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Meeting: 1419th meeting (December 2021) (DH)

Item reference: Action Plan (12/10/2021)

Communication from Ukraine concerning the case of Sukachov v. Ukraine (Application No. 14057/17), Yakovenko v. Ukraine (Application No. 15825/06), Nevmerzhitsky v. Ukraine (Application No. 54825/00) and Melnik v. Ukraine (Application No. 72286/01)

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Réunion : 1419^e réunion (décembre 2021) (DH)

Référence du point : Plan d'action (12/10/2021)

Communication de l'Ukraine concernant l'affaire Sukachov c. Ukraine (requête n° 14057/17), Yakovenko c. Ukraine (requête n° 15825/06), Nevmerzhitsky c. Ukraine (requête n° 54825/00) et Melnik c. Ukraine (requête n° 72286/01) (**anglais uniquement**)



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12 OCT. 2021

SERVICE DE L'EXECUTION
DES ARRETS DE LA CEDH

Ms Clare Ovey

**Head of Department
Department for the execution of
judgments of the European Court of
Human Rights Directorate General 1 –
Human Rights and Rule of Law**

Council of Europe
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex

*As to the execution of the Court's judgments
in the case of "Sukachov v. Ukraine"
and Nevmerzhitsky, Yakovenko and Melnik groups of cases*

Dear Madam,

Herewith please find enclosed the Government of Ukraine Updated Action plan for the execution of the European Court of Human Rights judgments in the case of "Sukachov v. Ukraine" (application no.14057/17) and Nevmerzhitsky (application no. 54825/00), Yakovenko (no.15825/06) and Melnik (72286/01) groups of case.

This information has been sent by e-mail.

Encl: on 28 pages.

Yours faithfully,

Olga DAVYDCHUK
Acting Agent before
the European Court of Human Rights



СЕД АСКОД
Міністерство юстиції України
№ 92344/5.2.1/30-21 від 12.10.2021
Підписувач Давидчук Ольга Василівна
Сертифікат 58E2D9E7F900307B04000000D76B1700BB228A00
Дійсний з 23.10.2020 0:00:00 по 23.10.2022 0:00:00

DGI

12 OCT. 2021

SERVICE DE L'EXECUTION
DES ARRETS DE LA CEDH

Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights

Updated Action Plan

**on measures to be taken for implementation of the
Court's judgments in the case of *Sukachov v. Ukraine* (no. 14057/17) and
Nevmerzhitsky (no. 54825/00), *Yakovenko* (no. 15825/06), *Melnik* (no. 72286/01) groups of cases**

CASE SUMMARY

These cases concern mainly violations of Article 3 caused by the applicants' inadequate conditions of detention in police holding establishments ("ITT"), pre-trial detention centres ("SIZO") and penitentiary establishments. Some of the cases address particular forms of ill-treatment related to unacceptable conditions of detainees' transportation, lack of adequate or timely medical care in detention; force-feeding; shackling during hospitalisation and placement in a metal cage during court hearings. The Court also found violations of Article 13 read in conjunction with Article 3 due to the lack of effective remedies.

The Court also found other violations in some cases, such as lack of investigation into allegations of ill-treatment by police (Article 3); unlawful detention pending extradition proceedings (Article 5§§1, 4 and 5); unlawful and/or excessively long detention on remand (Article 5§§1 and 3) lack of effective judicial review of the lawfulness of the applicants' detention (Article 5§4); lack of compensation for unlawful detention (Article 5§5); excessive length of criminal proceedings (Article 6§1); lack of legal representation during the initial stage of the investigation (Article 6§3); the applicant's questioning in absence of a lawyer (Article 6§§ 1 and 3); refusal of the authorities to place the applicant in a prison closer to his home (Article 8); monitoring of detainees correspondence by prison authorities (Article 8); restrictions of family visits (Article 8); monitoring of correspondence with the Court and delay caused by the authorities in lodging a complaint with the Court (Article 34); the authorities' failure to furnish all necessary facilities to the Court due to the absence of comments on particular questions or of relevant documents and medical reports (Article 38 §1(a)).

INDIVIDUAL MEASURES

As regards individual measures taken on implementation of the Court's judgments in the *Nevmerzhitsky* groups of cases, the Government would like to note that the information on payment of the just satisfaction and regarding current individual situations of the applicants is provided in *Annex I* and *II* to this *Action Plan*, respectively.

As to the other individual measures in *Aleksandr Vladimirovich Smirnov*, *Titenko* and *Kobernik* cases, it is to be noted that the applicants have not applied for reopening of the criminal proceedings.

