

Analytical report of the "Tribunal for Putin" coalition

Places of forced detention of non-combatant citizens of Ukraine in the Russian Federation and occupied Crimea

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Legend

FSES – Federal Penitentiary Service (FSES of Russia) – the federal executive body of the Russian Federation, the leading agency of which is the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, which carries out law enforcement functions, control and supervision functions in the field of execution of criminal punishments for convicted persons, functions for the detention of persons suspected of or accused of committing crimes, and defendants who are in custody, their protection and escort, as well as the functions of monitoring the behavior of probationers and convicts who have been granted a reprieve from serving their sentence by the court[3].

ONK - Public Monitoring Commission (PMC) – the Public Monitoring Commission for the Protection of Human Rights in Places of Forced Detention is one of 85 regional public bodies in Russia that monitor the observance of human rights in places of forced detention in the respective region

PTR - Points of temporary placement of foreign citizens

RF - Occupying power

The structure of the working group for the preparation of the analytical report

The analytical report was prepared by representatives of organizations that are part of the "Tribunal for Putin" civil initiative:

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***Translation to English, French done by NGO FUVI /Ukrainian Volunteer Fund International/**

Context of the research (introductory information)

Russian invasion forces during the occupation of Ukrainian territories kidnapped and continue to kidnap civilians who are in locations of forced detention both in the occupied territories of Ukraine and in the Russian Federation. The exact number of Ukrainian civilians who are deprived of their freedom is unknown. In June 2022, the Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine, the Minister of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories Iryna Vereshchuk stated about 1.5 thousand illegally detained Ukrainian civilians: "There are more than one and a half thousand civilians in Russian prisons - they are located in Rostov, Kursk, they are in a prison situation, they are detained as prisoners of war, although they should not be prisoners."

According to the Vice-Prime Minister, among the civilians deported to the Russian Federation are volunteers, activists, journalists, priests, deputies of local councils, heads of united territorial communities, and heads of local communities. In the same speech, the Vice-Prime Minister of Ukraine noted that the Russian Federation only admits that it is holding 120 Ukrainian civilians in detention.

According to the information available to the authors of the analytical report, the official representatives of the Russian Federation hide information about the number and places of detention of Ukrainian citizens on the territory of the Russian Federation and in the annexed Crimea. Russian lawyers, in the case of turning to the management of regime institutions with demands to visit a specific citizen of Ukraine, receive a refusal with the motivation that there is no such person in this institution.

The Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences of the Russian Federation does not include citizens of Ukraine, military and civilians in the official statistics of people held in custody. FSES of Russia responded to the Kommersant newspaper's inquiry about the lack of places in pretrial detention centers - according to the agency, Russian detention centers are 96% full. However, human rights activists insist that there is a serious exaggeration of the capacity limit in Moscow detention centers, and point to hundreds of "extra" detainees in SIZO-1 alone (Russian: "Matrosskaya Tyshina"). "Kommersant" interviewed representatives of regional offices of FSES and members of ONK and was convinced that the situation in a number of regions is similar to the situation in the capital.

As of August 1, 2022, 114,172 people were held in Russian pre-trial detention centers, the FSES of the Russian Federation reported to Kommersant. At the same time, the country's detention centers are designed for a total of 118,495 people. "The general capacity limit has not been exceeded," concluded the federal FSES. — This number (the number of detainees as of August 1. — "Kommersant") is 4% less than the general capacity limit.

"In May 2022, Eva Merkacheva, a member of the Human Rights Council under the President of the Russian Federation and the Public Observation Commission (OCC) of Moscow, stated that the capital's pre-trial detention centers faced a "terrible over-limit". According to her, they were designed for 9,000 people, but they turned out to be occupied by 2,786 more. At the same time, the problem of exceeding the limit was confirmed by the FSES of Russia. The head of the department for the execution of sentences and special accounting, Ihor Vedinyapin, stated that one quarter of Russian detention centers — 50 out of 203 — were overcrowded. At the same time, interlocutors in the regional ONK and FSES offices in May called as one of the reasons for the "over-the-limit" the "special military operation", due to which part of the

premises of Russian pre-trial detention centers and colonies were taken over for Ukrainian citizens.

628 Ukrainian civilians were included in the database of the Ukrainian human rights organization of the Center for Civil Liberties (CCL) after the beginning of the large-scale aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine on 24.02.2022: 10 of them were later found killed, 230 people were released, and 328 are in captivity, including on the territory of the Russian Federation. This number is not final, the database only includes people whose abductions we reliably know. This base includes representatives of various social and professional groups. Some Ukrainian civilians were detained by the invading forces on the basis of denunciations or on suspicion of aiding the Armed Forces of Ukraine (ZSU), regardless of their occupation or social status.

The situation of Ukrainian civilians abducted by the Russian Federation is less defined than that of prisoners of war. International humanitarian law provides for the possibility of exchanging prisoners of war, but these norms do not apply to the civilian population. Convention (IV) on the Protection of the Civilian Population in Time of War dated August 12, 1949 allows in certain cases the internment of civilians. However, citizens of Ukraine were not officially interned in Russia.

