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Four minutes to close. Turchynov, the Dubovys and a $100 million stock market scheme

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A $2.3 million deal ahead of the publication of Dendreon’s report. How Turchynov and Eremenko feature in the case of the stolen press releases, and what Arkady and his son Igor Dubovoy have admitted.



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An AI-generated editorial collage based on published archive portraits. From left to right: Ivan Turchynov, Oleksandr Eremenko and Pavlo Dubovoy.

3 August 2011, 15:56 New York time. Four minutes before the market closes. Vitaly Korchevsky buys 1,100 put options on shares in the biotechnology company Dendreon. At 16:01, a report is released, informing the market that the company has withdrawn its previous revenue forecast. The following day, the shares lose approximately two-thirds of their value. According to The Verge's reconstruction, the trade nets Korchevsky over $2.3 million. [1] [2] [3]

The published report remains in the SEC database. It confirms the content of the news story. The Verge has reconstructed the timing of the press release's upload to PR Newswire, the purchase of options and the calls to Arkady Dubovoy's office based on trial documents. The trading operation illustrates why the scheme required three distinct groups of people: one group obtained the document, another assessed its market value, and a third provided the funds and access to a brokerage account. [1] [2] [4]

What happened between 15:34 and 16:01

New York time	Event
15:34	According to The Verge's reconstruction, Dendreon's report has been uploaded to PR Newswire and is awaiting publication.
15:56	Korchevsky buys 1,100 put options. Such contracts can rise in value when share prices fall.
16:00	Main trading is closing.
16:01	PR Newswire issues a press release. Dendreon withdraws its revenue forecast of $350–400 million for 2011.
4 August	Following the fall in share prices, Korchevsky closes his position. According to The Verge's reconstruction, the profit exceeds $2.3 million.

The timing and details of the transaction are based on reports from The Verge and the industry publication Fierce Biotech. The withdrawal of the forecast was recorded in the company's initial announcement. [1] [2] [3]

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Korchevsky had both buyers and sellers on the open market. His advantage, according to the trial documents, lay in the fact that he had read the document before other investors. Later, the Court of Appeal described a recurring pattern of transactions: positions were opened after the press release had entered the agency's internal system and closed once the market had already reacted. This sequence could be verified by the timestamps in the records of access to press releases and in the data on stock market transactions. [4] [5]

Hacking, the delivery of press releases and brokerage accounts

The federal indictment covered the period from February 2010 to August 2015. The case file names three business news distribution services: Marketwired, PR Newswire and Business Wire. According to the prosecution, the attackers gained access to draft press releases and stored them on a separate server for traders. The traders, for their part, compiled lists of companies whose forthcoming reports they wished to receive. The indictment refers to access to more than 150,000 stolen press releases. This figure indicates the volume of documents accessed. The investigation treated the stock market-related incidents separately. [5] [6]

The US Department of Justice has attributed roles to Ivan Turchynov and Alexander Eremenko in the receipt and transmission of confidential press releases. Vadym Yermolovych has pleaded guilty. He confirmed unauthorised access to the PR Newswire network, the sale of material stolen from Marketwired, and the acquisition of access to the Business Wire network. According to the prosecution's account, part of the hackers' remuneration was a share of the trading profits. Access to brokerage accounts allowed them to track the size of this share. In its civil claim, the SEC stated that the non-public press releases reached traders in the US, Ukraine, Russia and several other countries. [6] [7] [8] [16]

Igor Dubovoy. What exactly was Arkady's son doing?

In official documents, Igor is listed as the son of Arkady Dubovoy. Arkady opened and topped up the brokerage accounts through which Korchevsky traded. Igor, as set out in the Court of Appeal's judgment in the case of Korchevsky and Vladislav Khalupsky, supplied Korchevsky with computers, telephones and software to access the server containing the insider information. In January 2016, Igor admitted that he had purchased information he knew to be stolen, passed it on to Korchevsky and carried out transactions based on his recommendations. In February, Arkady separately pleaded

guilty to conspiracy to commit electronic fraud. [4] [8] [9]

The Court of Appeal described an episode that helps to understand Igor's role. Following a dispute over the distribution of profits, the hackers stopped sending press releases to the Dubovys in early 2014. Korchevsky's trading activity and profits plummeted. When another source emerged towards the end of 2014, the working procedure changed: Korchevsky would receive materials from Igor, assess them and advise him on which trade to execute. This change in working procedure is recorded in the court's presentation of the evidence. [4]

Pavel Dubovoy is Arkady's brother. In the civil case, the SEC described how Pavel was involved in granting access and making payments. The Verge reported his denials regarding his involvement in the trading scheme. In 2021, a federal court ruled against Pavel in a civil claim for failing to participate in the proceedings. We wrote in detail about family ties and why it is important to distinguish between people with the surname Dubovoy in US documents in In a previous article about Alexander Dubov and the US case involving his relatives. [1] [4] [10]

After the confessions. Where is the verdict, and where is the SEC lawsuit?