In addition, the Government consider that no further individual measures are required in the *Ramishvili*, *Paramushchak* and *Shpakovskyy*, *Raspryakhin*, *Lavrinyuk*, *Yolkin*, *Glebov*, *Mykhaylov*, *Plachkov*, *Vasiliy Ivashchenko (No.2)*, *Pugachov*, *Chernyavskiy*, *Borzhykh* and *Others*, *Lysenko* and *Dykusarenko* cases. And, therefore, request the Committee of Ministers to close supervision in these cases.

GENERAL MEASURES

- *As to the legislative measures*

In light of the Committee of Minister's decision of 9 June 2021, in particular, that they "... stressed the importance of comprehensive action and long term vision leading to concrete results to address these problems, in particular in view of the indications in the *Sukachov v. Ukraine* pilot judgment" (para. 5 of the decision) the Government of Ukraine would like to provide an updated information on legislative and administrative measures, and their expected impact.

In this regard, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine developed the Penitentiary System Reform Strategy until 2026 (the "**Reform Strategy**") and the Action Plan of its Realisation. The Reform Strategy is a policy document that defines the concrete directions of further reformation of the penitentiary system in Ukraine. The main goal of the Strategy is to create a humanistic system of execution of criminal sentences, to guarantee the safety of society and ensure the social adaptation of the persons after serving the sentences.

The Reform Strategy envisages **8 main directions of reforming** as follows.

1. **Creation of appropriate material conditions of detention for convicts and detainees** aimed at ensuring the rights of convicts and remand prisoners, bringing the material conditions of detention in penal institutions and detention in line with the requirements of national legislation and international legal acts. To implement this direction, the following tasks are defined:
 - 1) to provide adequate sanitary and hygienic services and utilities for convicts and detainees;
 - 2) to update the infrastructure of penitentiary institutions and pre-trial detention facilities;
 - 3) to introduce adequate preventive and compensatory measures in cases of inappropriate conditions of detention of convicts and detainees;
 - 4) to form a rational balance between the number of persons held in penal institutions and the real capacity to accommodate them;
 - 5) to ensure the functioning of institutions combining different levels of security to reduce the expenses of other penitentiary institutions and optimise their network;
 - 6) to provide gradual converting of large-capacity dormitories into smaller ones to ensure privacy, security and sufficient personal space for convicts and detainees;
 - 7) to introduce the innovative methods of the re-socialization of convicts and apply a risk-oriented approach off allocation of the convicts in penal institutions;
 - 8) to ensure employment for convicts and detainees;
 - 9) to provide the assessment of efficiency of the penal institutions and pre-trial detention facilities (to compile the ranking of penitentiary facilities and pre-trial detention centres, for ensuring of transparency of the penitentiary system).
2. **Creation of an effective system to combat torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as conditions to prevent cases of misconduct** which envisages:
 - 1) to implement the provisions of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the European Convention on Human Rights taking into account the Court case law, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of

Prisoners and Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) into the national legal system;

- 2) to establish and ensure the functioning of the double system of penitentiary inspections to prevent violations of the rights of convicts and detainees;
- 3) to improve the mechanism for the protection of a convicts and detainees who alleges torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
- 4) to improve the procedure for fixing injuries of convicts and detainees by medical workers in accordance with the recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture;
- 5) to create relationships between prison staff and inmates on the basis of dynamic security;
- 6) to ensure the functioning of video surveillance centres in penitentiary institutions and pre-trial detention facilities, including the use of body cameras;
- 7) to counteract the negative influence of the criminal subculture and the informal prison hierarchy.

3. Ensuring of an adequate medical care in penal institutions and pre-trial detention facilities provides the following tasks:

- 1) to develop the patient-oriented model of medical care for convicts and detainees;
- 2) to ensure accessibility of convicts and detainees to the national health care system;
- 3) to ensure the appropriate number of medical staff of Health Care Centre of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine for providing adequate medical care for convicts and detainees;
- 4) to improve the knowledge and skills of medical staff of the Health Care Centre of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine;
- 5) to ensure counteraction to the spread of dangerous diseases among convicts and detainees;
- 6) to provide quality medical care to persons taken into custody and convicts with mental and behavioural disorders, including those caused by the use of psychoactive substances;
- 7) to provide adequate medical care for convicts and detainees with special needs.

4. The increasing of application of alternative sanctions to the pre-trial detention and further development of probation:

- 1) to amend the national legislation aimed at changing the system of punishments alternative to incarceration;
- 2) to improve the procedure of application the preventive measures in the form of bail and detention on remand;
- 3) to introduce the probationary supervision as a form of punishment without isolation from society;
- 4) to expand and improve the application of the public works;
- 5) to improve the execution of punishment in the form of a fine (to increase the period of instalment payment of the fine);
- 6) to improve the procedure for the application of parole etc.