Internment orders provided for in Article 42 of the Convention were not adopted, citizens abducted in Ukraine were not given the right to appeal internment decisions in accordance with Article 43.

Article 78 of the Convention provides that decisions on internment must be made in accordance with the normal procedure to be determined by the occupying power in accordance with this Convention. This norm is not observed by the Russian Federation. In all cases when the Russian authorities answered questions about the status of abducted Ukrainian civilians, the reason for the detention was called "counteraction to a special military operation." These answers are signed by military police officers of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, which suggests that these people are illegally treated as prisoners of war.

Detention, transfer to the Russian Federation and forced detention of Ukrainian civilians is a clear violation of their rights and creates extremely high risks to their lives, health and human dignity.

Purpose, task and object of research

The purpose of this analytical material is to provide generalized information about places of forced detention in the Russian Federation and the annexed Crimea of Ukrainian citizens who are not combatants. This information is necessary for making decisions and actions regarding the protection of rights and the release of Ukrainian civilians.

The tasks of the research are:

1. Describe each place of forced detention of Ukrainian civilians in terms of its compliance with international humanitarian law.
2. Describe violations of international humanitarian law against Ukrainian civilians.
3. To propose areas of activity and specific actions for the benefit of Ukrainian civilians detained in the Russian Federation and the annexed Crimea.

The analytical material is devoted to two groups of Ukrainian citizens who are forcibly detained in the Russian Federation and Crimea.

The first group. Citizens of Ukraine detained "for opposing a special military operation" in the occupied territories. In official responses, representatives of the Russian military police write that these people are being held in accordance with the norms of the Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

This is written, for example, in the reply to the relatives of Yevgeny Guryanov and Serhii Lyubich dated August 17, 2022 by the Deputy Chief of the Main Department of the Military

Police of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, Major General Vitaly Koch. Thus, these citizens of Ukraine have the status of prisoners of war. They are held in the Russian Federation and in the occupied territories in pretrial detention centers, prisons, correctional colonies; and women are detained in one colony-settlement. On the territory of the Russian Federation and in Crimea, where the Russian system of government operates, as of October, we discovered 23 places of forced detention where these people are definitely or probably held. These are institutions of the Federal Penitentiary Service (subordinated to the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation) and the Ministry of Defense (guard watch of the Sevastopol garrison).

We cannot in all cases, based on the available information, accurately determine whether only Ukrainian civilians, only prisoners of war, or both categories are in this regime institution. The geography of their placement is from the Belgorod region to the Krasnoyarsk region. In all cases, they are held separately from Russians, in separate institutions or separate locations within institutions. The exact number of persons who belong to this group - category is unknown. According to the analysis of the registry of the Center for Civil Liberties, there are at least 410 such people as of October 2022.

The second group: Citizens of Ukraine who were in Russia before the start of the war and in respect of whom the Russian courts passed a decision on forced return to Ukraine. Courts accept such decisions for administrative violations, for example, failure to extend registration for residence in the Russian Federation. Before the beginning of the Russian aggression, such people were detained in temporary accommodation centers for foreign citizens and then handed over to the Ukrainian authorities. Currently, these people cannot be transferred to Ukraine and they are in the conditions of a penal colony. At the same time, in the case that we are aware of, citizens of Ukraine are in such a center in closed cells, i.e. prison conditions. According to the legislation of the Russian Federation, a person can stay in a temporary residence center for up to 2 years. After that, he/she should be released. But very often, immediately after release, people who cannot be returned to their country of origin are detained again and returned to custody. In fact, these people are serving a sentence in the Russian Federation that they were not sentenced to. Centers for temporary accommodation of foreign citizens belong to the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. As of October 2022, we found one place of forced detention of this group of Ukrainian citizens - the center for temporary accommodation of foreign citizens of the Main Department of Internal Affairs in Moscow. The exact number of such people is unknown. 10 Ukrainian citizens are housed in the temporary accommodation center of the Main Directorate of Internal Affairs in Moscow alone.

We do not consider here the places of detention of prisoners of war citizens of Ukraine and Ukrainian civilians who were taken out of the occupied territories, but who are not in places of forced detention.

Points of temporary placement of foreign citizens (PTR), where some Ukrainian civilians are located in the Russian Federation and Crimea, are not places of forced detention. PTRs are hostels or hotels allocated for temporary accommodation in them. People settle in PTR due to the lack of funds to rent housing, but they can leave these premises of their own free will, for example, rent housing.

Commandants of some PTRs have established additional restrictions for Ukrainian citizens living there. For example, the requirement to indicate the time of departure and return in special logs. However, this does not give grounds for considering the PTR as a place of forced detention.

Legal status of citizens of Ukraine – non-combatants detained by the Russian Federation and justification for their detention

In the answers of authorized officials of the military police of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation about the legal status of Ukrainian civilians, it is said that these people

were detained "for opposing a special military operation." The same reason is indicated in the answers about the legal status of Ukrainian prisoners of war.

