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The pride of ‘Khimprom’? The case of the three defendants and the theory of a split

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Case No. 372/2868/21, the arrest of Ilkhan Seytkhalilov in Belek, Karina Koynash’s shares and an archived reference to Elena Karnaushenko. What is known about the theory of a split within ‘Khimprom’.



An AI-generated editorial photomontage based on nine photographs provided. The theory of a split within ‘Khimprom’ requires documentary evidence.

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Ilkhan Seytkhalilov was detained in Belek, Turkey. Ali Memetov and Muslim Karaev are listed alongside him in the Ukrainian criminal case file. Seydali Seytkhalilov and Karina Koynash share ownership of the Kyiv-based company equally. A source close to the editorial team believes that these links lead to a group that has partially split off from 'Khimprom', and names Andrei Amirkhanyan and Karina Koynash as its leaders. We have checked what evidence can be found in the documents to support this version of events. [1][2][3]

The hotel in Belek, the case in Obukhov

The operation took place on the evening of 4 September 2026. According to the Turkish news agency DHA, the police detained Ilkhan Seytkhalilov at around 18:45 at a hotel in the resort town of Belek, in the Serik district of Antalya province. The arrest was reported the following day. Turkish media reported on an Interpol red notice issued at the request of the Ukrainian authorities and listed criminal organisation, drugs, weapons and money laundering among the grounds for the search. The Ukrainian case number was not mentioned in the reports. [1][4]



Ilkhan Seytkhalilov in a photograph published by Haberler on 5 September 2026 in a report on his arrest. Our report on the operation in Belek. [5]

TRT Haber reported that, following police procedures, the detainee was handed over to the relevant authorities for transfer to Ukraine. As of 18 November 2026, we have found no public confirmation of the actual handover to the Ukrainian side or of a new court hearing involving him. The screenshot from the Turkish publication relates to a report on the detention. It is not possible to determine the subsequent route or the legal basis for a possible handover based on this information. [4][6]

> **Seithalilov Ilkhan Ernest Ogly**

Memetov, Karaev and Seithalilov in the same proceedings

Case file No. 1-kp-57/23 of the Obukhov District Court of the Kyiv Region lists three defendants. The case number is **372/2868/21**. The criminal case number also features in the court rulings **12020000000000220** Dated 10 March 2020. This reference can be used to search for procedural documents, even when the surnames have been redacted in the published text. [2][7]

Name in Russian	Entry in the court record
Ali Emilievich Memetov	Ali Emilovich Memetov
Muslim Seytmametovich Karaev	Muslim Seytmametovich Karaev
Ilkhan Ernest Ogly Seithalilov	Ilkhan Ernest Ogly Seytkhalilov

In the case file, the case is categorised as the legalisation of criminally obtained property. The rulings in this case also cite provisions relating to criminal organisations, and the illicit trafficking of drugs and weapons. The case file lists the names of the accused, whilst the published rulings describe specific procedural issues. To identify the specific offences and actions of each individual, an indictment or court judgement setting out the individual facts of the case is required. [2][7][8]

On 10 February 2025, the Kyiv Court of Appeal overturned the initial ruling of 6 January and issued a new one. The court issued an international arrest warrant for one of the defendants, ordered his detention and suspended the proceedings pending his apprehension. In the published copy of the court ruling, the name has been redacted. The list of charges partly matches what was later reported in Turkey. To establish a direct link with the arrest in Belek, a document is required

detailing the request for a search warrant or extradition, including the name and case number. [1][8]

U **Ali Memetov** and **Muslim Karaev** There is a specific historical procedural status here. This is a clarification of their earlier case files, compiled on the basis of an editorial note. The case itself brings together three defendants in a single set of proceedings. The composition and hierarchy of the group described by the editorial source are not disclosed in the court record. [2][9][10]

> **Ali Emilevich Memetov**
>
> Ali Emilevich Memetov is listed in the directory of the report on ‘Khimprom’. According to the source, his date of birth is 14 October 1996. His specific role in the entry is not disclosed.

> **Muslim Seytmametovich Karaev**
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> Muslim Seytmametovich Karaev is listed in the register of the ‘Khimprom’ report. Date of birth according to the source: 28 April 1996. His specific role in the record is not disclosed.

Seydali Seytkhalilov and Karina Koynash in the company register

The clearest business link in this story runs through **FERMA.UA LLC**, EGRPOU 42913474. Seydali Ernestovich Seytkhalilov and Karina Sergeevna Koynash are listed as founders and ultimate beneficial owners. Each **50%** and a contribution to the authorised capital amounting to **1,045,000 UAH**. The register shows the shares on paper. To verify the origin of the money and the actual payments, accounting or banking documents are required. [3]

Koynash has another registered shareholding in a company with a partner named Seytkhalilov. In **‘M’YASOBAANK’ LLC** She owns 50 per cent, Ernest Sinaverovich Seithalilov 40 per cent, and Vladimir Vladimirovich Klimenko 10 per cent. Ernest, Seydali and Ilkhan are different people. A source close to the editorial team describes Seydali as a relative of Ilkhan; however, it has not been possible to establish the exact nature of their relationship from publicly available documents. Seydali is not listed amongst the accused in the verified case file No. 372/2868/21. [2][11][12]

Seithalilov Seydali Ernestovich

Co-owner of ‘FERMA. UA’ alongside Karina Koynash. A source close to the editorial team reports on his alleged role in setting up laboratories in the Kyiv region and his family ties to Ilkhan Seytkhalilov.