- 5. Improvement of the methods and tools for resocialisation of convicts** envisages the following tasks:
 - 1) to introduce the assessment of criminogenic risks of committing a repeat criminal offense;
 - 2) to develop and implement correctional programs for convicts;
 - 3) to improve cooperation between penal institutions, authorized bodies on probation, public organizations;
 - 4) to change approaches of engaging convicts and detainees in employment, to create additional incentives for engaging convicts in labor activities as means of resocialisation;
 - 5) to expand opportunities for inmates to receive secondary, higher, education (including the use of distance learning technologies);
 - 6) to improve the access of the convicts and detainees to the Internet.
- 6. Ensuring an adequate level of security in penal institutions and pre-trial detention facilities:**
 - 1) to improve the legal regulation of the procedure for execution of sentences;
 - 2) to modernise technical means of security and supervision, corresponding to up-to-date requirements of physical security and safety of staff and convicts;
 - 3) to provide modern equipment for the staff of penitentiary facilities;
 - 4) to improve the security and supervisions in the penitentiary facilities.
- 7. Formation of an effective model of trainings and activities of the staff of penitentiary system:**
 - 1) to improve working conditions for staff in the penitentiary facilities and probation;
 - 2) to introduce a fair and unified salary accounting for staff of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine;
 - 3) to create a comprehensive staff training system;
 - 4) to create conditions for the prevention of professional deformation and emotional burnout of the staff of the penitentiary facilities and probation;
 - 5) to improve the prestige of service in the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine.
- 8. Enhancing of opportunities for the digitalisation of the penitentiary system:**
 - 1) to update the Unified Register of Convicts and Detainees, including the expansion of its functionality;
 - 2) to implement electronic monitoring during the period of probation;
 - 3) to create and implement a unified system for accounting of material resources of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine;
 - 4) to implement the system of data collection for the purposes of the comprehensive assessment of penal institutions and pre-trial detention facilities (the interactive map of pre-trial detention facilities and penal institutions);
 - 5) to introduce the electronic systems of accounting, personnel and statistical records in the facilities of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine;
 - 6) to introduce the electronic document management in the institutions of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine.

In order to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Reform Strategy, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine shall establish the Monitoring Committee, which may consists of the representatives of central executive bodies and, upon an agreement, representatives of the other state bodies,

organisations, a representative of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, representatives of the Parliament of Ukraine, public associations and international organisations in Ukraine.

The Monitoring Committee shall analyse the state of implementation of the Reform Strategy, prepare proposals and recommendations for taking urgent measures to ensure effective implementation of the Reform Strategy. The Monitoring Committee annually, but not later than 1 April, shall prepare and publish the analytical report on the state of implementation of the Reform Strategy in the previous year on the official website of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, including an assessment of progress in the implementation of the Reform Strategy in general and for each direction; recommendations and proposals.

According to the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 950 of 18 July 2007¹, amended, any Strategy shall be submitted with the Action Plan of its Realisation.

The Action Plan setting out specific deadlines, executives in charge and the envisaged monitoring mechanism has already been developed and is being considered by the relevant authorities. After finalisation of the Reform Strategy and its Action Plan, they will be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for approval.

The Government would like to note that in the “*Sukachov v. Ukraine*” pilot judgment, the Court underlined the necessity to introduce adequate preventive and compensatory measures from overcrowding, inhuman and/or degrading conditions of detention (paras. 154-159). In order to implement the Court’s recommendations the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine developed the Draft Law “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts on Measures to Restore the Rights of Convicts and Detainees due to Inadequate Material Conditions”² (No.5652). The Draft Law No.5652 envisages establishing of a mechanism and measures to prevent detention of convicts and detainees in inappropriate material conditions.

Control over the observance of proper conditions of detention of convicts and detainees shall be carried out by the Commissions on Considering Complaints about Improper Conditions of Detention in Pre-trial Detention and Penitentiary Facilities (the “**Commission**”) operated under the Penal Execution Code of Ukraine and the Regulations on the Commissions on Considering Complaints about Improper Conditions of Detention in Pre-trial Detention and Penitentiary Facilities, which should be approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The Draft Law No. 5652 provides a mechanism for appealing to the Commissions. The detainee, convict, a family member or close relative, the defence counsel has the right to apply for the establishment of the fact and/or the period of detention in inadequate material conditions directly to the Commission of the relevant territory, within which the person is detained or serves the sentence or to the administration of the pre-trial detention facility, the penal institution which shall *immediately* send the application to the Commission. A copy of the application shall be sent by the Commission without delay to the administration of the pre-trial detention or penitentiary facility for the prompt restoration of violated rights of detainees and convicts.