International humanitarian law allows for the possibility of detention, arrest and deportation for actions related to armed conflict.

However, paragraph 3 of Article 75 of the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 for the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol 1) established that "any person who has been arrested, detained or interned for acts connected with armed conflict, must be informed without delay in a language he understands about the reasons for taking such measures. Except in cases of arrest or detention for criminal offenses, such persons must be released as soon as possible and in any case as soon as the circumstances justifying the arrest, detention or internment have ceased to exist.»

This norm should be interpreted in only one way: after the cessation of hostilities in the territory where people lived before detention, arrest or internment, they should be released by the occupying power. According to this norm of Protocol 1, a significant part of detained Ukrainian citizens should already be released. Military operations are not carried out in any municipality (community) of Kyiv, Sumy, Chernihiv oblasts, in most communities of Kharkiv oblast. Therefore, in accordance with the requirements of Protocol 1, the Russian Federation must release Ukrainian civilians detained in these territories.

The Russian Federation ignores this norm, actually considering all detained Ukrainians, both combatants and non-combatants, as prisoners of war. In the same answers about the status of detained Ukrainian civilians, officials of the military police of the Russian Federation indicate that "detainees are held in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War" (August 12, 1949, Geneva).

Moreover, the detention of Ukrainian civilians during the Russian occupation was committed in gross violations of international humanitarian law. Article 65 of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of the Civilian Population in Time of War established: "Resolutions issued by the occupying power, which provide for criminal liability, enter into force only after they are published and brought to the attention of the population in its language. The effect of these mandatory decisions should not have retroactive effect."

It is obvious that the population of the territory of Ukraine occupied by the Russian Federation could not know, in the absence of official information from the occupiers, what prohibitions and restrictions are being introduced in this territory. Also, the population of the occupied territories could not know what actions the Russian military would consider as a "countermeasure to a special military operation." People could not know about this, because such information was not available before: there were no special military operations, no special legal regulation, the specified territories were not under occupation. Such information was and is extremely important for residents of the occupied territories, since, as it turned out, sanctions in the form of detention and deprivation of liberty are applied on the territory of the Russian Federation for "countering a special military operation."

However, the occupying power (RF) did not publish or bring to the attention of the population of the occupied territories of Kyiv, Sumy, Chernihiv and other regions regulations that would contain information about actions involving criminal liability. We are aware of the fact that the occupiers distributed leaflets with calls for submission and specific demands only in Energodar, Zaporizhzhia region, in April 2022. These leaflets contained a warning: in order to trade, entrepreneurs must negotiate with the self-proclaimed head of the occupation administration. However, these leaflets do not contain information about the actions that the occupiers will consider as "a countermeasure to a special military operation."

In this way, the Russian Federation violated the requirements of international humanitarian law to inform the population of the occupied territories of the resolutions that provide for responsibility for "countering a special military operation." Norms of such resolutions enter into force only after they are published and brought to the attention of the population in the language of the local population. In this regard, the detention of civilians for

"countering a special military operation" is not based on the norms of law, and these people should be released.

In some of the cases known to us, Russian officials conducted checks on detained Ukrainian citizens regarding the commission of the crime provided by Article 276 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation - "Espionage" by Ukrainian citizens. The result of the inspection was an official warning: "in case of carrying out similar activities after release, this person will be held criminally liable." In most of the cases known to us, such checks were not carried out.

Ukrainian civilians detained and taken to the Russian Federation are not prisoners of war. The conditions of detention of prisoners of war and detained civilians are determined by various international conventions. The detention of Ukrainian civilians "in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War" violates the norms of international law: humanitarian, human rights and criminal law.

The norms of the Convention on the Protection of the Civilian Population in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention) and the First Protocol to this Convention should apply to citizens of Ukraine - non-combatants detained by the Russian Federation for opposing a special military operation.

Violating the norms of international conventions on the treatment of prisoners of war and the protection of the civilian population (the third and fourth Geneva Conventions), the Russian Federation:

1. Considers Ukrainian civilians who did not take part in hostilities as prisoners of war.
2. Conceals places of detention of Ukrainian citizens from relatives of detained Ukrainians, lawyers and members of public supervisory commissions of subjects of the Russian Federation for monitoring human rights in places of forced detention.
3. Permits or initiates torture of Ukrainian citizens in places of forced detention on the territory of the Russian Federation: torture by starvation; stun gun; beating; compulsions to perform physical exercises until unconsciousness; burning tattoos on the skin using flammable liquids; forced to cut off the tattoo.
4. Initiates degrading treatment of Ukrainian citizens: they are forced to sing the national anthem of the Russian Federation and Russian songs, specially selected "for educational purposes" of the repertoire, for example: "Slavic Sky", "Katyusha", "Uncle Vova" (a song about Putin) and the like. Also, citizens of Ukraine were forced to shout the following slogans: "Glory to Russia", "Ahmad is strength!" (Comment: to honor Ahmad Kadyrov, the father of the current President of Chechnya) at the command of the staff of places of forced detention.
5. Limits the correspondence of detained citizens of Ukraine with their relatives. In the cases known to us, Ukrainians were allowed a maximum of one letter to relatives.
6. Does not allow parcels to detainees from their relatives or other people.