Participant	What the publicly available documents confirm
Ivan Turchynov	Criminal charges in the US in 2015. In February 2022, the court imposed a civil fine of $318,987,117 in absentia following a claim by the SEC. The Secret Service file has been preserved in an archive copy dated 26 April 2026. [5] [11] [12]
Alexander Eremenko	Criminal charges in 2015. In June 2021, the court imposed a civil fine of $318,987,117 in absentia following a claim by the SEC. In 2019, he was also charged separately in connection with the EDGAR hacking case. [5] [10] [13]
Vadim Yermolovich	He pleaded guilty in 2016. In May 2017, he was sentenced to 30 months' imprisonment, three years' probation following his release, and ordered to pay $3,004,685.06 in restitution. [7]

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Participant	What the publicly available documents confirm
Arkady and Igor Dubovoy	Arrested in Georgia in August 2015. Both pleaded guilty in 2016. In 2022, according to RAPSI, the court credited both men with the time already served in custody and imposed three years' probation on each. A 2023 court document relating to another case records the same outcome. [5] [8] [9] [21] [22] [23]
Pavel Dubovoy	He is named in the 2015 criminal indictment. In June 2021, the court imposed a civil fine of $33,028,806 in absentia following a claim by the SEC. [5] [10]
Vitaly Korchevsky and Vladislav Khalupsky	They were found guilty by a jury in July 2018. Korchevsky was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and Khalupsky to four. In July 2021, the appeal court upheld the convictions. [4] [15]

The defence brief in the case of Vladislav Klyushin also specifies the periods credited to the Dubovys: six months and seven days for Arkady, and 48 days for Igor. The brief cites these figures when comparing sentences for similar offences. RAPSI reports on the crediting of time served and probation. It was not possible to verify the full texts of the two sentences for this article. [21] [22] [23]

When the US disclosed the charges, the FBI reported that international arrest warrants had been issued for Turchynov, Eremenko, Pavel Dubovoy and Khalupsky. This report is dated August 2015. A Secret Service archive file confirms that information regarding the search for Turchynov was published at a later date as well. His actual whereabouts and any subsequent legal proceedings require separate verification. [5] [12]

Why do figures of $30 million, $100 million and $318.99 million appear in different documents?

Around $30 million — the scale of illegal profits cited by the US Department of Justice in criminal cases. **Over $100 million** — an assessment of the SEC's broader initial civil action, which named 32 defendants. **$318,987,117** — the amount of the individual civil fine imposed on each of the two defendants, Turchynov and Eremenko. In both rulings, the court based its decision on the tripled profits of the traders who gained access to the stolen information. There is no basis for adding these figures together and presenting the total as the participants' combined earnings. [6] [10] [11] [16]

In the civil judgement concerning Igor, the court specifically identified $11,495,323 in profits to be returned and $57,706.30 in interest accrued prior to the judgement. The text sets out how this obligation is taken into account when a ruling on restitution or confiscation is made in a parallel criminal case. Thus, the amount ordered to be returned, the actual proceeds and the length of the prison sentence are verified against different documents. [14] [17]

The second target — the regulator’s own server

In January 2019, the SEC filed a separate civil action concerning the hacking of EDGAR, the Commission’s own corporate reporting database. According to the SEC, in 2016, Eremenko and other participants gained access to non-public test filings. The regulator identified pre-disclosure trading involving at least 157 financial reports and illegal profits of at least $4.1 million in this separate case. The Department of Justice brought separate criminal charges against Eremenko and Artem Radchenko in connection with this case. [13] [18]

The Dendreon case illustrates how the scheme looked in a single journal entry: the press release was still under embargo, yet the position had already been opened. In subsequent cases, the courts examined access to documents, trading and the distribution of profits separately. It is precisely these links between specific individuals and transactions that help explain why a father, his son, hackers and professional traders all found themselves involved in the same investigation, albeit with different procedural outcomes. [2] [4] [10] [11]

On the cover: an AI-generated editorial collage based on archive photographs. On the left is Ivan Turchynov, in the centre is Oleksandr Eremenko, and on the right is Pavlo Dubovoy. Captioned images from US government sources and their archive copies have been used. [12] [19] [20]

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