¹ <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/950-2007-%D0%BF#Text>

² http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=72203

The Commission shall consider the application *within fifteen days* from the date of receipt of the application and delivered the relevant decision to the detained or convicted person. Meanwhile, within ten days of the receipt of a corresponding application from a detainee or a convict, members of the Commission are entitled to visit a pre-trial detention or penal institution and examine the state of compliance by the administration of the institution with the material conditions of detention. A copy of the decision of the Commission shall be sent to the administration of the penitentiary facility and the District Prosecutor's Office to take measures to prevent violations and to compensate for inadequate material conditions of detention. If a convict or detainee does not agree with the decision of the Commission, such person has the right to appeal this decision against to a national court in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine (the relevant provisions will be adopted).

The Draft Law No. 5652 provides the following **measures to prevent detention in inappropriate material conditions (preventive remedies)**:

- 1) transfer to another cells with proper conditions of detention;
- 2) transfer to another penal institution;
- 3) elimination of the reasons that make conditions of detention inadequate (reducing the occupancy of the cell, making repairs, disinfection, etc.)
- 4) other measures necessary to terminate detention in inadequate conditions.

The measures of compensation for inadequate conditions of detention are (compensatory remedies):

- 1) reduction of the period from which parole may be applied, substitution of the sentence for a milder one or cancellation of conviction in accordance with the the Criminal Code of Ukraine;
- 2) exemption from reimbursement of the cost of detention for the entire period of the established fact of detention in improper material conditions.

On 11 June 2021, the Draft Law No.5652 was submitted to the Parliament of Ukraine. On 14 June 2021, the Draft Law was submitted to the Parliamentary Committee on Legal Policy for consideration.

In addition, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine developed the Draft Law “On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine on Measures Aimed at Restoring the Rights of Convicts and Detainees due to Inadequate Material Conditions of Detention”³ (No. 5653). The Draft Law No.5653 envisages establishing compensatory measures in case of improper conditions of detention by supplementing the Criminal Code of Ukraine. If it is established by the Commission or the national court that a person is held in improper material conditions in pre-trial detention or penal institutions, the period of sentence, after which parole may be applied, shall be reduced by the period during which the person was held in improper material conditions. Also, the Draft Law No.5653 proposes to provide that in the case of holding a person in inadequate material conditions, the unserved part of the sentence, which may be replaced by a milder sentence, shall be reduced by the period during which the person was held in inadequate material conditions. In

³ http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?id=&pf3511=72204

addition, it is envisaged to establish that if a person is held in improper material conditions, it is possible to remove conviction from official records before its expiration.

On 11 June 2021, the Draft Law No.5653 was submitted to the Parliament of Ukraine. On 14 June 2021, the Draft Law was submitted to the Parliamentary Committee on Law Enforcement Issues for consideration.

The Government would like to note that the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine drafted the Law “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts to Develop Probation System, Increase Alternatives to Incarceration and Create Conditions to Reduce Recidivism”⁴ (No. 5359) and the Law “On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine to Develop Probation System, Increase Alternatives to Incarceration and Create Conditions to Reduce Recidivism”⁵ (No. 5360).

The Draft Law No. 5359 proposes to change the existing list of punishments, establish that the punishment in the form of arrest may be applied only to servicemen, to exclude the punishment in the form of restriction of freedom, and to introduce a new type of punishment in the form of probationary supervision. The probationary supervision means the restriction of rights and freedoms of the convicted person aimed at the correction of the convicted person’s behaviour without isolation from society, prevention from committing new offences for a period of one to five years, and as an additional punishment may be applied for a period of one to three years. Also, it is envisaged to improve the provisions which regulate such type of punishment as the community service. Thus, community service consists of the performance of socially useful work by offenders during their free time after work or study. The period of daily community service shall be determined by the authorised probation authority taking into account the personal circumstances of the convicted person, but no more than *eight hours per day*, and for juveniles – four hours per day. That is, an individual approach to determination of a one-day rate of execution of punishment for each convicted person is introduced.

For planning and implementation of social-educational work with convicts, making decisions about their parole, the Draft Law No.5359 introduces an *assessment of criminogenic risks* of committing a new criminal offence. All inmates are expected to have a concrete plan to serve their sentences aimed at correcting them by working on the risks that lead to crimes. This will make the parole of a convicted person safer for society. Moreover, it is envisaged that the supervision of parolees will be carried out by the probation authorities.

To reduce the number of people held in pre-trial detention centres, the Draft Law No.5360 proposes the introduction of provisions that would make bail more accessible alternative to detention on remand (the court may defer payment of bail for one year).