Methodology of collection and description of data

The methodology is determined by the applied goal of our research. We proceed from the fact that it is necessary to take a complex of interconnected measures as soon as possible, aimed at protecting the rights and interests, and ultimately - at the release of Ukrainian civilians forcibly detained in the Russian Federation and Crimea.

This means:

- 1) We admit that our information about places of forced detention of Ukrainian civilians is not complete. We do not know all the places of forced detention, we do not know the exact number of citizens of Ukraine in each place of forced detention. It is unlikely that such information can be complete at all, since it is constantly changing. But the incompleteness of the information does not prevent the actions of rights protection we can take.
- 2) We use four main types of information sources to prepare analytical material:

1. Information from open sources (publications in the mass media, official statistics, speeches of officials, descriptions of places of forced detention on the official websites of the departments of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences of the Russian Federation and unofficial resources). When possible without disclosing personal data, we provide links to such sources, which allows you to verify the information used. We provide contact details of Russian detention facilities based on official information from open sources, such as the portal of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences of the Russian Federation and others.

2. Official responses of public authorities of the Russian Federation to inquiries about the fate of Ukrainian citizens forcibly detained in the Russian Federation and annexed Crimea. When quoting such answers, we do not indicate the personal data of the addressees. These are relatives of Ukrainian citizens detained in the Russian Federation and Crimea, and in the conditions of an extremely brutal war, we do not want to put these people at risk. We disclose the personal data of people in captivity only if their free relatives have already publicly disclosed their personal data.

3. Information from the Red Cross to relatives of Ukrainian citizens about the whereabouts and health status of forcibly detained people.

4. Testimony of witnesses (citizens of Ukraine who were released and left the Russian Federation; Russian prisoners; relatives of Russian prisoners; employees of places of forced detention).

We divide witnesses into two groups:

- internal witnesses – people who are or have been in a place of forced detention. They include both Ukrainians who were there and were released (civilians and combatants), as well as employees of institutions where Ukrainian citizens are detained. A number of released Ukrainian citizens gave interviews to representatives of human rights organizations about the places of forced detention and the conditions there.

- employees of institutions where Ukrainians are detained did not give interviews. But these people in various formats verbally provided information on the basis of which conclusions can be drawn. We do not disclose the personal data of witnesses in order not to expose them to the risk of persecution by the Russian Federation.

3) We compare information about places of forced detention from different sources, if this is possible. In some cases, we indicate that the information needs clarification. For example, there is information about the presence of Ukrainians in some place of forced detention from external witnesses (journalists, prisoners of a nearby Russian prison). But these people do not know whether prisoners of war or Ukrainian civilians are being held there. We are sure of the very fact that Ukrainian citizens are there, but in the future it is necessary to clarify who exactly is being held there.

4) We make a description of places of forced detention according to a single format in tabular form. This makes it possible to compare the conditions of detention of Ukrainian citizens and the extent of violations of international humanitarian law against these people in different places of forced detention, as well as to provide information more compactly.

Conclusions

1. Non-combatant citizens of Ukraine are detained in the Russian Federation and the annexed Crimea in regime institutions of three federal agencies: the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences (prisons, correctional colonies, settlement colonies, pretrial detention centers, correctional centers), which is part of the system of bodies of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation; Ministry of Internal Affairs (temporary detention centers for foreign citizens); Ministry of Defense (guards of commandants of military garrisons). In the temporary detention centers of foreign citizens of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, not only prisoners of war and Ukrainian civilians kidnapped in the occupied territories are detained, but also citizens of Ukraine who previously lived in the Russian Federation and in respect of whom court decisions

on deportation were issued. The suspension of communications between Ukraine and the Russian Federation has created a situation where representatives of this category of Ukrainian citizens cannot be sent to their homeland.

2. The Russian Federation, in violation of the norms of international humanitarian law, considers non-combatant citizens of Ukraine as prisoners of war who have been detained "for resisting a special military operation." This allows the Russian authorities not to release Ukrainian civilians until the end of the war.

3. The Russian Federation, in violation of the norms of international humanitarian law, holds most or all of the interned civilians and prisoners of war in prison conditions, that is, in closed cells without the possibility of free movement within the premises of the institution. Such detention conditions are not determined by the security interests of Ukrainian citizens.

4. The Russian Federation holds many Ukrainian civilians in detention facilities. In such institutions, there is no provision for providing prisoners with seasonal clothing at the expense of the state. The suspects are in the pretrial detention center in their clothes. Despite the statements in the official responses of the representatives of the Russian authorities about the detention of these people in accordance with the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War, we have no information about providing them with warm clothes on the eve of the cold season. It can be assumed that these people are not provided with clothes of the season. The lack of warm clothes in detention centers in the cold season means torture. Citizens of Ukraine do not receive parcels with necessary things and products, although this is provided for by the norms of international humanitarian law. The scheme for the transfer of parcels to Ukrainian civilians and prisoners of war in the Russian Federation has not been created.

