a 41-year-old volunteer who was abducted on May 13, 2022, on her 37th birthday, in occupied Kherson. A group of masked Russian servicemen broke into her apartment, conducted a search, and forcibly took the woman away.

Presumably, the reason for the abduction was that the Chornobaivka airfield, where Ukrainian forces repeatedly struck Russian military equipment, was visible from her apartment.

Initially, Iryna was held in the Kherson SIZO, and later she was transferred to Crimea, where she was held for two years without

charges or access to medical assistance, despite having been diagnosed with a brain aneurysm before the war. In one of her letters from captivity, Iryna described an episode when her heart first began to fail: "I tried to call the paramedic, but he never came. My cellmates, thanks to them, kept giving me 'Corvalol' tablets, while I lay curled up in pain, not understanding what was happening."

Later, **she was transferred to Mordovia** in the Russian Federation and **sentenced to 10.5 years** in prison for alleged "espionage." In September 2025, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation reviewed her cassation appeal, but left the verdict unchanged.



Esma Nimetulaieva is a 40-year-old Crimean Tatar and the wife of political prisoner Remzi Nimetulaiev, whom the occupiers detained on August 23, 2023, as one of the figures in the fifth Bakhchysarai group of the Hizb ut-Tahrir case. Esma is a mother of many children. After her husband's detention, she was left alone with five minor children.

On October 15, 2025, Russian security forces detained Esma in Crimea—she became the first of four women in the so-called "women's Hizb ut-Tahrir case." The children were initially left with their grandmother, Esma's mother. Later, their uncle assumed guardianship of the children, as "the state could take the children away" if there were no guardians.

Esma was charged under Part 1 of Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("organization of the activities of a terrorist organization"), while the other female defendants are accused of "participation." On October 16, 2025, the occupying "Kyivskyi District Court" in Simferopol ordered a preventive

measure in the form of detention, and all hearings were conducted behind closed doors. **Currently**, Esma is being held in SIZO-1 in Simferopol.



Iryna Levchenko is a 62-year-old former journalist from Melitopol, who was abducted by the Russian military on May 6, 2023, along with her husband, Oleksandr, in the occupied city. Iryna worked for many years as a journalist for local and all-Ukrainian media outlets and was already retired at the time of her detention.

Initially, the couple was held in basements, after which Iryna was transferred to Donetsk SIZO No. 1, and subsequently to Simferopol. At various times, the occupation authorities accused her of "terrorism," but official information regarding the case **remains limited or absent**. Her husband was later released.

Iryna has been held for a long time without a transparent trial, periodically being transferred between places of detention. Iryna's family reports harsh conditions of transportation and detention, a lack of consistent information about her state of health, and fears further "judicial" proceedings in the Russian Federation.

Iryna occasionally manages to send letters from her place of detention. In one of her recent letters, she congratulated her colleagues on Journalist's Day: "June 6th is our professional holiday, Journalist's Day. Please pass along my congratulations to my colleagues on my behalf. And also tell them that I am on a long-term creative business trip abroad, studying the daily life and customs of the aborigines and the 'newcomers' :)."

According to the latest data, she was moved from Simferopol to Krasnodar along with other political prisoners.



Anna Bazikalo is a 40-year-old resident of occupied Luhansk, who was detained at her workplace—the pharmacy where she worked. At the time of her detention, Anna was 37 years old.

Following her abduction, the woman was held without proper legal procedure, and information regarding her condition and the circumstances of her case remained limited for a long time. Anna Bazikalo's detention has been confirmed by the ICRC, and she is also included in the missing persons database of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

On April 11, 2025, the so-called "Supreme Court of the LPR" sentenced Anna Bazikalo to 16

years in prison in a general regime penal colony, with a fine of 30,000 rubles. She was accused of alleged "espionage" and "possession of explosive substances" (Article 276 and Part 1 of Article 222 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). Currently, she is being held in a SIZO (pre-trial detention center) in the territory of the occupied Luhansk region, and her case is highly likely politically motivated. While behind bars, Anna tries to maintain a cautious optimism. This is evident in her letters, which she manages to send out to freedom: she decorates stories about gray prison life with colorful drawings of flowers.

The Media Initiative for Human Rights (MIHR) is a Ukrainian human rights NGO established in 2016. It systematically investigates war crimes and other human rights violations resulting from the Russian-Ukrainian war. Since the beginning of Russia's full-scale aggression, MIHR has become a leading center for documenting and investigating international crimes committed by the Russian Federation, including enforced disappearances, unlawful detention of civilians, violations of the rights of prisoners of war, torture, and the denial of the right to a fair trial.

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