The Draft Law No.5360 proposes to supplement the Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine and establish that the total period of detention on remand during court proceedings shall not exceed:

- 1) twelve months – in criminal proceedings for crimes of minor or medium gravity;
- 2) twenty-four months – in criminal proceedings for grave crimes;

⁴ http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=71628

⁵ http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=71628

3) forty-eight months – in criminal proceedings with respect to especially grave crimes.

On 12 April 2021, the above Draft Laws were submitted to the Parliament of Ukraine. On 13 April 2021, the Draft Laws were submitted to the Parliamentary Committee on Legal Policy for consideration.

As to necessity to increase the minimum standard of personal space for detainees by amending the respective legislative provisions, the Government would like to note that the Ministry of Justice developed the Draft Law “On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On Pre-trial Detention” (regarding the implementation of certain standards of the Council of Europe)”⁶ (No. 0882). The particular Draft Law envisages that the norm of space in the cell for one detainee **cannot be less than 4 square meters**, and for a pregnant woman or a woman with a child – 4.5 square meters.

As of today, the Draft Law No. 0882 passed the first reading and awaited for consideration in the second reading. The legislative proceedings are still pending.

- **As to statistics**

The Government would like to provide information on population in the penal institutions.

The system of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine consists of **148 penal institutions** (including pre-trial detention centres and penitentiary facilities).

By 1 September 2021, the total number of inmates (including pre-trial detainees) consists of **48 984** persons. As a comparison, 49 823 inmates were by 31 December 2020.

Among them, **17 332** persons (36%) are held in pre-trial detention centres (**1028** – women, **16 196** – men and **108** – juveniles). In 2020 – **18 225** persons. **31 584** persons (64%) are held in penal institutions (**1504** –women, **30080** - men) and **68** persons (0.13%) – in educational colonies (**4** – women and **64** – men).

It should be noted that prison population gradually decreased in Ukraine in comparison with previous three years.

- ***Other measures***

During 8 months of 2021 year in order to improve the conditions of detention of the convicts and detainees, the following repair works were carried out, namely:

- 1) reconstruction of the building of the Kyiv Pre-Trial Detention Facility with a capacity of 32 persons, capital repair of the medical unit for 69 persons;
- 2) construction of the medical unit of the Golopristsansky Correctional Colony (No. 7) with capacity of 162 persons;
- 3) construction of the building of the Vilyanska Penitentiary Facility (No.11) for 269 persons;

⁶ http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?id=&pf3511=66545

- 4) repairs of 402 buildings, including 150 dormitories and security buildings, 29 bath and laundry complexes; 6 medical units; 28 warehouses and vegetable storage facilities, 40 canteens; 10 boiler rooms; 11 facilities for external utilities and 108 facilities for other purposes.
- 5) In the the Kyiv Pre-Trial Detention Facility a renovated unit was repaired according to the Norwegian model. During the renovation 18 cells were renewed (14 double and 4 single ones). Each room is equipped with a refrigerator, microwave oven, TV set, fixed telephone, Wi-Fi access, security emergency button and video surveillance cameras.
- 6) The penal facility for 1000 persons is designed in Lviv region and the pre-trial detention centre is built in Kyiv region.

On 23 July 2021, the Ministry of Justice presented an **online Ukrainian prison rating**⁷. A new mechanism for comprehensive evaluation of the activity of the penal institutions shall help the Ministry of Justice regularly monitor their progress, in particular, in areas such as financial activity, staffing, security/regime, social and educational work, detention conditions, human rights, health care, and etc.

The Ministry of Justice, together with the State Property Fund of Ukraine launched a project called **“Grand Privatisation of Prisons”**. This is the first experience in Ukraine when non-operational penal institutions are sold as the state property. 39 institutions have already been closed.

On 3 June 2021, the Lviv penal colony was sold within the framework of particular project. The penal institution was privatised for UAH 407,5 million. The proceeds will be distributed according to the 30/70 principle: 30 per cent will go to the State Budget of Ukraine, 70 per cent - to a special fund of the State Budget of Ukraine for the restoration of prison infrastructure.

The **“Individual Space for Female Inmates”** project was introduced in all women's penal institutions of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine. As part of the project, separate bathrooms with showers and hot water were installed, and partitions were installed between the beds of inmates to create an individual space.

- **As regards the pilot project on paid cells**

The Government would like to underline that this project is a temporary one (until 31 December 2021). In view of the lack of sufficient funding to ensure adequate conditions for persons taken into custody, the funds received from the pilot project are used to repair free cells.

As of 1 September 2021, the total amount of income received from the pilot project was approx. UAH 6 million (approx. EUR 197 thousand).

During the period of implementation of the pilot project 65 free cells for 406 places were repaired.