5. The Russian Federation hides information about citizens of Ukraine held in places of forced detention. Ukrainians are detained in institutions separated from Russian nationals, or in separate locations of pretrial detention centers, correctional colonies (barracks with strict conditions of detention, separate buildings, etc.). These locations are guarded by Department of Defense military police, not Federal Correctional Services personnel. Russian lawyers and human rights defenders receive false answers that there are no Ukrainian citizens in the institutions of the FSES and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, although they are detained there. Members of the public supervisory commissions for monitoring the observance of human rights in places of forced detention (ONK) are refused to conduct inspections of institutions where Ukrainian citizens are likely to be detained.

6. The Russian Federation, in violation of international humanitarian law, allows torture, abuse and other forms of ill-treatment of Ukrainian citizens on its territory. Among such forms, for example, beatings during interrogations, forcing to sing the anthem of the Russian Federation and Russian songs, refusal to provide medical assistance. In some places of forced detention, women are forced to squat hundreds of times, stand for several hours on their feet, and are beaten with sticks until they faint.

1. Annex

Description of places of forced detention of non-combatant citizens of Ukraine on the territory of the Russian Federation and occupied Crimea

This table is not complete for several reasons:

1. The situation is changing rapidly, Ukrainians are being transferred from one regime institution to another.
2. Witnesses and their relatives sometimes name Russian cities where Ukrainian citizens were detained, but there are no institutions in these cities where people deported from Ukraine could be detained. An example is Brahino, Oryol region. Sometimes relatives of abducted people name institutions that do not exist, for example, the Sevastopol pre-trial detention center. There is only a garrison guardhouse in this city. Such cases require a more detailed investigation.

We see the need to monitor places of forced detention and update information about them.

Legend

FSI – Federal State Institution (FSI of Russia) / Федеральна казенна установа/Федеральное казённое учреждение

FSES – Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences (FSES of Russia) / Федеральна служба виконання покарань/Федеральная служба исполнения наказаний

SIZO – Pre-trial detention center/Слідчий ізолятор/ Следственный изолятор

№ №	Name of the organization in which Ukrainian citizens are held	Departmental affiliation of the institution: belongs to the Federal Penitentiary Service, another government body of the Russian Federation (specify which) or is unofficial	Address indicating the subject of the Russian Federation/ annexed territory of Ukraine, other contact details	What categories of people, apart from Ukrainian non-combatants, are kept in this institution (Ukrainian prisoners of war, Russian prisoners, Russian suspects, others)	How many people is the institution designed for?	Sources of information: internal witnesses, external witnesses, other sources; whether the information needs additional verification	Conditions of detention: prison cell or with the possibility of free movement within the perimeter of the detention facility	Comments: any relevant information on the observance of the rights of prisoners of war (whether torture and humiliating treatment are used; whether prisoners of war are allowed to correspond with relatives;
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		(does not belong to any public authority)						whether medical assistance is provided; the quality of food; whether inspections are carried out by members of the public observation commission, etc.)
Autonomous Republic of Crimea								
1	Federal State Institution (FSI) Pre-trial Detention Center (SIZO) No. 1 of the Federal Security Service of Russia in the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol	Department of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences (FSES) of the Russian Federation for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol	295006, Republic of Crimea, Simferopol, blvd. Lenina, 4 Phone: +7(3652) 77-37-00 sizo1@krim.fsin.su The head of the internal service, lieutenant colonel Synyukov Petro Valeriyovich	Russian suspects, including minors.	747	Internal witnesses	Prison cell, as in all FSES remand cells. Solitary detention means prison regime.	The limit in this institution has been exceeded twice, in fact, about 1,500 people are held in the pretrial detention center. The detention conditions do not meet the standards, this pre-trial detention center is one of the worst in the FSES system.
2	Guard watch of the military commandant's office of the	Military commandant's office of Sevastopol	355016 Sevastopol, str. Bakunska, 15 Tel. +7(8692) 55522	Ukrainian prisoners of war	144	Internal witnesses	Prison cell. The detention premises	

	Sevastopol garrison						are surrounded by barbed wire and guarded.	
Belgorod region								
3	FSI SIZO-2 OFSES of Russia in the Belgorod region	Office of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences for the Belgorod region	309514, Belgorod region, Stary Oskol, st. Lenina, d. 7 Reception +7(4725) 44-62-82 Emergency service +7(4725) 04-22-67 iz-312-stoskol@yandex.ru The head of the internal service, lieutenant colonel Hnypov Oleksiy Vasyliovych	Ukrainian prisoners of war	240	Open source	Prison cell	
4	FSI correctional colony (VK)-9 OFSES of Russia in the Belgorod region	Office of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences for the Belgorod region	309992, Belgorod region, Valuyki, str. Mykilska, 199 "B" Reception +7(47236) - 3-28-78 Duty officer number: +7(47236) 3-15-89 valuiki-vk@mail.ru	Ukrainian female prisoners of war	400	Internal witness	Prison cell	