U **Karina Koynash** There is a judicial record of this. In case file No. 757/3887/20-k of the Holosiivskyi District Court of Kyiv, she is listed as a defendant. The category of the case is aiding members of criminal organisations and concealing their activities. ‘Rozslідuval.info’, citing document No. 88795837, summarises materials in which Andrii Lemishko features. The full text of this document was unavailable in the official register at the time of verification. It is therefore not possible to judge the outcome of the case or the extent of the established facts based on a single account. [13][14]

Karina Sergeyevna Koynash

Andrei Amirkhanyan and the theory of a split

In the sanctions annex to Ukrainian Decree No. 877/2023 of 30 December 2023, Andrei Abramovich Amirkhanyan is listed on a separate line. It states that he may use documents issued in the name of Andriy Abramovich Lemishko. The link between these two names is confirmed by an official document, whilst an investigation by ‘Sledstvo.Info’, published by OCCRP, reveals the context of the sanctions. The decree does not describe the distribution of roles within the alleged splinter group. [15][16]

The source’s version is that a group of people from within ‘Khimprom’s’ inner circle began to operate independently under the leadership of Amirkhanyan and Koynash. There is a historical context to this. In 2020, the SBU reported that, following the operations of 2019, the network’s organisers, who were based abroad, began operating in Ukraine through separate units. In that report, the SBU described how the operations were organised. It contains no information about a group with the leaders cited as its source. To establish whether a split actually took place, data is needed on the timing of the split, independent decisions and the flow of funds. [17]

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Andrei Abramovich Amirkhanyan

Elena Karnaushenko and Valeria Gulyayeva

Elena Ivanovna Karnaushenko. In addition to the editorial note, an archived reference dated 23 December 2019 has been found. In the ORD's report, during the discussion of a change in the preventive measure, the surname 'Karnaushenko' and the nickname 'Kira' appear. A later article on the subject identifies this reference as referring to Elena Ivanovna; however, ORD does not provide her full name, the case number or the court's ruling on the matter. In a public search using both the Russian and Ukrainian spellings of her full name, we found no court document that would confirm this identification or establish her procedural status. There is an entry in the commercial register for an entrepreneur with the same full name, but there is insufficient data available to make a definitive comparison. [18][19][20][21]

Elena Ivanovna Karnaushenko

Elena Ivanovna Karnauchenko is listed in the register of the report on 'Khimprom'. Date of birth according to the source: 4 June 1993. Her specific role in the entry is not disclosed.

Valeria Alexandrovna Gulyayeva She is mentioned in the list of personal details referred to in her file. The entry does not describe her specific role, and the author of the copy of the reference provided has not been identified. Her name does not appear amongst the accused in case file No. 372/2868/21. To verify the source's account, documents or evidence of specific actions, dates and connections are required. [2][22]

Valeria Aleksandrovna Gulyayeva

Valeria Alexandrovna Gulyayeva is listed in the personal details section of the report on 'Khimprom'. According to the source, her date of birth is 21 June 1992. Her specific role in the record is not disclosed.

What the theory is currently based on

Connection	What the documents revealed
Ilkhan Seytkhalilov, Memetov and Karaev	Three defendants featured on a single Ukrainian-produced public information card. [2]
Seydali Seytkhalilov and Koynash	50 per cent each in ‘FERMA. UA’. [3]
Amirkhanyan and Lemishko	Both names appear in the same line of the Ukrainian sanctions annex. [15]
Karnaushenko and Gulyayeva	References in the editorial note. No court documents have been found regarding their involvement in the group described by the source. [18][22]
A separate group led by Amirkhanyan and Koynash	The version provided by the editorial team’s source. There are as yet no documents that would establish the composition, the date of the split, or the leadership of this group.

There are two specific unresolved questions in this story. The first is whether a decision was made to extradite Ilkhan Seytkhalilov and, if so, which Ukrainian court issued the request. The second is whether there are any documents linking the individuals listed in the article to an independent entity and enabling us to establish who made decisions within it. The case number and records of shareholdings provide starting points for such an investigation. [2][3][4][8]

Cover – a satirical editorial photo collage created using AI from nine photographs provided. Ornamental elements are used for decorative purposes. The collage illustrates the source’s version of events and does not imply that those depicted were involved in the crime.

Sources

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Use of materials

An active link to the original publication is required when using these materials.

Original publication

https://kartel-khimprom.com/en/article/the-pride-of-khimprom-the-case-of-the-three-defendants-and-the-theory-of-a-split/