⁷ https://public.tableau.com/views/-_16197771769230/sheet0?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_linkhttps://public.tableau.com/shared/?:language=en&:display_count=y&:origin=viz_share_link;embed=y&:showVizHome=no&:host_url=https://public.tableau.com/&:tabs=no&:toolbar=yes&:animate_transition=yes&:display_static_image=no&:display_spinner=no&:display_overlay=yes&:display_count=yes&:loadOrderID=0#1

Thus, the implementation of the pilot project demonstrates a positive tendency in improving detention conditions for persons taken into custody, as the funds received during the implementation of the project are used to carry out repairs and furnish cells in pre-trial detention facilities.

- **Other activities and cooperation with international projects**

The Government would also like to express its great appreciation to the Council of Europe for cooperation activities in the framework of joint project with the European Union “Working Together to Support Prison Reform in Ukraine” (SPERU).

On 14 April 2021, a presentation of the Legal Guide for Convicts was held. The Guide was presented for the Department for the Execution of Criminal Sentences, its Interregional offices, Prison Healthcare Centre and Centre of Probation of Ukraine. The event was also attended by representatives of the Council of Europe Office in Ukraine, the Representation of the EU Delegation to Ukraine, the Red Cross Representation in Ukraine, the NORLAU project, etc. The event was initiated by the Joint Project “European Union and Council of Europe working together to support prison reform in Ukraine” (SPERU).

The **purpose** of the guide is to:

- 1) systematise information on the most important rights of convicts;
- 2) prove in a user-friendly language the content of the rights of convicts;
- 3) give an indicative list of regulations on each issue;
- 4) increase the guarantee of the rights of convicts, through wide acquaintance;
- 5) create a favourable climate in penitentiary institutions based on dynamic security.

On 28 April 2021, the presentation of training course on multidisciplinary skills for prison guards as a part of the joint EU-Council of Europe project was held. The first and primary goal of this program is to increase prison staff's awareness of the use of multidisciplinary skills to provide health care for inmates. Second, the goal is to provide knowledge and skills to learn how to recognise and prevent inmate health problems.

On 12 May 2021, the trainings “Application of the Risk and Needs Assessment tool and Individual sentence planning for sentenced offenders” were held for the staff of 8 penitentiary facilities.

On 16 June 2021, the Third Steering Committee Meeting of the Joint Project of the European Union and the Council of Europe “EU and CoE working together to strengthening human rights in Ukraine” took place.

On 1 September 2021, the piloting of rehabilitation programme for adult prisoners “Problem Solving” was completed in Naderzhynshchynska Correctional Colony No.65 and started in Poltava Correctional Colony No. 64 with the support of the Joint Project “European Union and Council of Europe working together to support the Prison Reform in Ukraine” (SPERU).

The programme is designed to help prisoners to develop life-saving problem-solving skills to prevent misconduct and encourage prosaically thinking.

On 17 September 2021, a presentation of the Guide on Prisoners' Legal Rights was held, which was developed within the Joint Project “European Union and Council of Europe working together to

support prison reform in Ukraine” (SPERU). Representatives of the Ministry of Justice, Department for the Execution of Criminal Sentences, Centre of Probation of Ukraine, Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights, Office of the Prosecutor General, Council of Europe Office in Ukraine, NORLAU project, International Committee of the Red Cross, human rights organisations and others took part in the presentation.

During the event, the speakers repeatedly stressed that the level of human rights observance in penitentiary institutions is an indicator of human rights in society as a whole. Raising awareness of convicts about their rights and providing them with examples and tools to exercise these rights will contribute to the humanisation of the penitentiary system of Ukraine.

On 6 October 2021, piloting of the correctional programme “Maintaining Family Ties” for adult prisoners in Solonyansky Men's Correctional Colony No.21 was completed and started in Kamyanska Women's Correctional Colony No.34 with the support of the Joint Project “European Union and Council of Europe working together to support the Prison Reform in Ukraine” (SPERU).

The Government take all possible measures to create the comprehensive training system for staff of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine.

STATE OF EXECUTION OF JUDGEMENT

The Government would like to assure the Committee of Ministers that the issue of the development of the penitentiary system of Ukraine is one of a priority for the authorities.

This statement is confirmed by the existed recent developments in the introduction of long-term solution and improving of material conditions at penitentiary facilities. The Government would like to emphasise that Ukrainian authorities will plan to continue implementation of the Courts’ judgments in *Nevmerzhitsky* group of cases.

The Government of Ukraine request the Committee of Ministers to close the supervision in the cases where no further individual measures are required.

The Government believe that they show due diligence in fulfilment of obligations arising from the above judgments and will inform the Committee of Ministers about further developments and on positive changes of the issues raised in these groups of cases as soon as possible.