			Chief: lieutenant colonel of the internal service Oleksandr Yuriyovych Pish'ev					
Bryansk region								
5	FSI SIZO-2 OFSES of Russia in Bryansk region	Office of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences of the Russian Federation in the Bryansk region	243000, Russia, Bryansk Region, Novozybkiv, st. Red Square, b. 9 Emergency service: +7(48343) 3-09-52 sizo2@ufsin32.ru Chief of the internal service, colonel Dmytro Ivanovych Nesterov	Ukrainian prisoners of war; citizens of other states detained by the Russian military on the occupied territory of Ukraine (for example, Armenia).	405	Internal witnesses, open sources of information.	Prison cell	The cells lack information about the rights of the people who are there and instructions on who to contact in case of problems. Citizens of Ukraine are forced to perform the national anthem of the Russian Federation and other Russian songs at the request of the staff. The staff, in violation of regulatory requirements, forces the detainees to line up in the cells every time they

								open the "flats" - holes in the metal cell doors through which food is passed.
6	FSI SIZO-1 OFSES of Russia in Bryansk region	Office of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences of the Russian Federation in the Bryansk region	241050, Russia, Bryansk, st. Sovietska, b. 2 Reception +7(4832) 64-44-16 Emergency service +7(4832) 67-99-02 sizo1@ufsin32.ru Head, Matyuta Roman Valeriyovich	Russian suspects	476	Internal witnesses, open sources of information.	Prison cell	The inadequate conditions of buildings 1 and 2 allowed complaints to be filed with the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) regarding violations of detention conditions, some local lawyers specialized in such complaints.
7	FSI SIZO-1 OFSES of Russia in Bryansk region	Office of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences of the Russian Federation in the Bryansk region	243500, Russia, Bryansk region, Suraz city, str. Lisova, building 3 Emergency service +7(48330) 2-10-87, +7(48330) 2-14-37 kp3@ufsin32.ru Head of the internal service, lieutenant	There is no information	349	Open sources of information.	Free movement within the perimeter of the detention facility (if no additional restrictions	Civilian women are sent to this men's settlement colony.

			colonel Zyk Andriy Vasyliovych				have been introduced)	
Volodymyr region								
8	FSI SIZO-1 DFSES of Russia in the Volodymyr region	Department of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences for the Volodymyr region	600021, Russia, Volodymyr, str. January 9, 5A Reception +7(4922) 37-57-06 Duty service +7(4922) 32-05-80, +7(4922) 37-57-09 sizol@33.fsin.su Head, Glukhov Dmytro Volodymyrovych	Ukrainian prisoners of war	457	Internal witnesses	Prison regime. The well-known "Volodymyr Central".	Facts of non-provision of medical aid, unjustified imposition of official fines (civil Ukrainians are not defendants, the imposition of fines prescribed for defendants is illegal).
Volgograd region								
9	FSI SIZO-2 DFSES of Russia in the Volgograd region	Department of FSES for the Volgograd region	403882, Russia, Volgograd Region, Kamishyn, str. Rabocha, 38 Head +7(84457) 4-17-05 Emergency service +7(84457) 4-15-76 iz342@list.ru Head of the internal service, lieutenant-colonel Yevhenii Anatoliyovych Kumarov	Ukrainian prisoners of war	214	Open sources of information.	Prison cell regime	This pre-trial detention center is freed from defendants, only citizens of Ukraine are in it.

10	FSI VK-19 DFSES of Russia in the Volgograd region	Department of FSES for the Volgograd region	404414, Russia, Volgograd Region, Surovikino, Ordzhonikidze Street, 99 Reception +7(84473) 2-13-33 Emergency service +7(84473) 9-35-81 ik019@list.ru Head of the internal service, colonel Andriy Georgiyovych Devyatov	Ukrainian prisoners of war	1241, including premises operating in the mode of a pre-trial detention center for 42 persons.	Open source information.	Prison cell	The premises, which operate in the pre-trial detention center (PDRSI) regime on the territory of the institution, are freed from the defendants, only citizens of Ukraine are in it. The limit of PDRSI is 42 people.
Ivanovo region								
11	FSI SIZO-2 AFSES of Russia in the Ivanovo region	Administration of FSES of the Russian Federation in the Ivanovo region	155815, Russia, Ivanovo Region, Kineshma, Shuyska St., 4 Emergency service +7(49331) 2-27-23, +7(49331) 2-46-56 sizo-2@37.fsin.su Head of the internal service, lieutenant colonel Artem Hryhorovych Solin	Ukrainian prisoners of war	122	Internal witnesses	Prison cell	There is information about bullying: citizens of Ukraine are forced to sing the national anthem of the Russian Federation and Soviet songs.
Krasnoyarsk Territory								