ANNEX 1

Updated information on payment of just satisfaction to the applicants of

Nevmerzhitsky groups of cases

No.	Case Title and Application Number	Date of Final Judgment	Information on Payments
1.	Ramishvili v. Ukraine (application No. 79912/13)	22 October 2020	The applicant did not submit any information on his banking details to the State Bailiff Service in due time. On 29 December 2020, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 7750 (UAH 262 632) was transferred to the special account of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. On 14 July 2021, the just satisfaction was transferred to the bank account of the applicant's representative (on behalf of the applicant).
2.	Paramushchak and Shpakovskyy v. Ukraine (application No. 34745/19)	10 December 2020	On 17 February 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 5 800 (UAH 196 792. 26) was transferred to Mr. Paramushchak bank account of applicant. As to Mr. Shpakovskyy, the awarded just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 7300 (UAH 245 284,38) was transferred to his bank account on 9 March 2021.
3.	Zabolotnyy and Others v. Ukraine (application Nos. 19574/09 and 2 others)	3 September 2020	As to Mr. Drobotenko, the applicant did not submit information on his banking details to the State Bailiff Service on time. On 15 December 2020, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 15 000 (UAH 513 235,50) was transferred to the special account of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. The information regarding other applicants was provided in the Action Plan of 30 March 2021 ⁸ .

⁸ [http://hudoc.exec.coe.int/eng?i=DH-DD\(2021\)396E](http://hudoc.exec.coe.int/eng?i=DH-DD(2021)396E)

4.	Sokolovskyy and Others v. Ukraine (application Nos. 44047/09 and 4 others)	03 September 2020	The information regarding other applicants was provided in the Action Plan of 30 March 2021⁹. As regards the outstanding issues the Government would like to note that on 28 May 2021 the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 7500 (UAH 256 617, 75) was transferred to the bank account of the applicant, Mr. Lipovchenko. As to Mr Rotar, the applicant did not submit to the State Bailiff Service information on his banking details. On 15 December 2020, the just satisfaction in amount of EUR 10 000 (UAH 342 157) was transferred to the special account of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.
5.	Romanov v. Ukraine (application No. 63782/11)	16 July 2020	As the applicant did not submit his banking details on time, on 15 October 2020, the just satisfaction in the amount of UAH 316 728.1 was transferred to the special account of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. On 11 November 2020, the just satisfaction sum in the amount of EUR 9 217,2 was transferred to the bank account of the applicant's representative (on behalf of the applicant). As to the changes in currency rate, the funds awarded to the applicant were not paid in full. The outstanding balance is EUR 282.80, which shall be converted at the exchange rate on the date of payment. In this regard, the enforcement proceedings in the applicant's case are currently pending.
6.	Raspryakhin v. Ukraine (application No. 70878/12)	28 May 2020	On 9 September 2020, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 10,000 (UAH 323 082) was

⁹ [http://hudoc.exec.coe.int/eng?i=DH-DD\(2021\)396E](http://hudoc.exec.coe.int/eng?i=DH-DD(2021)396E)

			transferred to the applicant's bank account.
7.	Lavrinyuk v. Ukraine (application No. 1858/08)	4 December 2018	On 19 May 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 11500 (UAH 352 450,74) was transferred to the bank account of the applicant.
8.	Yolkin v. Ukraine (application No. 40059/19)	14 January 2021	On 29 March 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 800 (UAH 26 362. 56) was transferred to the applicant's bank account.
9.	Molchenko and Pavlenko v. Ukraine (application No. 64639/19 and 64649/19)	25 February 2021	As to Mr. Molchenko, 12 July 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 3100 (UAH 100 473.17) was transferred to the applicant's bank account. As to Mr. Pavlenko, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 7500 (UAH 243 080.25) was transferred to the applicant's bank account on 8 July 2021.
10.	Glebov v. Ukraine (application No.53192/18)	25 February 2021	On 30 August 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 7100 (UAH 230 115.97) was transferred to the applicant's bank account.
11.	Avraimov v. Ukraine (application No. 71818/17)	25 March 2021	The enforcement proceedings in the applicant's case are currently pending.
12.	Byelikov v. Ukraine (application No. 57291/19)	1 April 2021	On 5 August 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 6800 (UAH 219 287.76) was transferred to the applicant's bank account.
13.	Millyer and Benedyk v. Ukraine (application No.57287/19)	1 April 2021	As to Mr. Millyer, on 8 July 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 10,050 (UAH 325 727.54) was transferred to the applicant's bank account. As to Mr. Benedyk, on 12 July 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 10,050 (UAH 325 727.54) was transferred to the applicant's bank account.
14.	Voronkin v. Ukraine (application No. 19112/20)	15 April 2021	The enforcement proceedings in the applicant's case are currently pending.