12	FSI T-2 (prison) MDFSES of Russia in the Krasnoyarsk Krai	Main Department of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences in Krasnoyarsk Krai Main Department of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences in Krasnoyarsk Krai	663180, Russia, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Yeniseysk, Dekabristiv St., 11. Emergency service +7(39195) 2-71-20 turma_2@24.fsin.su Head of the internal service, colonel Pereverzev Yury Anatoliyovich	Ukrainian prisoners of war	408	Internal witnesses	Prison cell. The prison regime, which is particularly strict.	
13	FSI T (prison) MDFSES of Russia for the Krasnoyarsk Territory	Main Department of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences in Krasnoyarsk Krai	662606, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Minusynsk, 114 Gorky St. Reception +7(39132) 2-59-82 Duty service +7(39132) 2-05-76 turma-minus@24.fs in.su Head of the internal service, lieutenant-colonel Hryhoriy Oleksandrovykh Kochergin	Ukrainian prisoners of war	810	Open source information.	Prison cell. Prison regime.	

Kursk region

14	FSI SIZO No. 1 DFSES of Russia in the Kursk region	Department of FSES of the Russian Federation for the Kursk region	305016, Kursk, 1 Pyrohova St Secretariat: +7(4712) 55-62-10 Communication panel: (4712) 55-62-00 sizo1@46.fsin.gov.r u, sizo1@46.fsin.su Head, Oleksandr Mykolayovych Baglai	Ukrainian prisoners of war, Russian defendants	907	Internal witnesses	Prison cell	Facts of brutal beatings and torture with electric shocks during the "reception" - immediately after the arrival of a new batch of Ukrainian citizens. Facts of beatings during interrogations, forcing to sing the Russian national anthem and Russian songs, beatings for not knowing the words of the Russian national anthem or making mistakes in the words. Up to 17 citizens of Ukraine were held in cells designed for 2 people. The walls of the cells are covered with
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								<p>mold, high humidity, which contributed to suppuration of the wounds. Some of the citizens of Ukraine were kept in the premises of penal isolation centers. There are no electrical outlets in these rooms. The fact was recorded when the male supervisor refused to leave the shower room when the Ukrainian women were taking a shower.</p>
15	FSI VK-11 DFSES of Russia in the Kursk region	Department of FSES of the Russian Federation for the Kursk region	307835, Russia, Kursk region, Suzhanskyi district, Mala Loknia township, Kubareva street, 6 Emergency service +7(47143) 3-27-83 ik11@46.fsin.su	Russian female prisoners (this colony is female), Ukrainian prisoners of war	416, there is such a separate place as the place of the settlement colony. About 200 citizens of	Internal and external witnesses. The presence of Ukrainian citizens there is also confirmed by the presence	Prison cell, for both women and for men.	Citizens of Ukraine, both women and men, are held in the colony. It is likely that the men in the women's colony are placed separately in a

			Head, Lamanov Valeriy Viktorovich		Ukraine were held in the colony, including 55 women.	of military policemen of the Russian Federation.		room with strict conditions of detention (SNT). This is evidenced by the presence of information about the placement of several Ukrainian civilians in "prison 11" with a cell number. Citizens of Ukraine are forced to: sing the anthem of the Russian Federation and other Russian songs, march in place during the performance of these songs; physique in the "stretching" position - legs wide apart, hands behind the back. It is forbidden to look at the employees of the correctional colony. The cells
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								lack information about the rights of people held there and instructions about who to contact in case of problems.
16	Tent town for prisoners of war and civilian Ukrainians	Unknown	Glushkovo urban-type settlement, Kursk region, Russia	Ukrainian prisoners of war	The maximum number is unknown	Internal witnesses	In tents under armed guard.	
Moscow								
17	FSI SIZO-2 FSES of Russia (Lefortovo)	Federal Service of Execution of Punishments. Lefortovo belongs to the isolators of central subordination (such as those in the Russian Federation 6).	111020, Moscow, str. Lefortovsky Val, 5 +7(499) 791-21-32 (the only phone number indicated on the official website of the FSES, the e-mail address is not indicated). Head, Elkin Dmytro Volodymyrovych	Ukrainian prisoners of war, including officers of the special purpose unit of the National Guard of Ukraine "Azov" and the Security Service of Ukraine.	300 (actually contains more people)	Internal and external witnesses	Prison cell. The cells are mostly double (about 10 square meters), there are single ones.	In fact, the institution is controlled by the FSB of the Russian Federation through seconded employees. The isolation regime is extremely strict. There is a practice of placing some people in this pre-trial detention center under fictitious names.
18	Fiscal institution of the city Moscow	Head Department of the Ministry of	108830 Moscow, 64th km of Warsaw	Ukrainian prisoners of war.	1000	External witness, open	Prison cell, which is not	It is used as a transshipment point

	"Center for temporary detention of foreign citizens of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation in Moscow"	Internal Affairs in Moscow	Highway, Voronivske village, Sakharovo village, property 1, building 33. Front office +7(495) 633-32-83, office +7(495) 633-32-81	Citizens of Ukraine who have been living in the territory of the Russian Federation for a long time and who must be deported based on a court decision. Representatives of the second group are kept here permanently for a period of up to 2 years.		source of information.	typical for similar institutions. Prison cells for accommodation from 4 to 20 people.	for further redirection of citizens of Ukraine to other institutions. The walls of the cells are covered with relief plaster ("fur coat"). Such decoration should not be used in such institutions, as it is easy to get a laceration on it.
Rostov region								
19	FSI SIZO-2 MDFSES of Russia in the Rostov region	Main Department of FSES of the Russian Federation in the Rostov region.	347910, Russia, Rostov region, Taganrog, st. Lenina, 175 Reception +7(8634) 62-43-18 Duty service +7(8634) 62-45-51, +7(8634) 62-43-18 cizo-2@61.fsin.su Acting chief of the internal service, Major Oleksandr Oleksandrovyeh Shtoda	Ukrainian prisoners of war	442	Internal and external witnesses.	Prison cell	It is used as a transit center through which citizens of Ukraine are taken to other places of forced imprisonment. Very low-calorie food (all watery), people quickly lose weight and strength. This problem should be seen as torture by starvation.

								Facts of arbitrary (unprovoked) beatings, including women. For example, women were taken by the hair and beaten with their heads against the wall. Women are not allowed to braid their hair. Facts of untimely provision of medical care.
20	FSI VK-1 MDFSES of Russia in the Rostov region	Main Department of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences in the Rostov region	346319, Rostov Region, Zverevo, h. Trudovy, 22 Centralna St Reception +7(86355) 255-05 ik-1@61.fsin.su Head of the internal service, lieutenant colonel Oleksandr Ihorovych Tyshchenko	Ukrainian prisoners of war	1867, there is a section of the colony-settlement	Open source information	There is no information about the conditions of detention of Ukrainian citizens.	
21	FSI VK-12 MDFSES of Russia in the Rostov region	Main Department of the Federal Service for the Execution of	347810, Russia, Rostov Region, Kamiansko-Shakhty	Ukrainian prisoners of war	1546, there is a section of the	Open source information	There is no information about the conditions	

		Sentences in the Rostov region	nskyi, Morska St., 94 Emergency service +7(86365) 4-60-29 For information + 7(86365) 4-60-30 ik-12@61.fsin.su, uch39812@mail.ru Head of the internal service, colonel Kaplunov Anatoliy Serhiyovych		colony-settlement		of detention of Ukrainian citizens.	
Ryazan region								
22	FSI SIZO-2 AFSES of Russia in the Ryazan region	Administration of FSES of the Russian Federation for the Ryazan region	391910, Russia, Ryazan Region, Ryazhsk, Chervona St., 1A Emergency service +7(4912) 97-12-55 si2_kanc@62.fsin.su Acting Head of PTNZ, Petrakov Vyacheslav Valeriyovych	Ukrainian prisoners of war	943	Open source information	Prison cell	
Saratov region								
23	FSI T (prison) UFSES of Russia in the Saratov region	Department of FSES of the Russian Federation for the Saratov region	412315, Saratov Region, Balashov, 17 Uralska St	Ukrainian prisoners of war	500	External witness	Prison cell. Prison regime, which is	

			<p>Manager's phone number +7(84545) 6-32-74 Reception +7(84545) 6-32-72 Fax +7(84545) 6-32-72 t@64.fsin.su Acting Head, Surin Ruslan Volodymyrovych</p>				particularly strict.	
Smolensk region								
24	FSI "Correctional Center No. 1 of the Federal Security Service of Russia in the Smolensk Region"	Office of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences in the Smolensk region	<p>215500, Russia, Smolensk Region, Safonivsky District, Anokhovo Village Head +7(48142) 5-17-92 Emergency service +7(48142) 5-17-87 For inquiries +7(48142) 2-82-51 ik1safonovo@mail.ru Head of the internal service, lieutenant-colonel Oleksandr Oleksandrovich Agibalov</p>	Ukrainian prisoners of war	178	Open source information	There is no information about the conditions of detention of Ukrainian citizens	

Stavropol Territory								
25	FSI SIZO-1 OFSES of Russia in the Stavropol Krai	Office of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences for the Stavropol Krai	355002, Russia, Stavropol, Vorovsky Square, 6 Reception +7(8652)24-11-61 si1@26.fsin.su The head of the internal service, colonel Valery Oleksandrovych Streltsov	Ukrainian prisoners of war	1010	Open source information	Prison cell	
Chelyabinsk region								
26	FSI T (prison) HOFSES of Russia in Chelyabinsk region	Head Office of the Federal Service for the Execution of Sentences in the Chelyabinsk region	457670, Russia, Chelyabinsk Region, Verkhnyuralsk, 1 Severny St. The phone number of the reception is +7(351-9) 48-84-19 Emergency service +7(351-43) 2-13-98 T@74.fsin.gov.ru Head of the internal service, colonel Serhiy Mykolayovych Leontiev.	Ukrainian prisoners of war	825	External witness	Prison cell. Prison regime, which is particularly strict.	