15.	Pryadko and Others v. Ukraine (application No.4595/20)	15 April 2021	As to Mr. Pryadko, the enforcement proceedings are currently pending.
			As to Mr. Tsatsenko, on 20 July 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 2400 (UAH 76875.12) was transferred to the applicant's bank account.
			As to Mr. Petrov, the enforcement proceedings are currently pending.
			As to Mr. Chornyy, 26 July 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 600 (UAH 19 218.78) was transferred to the applicant's bank account.
			On 28 July 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 7100 (UAH 227 422.23) was transferred to Mr. Loparevych bank account.
			As to Ms. Chernova, on 23 July 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 5900 (UAH 188 984.67) was transferred to the applicant's bank account.
16.	Mykhaylov v. Ukraine (application No. 54116/19)	15 April 2021	On 26 July 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 1500 (UAH 48 519.54) was transferred to the applicant's bank account.
17.	Omelchenko and Others v. Ukraine (application No.43764/19)	15 April 2021	As to Mr. Omelchenko, on 1 July 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 1400 (UAH 45 284.82) was transferred to the applicant's bank account.
			As to Mr. Basan, on 1 July 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 7500 (UAH 242 597.25) was transferred to the applicant's bank account.
			As to Mr. Donets, on 1 July 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 6500 (UAH 210 250.95) was transferred to the applicant's bank account.
18.	Plachkov v. Ukraine (application No.76250/13)	15 April 2021	On 1 July 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 19600 (UAH 633 987.48) was transferred to the

			applicant's bank account.
19.	Vasiliy Ivashchenko v. Ukraine (No.2) (application No.1976/13)	22 April 2021	On 13 September 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 10,000 (UAH 320 313) was transferred to the applicant's bank account.
20.	Bidashko v. Ukraine (application No.42475/19)	29 April 2021	The enforcement proceedings in the applicant's case are currently pending.
21.	Tymchenko v. Ukraine (application No. 28253/11)	27 May 2021	The enforcement proceedings in the applicant's case are currently pending.
22.	Timchyn and others v. Ukraine (application No. 20776/20)	10 June 2021	The enforcement proceedings in the applicants' cases are currently pending.
23.	Soltysyuk and Tolmachev v. Ukraine (application No.19421/20)	10 June 2021	As to Mr. Tolmachev, on 15 September 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 10500 (UAH 321 282.42) was transferred to the applicant's bank account. As to the applicant Mr. Soltysyuk, the enforcement proceedings in his case are still pending.
24.	Myasnikov and Ulyanov v. Ukraine (application No. 61919/19)	10 June 2021	The enforcement proceedings in the applicants' cases are currently pending.
25.	Kuznetsov and others v. Ukraine (application No.56123/19)	10 June 2021	The enforcement proceedings in the applicants' cases are currently pending.
26.	Palanchuk v. Ukraine (application No. 46948/19)	24 June 2021	The enforcement proceedings in the applicant's case are currently pending.
27.	Lashch v. Ukraine (application No.44160/19)	24 June 2021	The enforcement proceedings in the applicant's case are currently pending.
28.	Pugachov v. Ukraine (application No. 25860/19)	24 June 2021	On 26 August 2021, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 4450 (UAH 139 479,91) was transferred to the bank account of applicant.

29.	Tkach and Others v. Ukraine (application No.13372/20)	22 July 2021	The enforcement proceedings in the applicants' cases are currently pending.
30.	Granitnyy and Others v. Ukraine (application No. 60572/19)	22 July 2021	The enforcement proceedings regarding applicants are pending.
31.	Martynenko v. Ukraine (application No. 4582/20)	22 July 2021	The enforcement proceedings are pending.
32.	Urzhanov v. Ukraine (application No. 24392/06)	14 December 2017	The awarded just satisfaction remains at the special account of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, as the applicant is held in the penitentiary facility located in the territory outside the governmental control.
33.	Ustyantsev v. Ukraine (application No.3299/05)	12 April 2012	On 7 July 2012, the just satisfaction was transferred to the special account of the Ministry of Justice. The applicant did not provide his banking details. On 9 March 2013, the just satisfaction was returned to the State Budget. As of today, the applicant's heirs have not appealed against the decision on termination of the enforcement proceedings.
34.	Zakshevskiy v. Ukraine (application No.7193/04)	17 June 2016	The applicant did not submit information on his banking details to the State Bailiff Service. On 14 September 2016, the just satisfaction in the amount of EUR 10 000 (UAH 298 956.36) was transferred to the special account of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.
35.	Grabovskiy v. Ukraine (application No.442/07)	29 November 2018	On 25 February 2019, the just satisfaction in amount of EUR 4500 (UAH 137 686.98) was transferred to the special account of the Ministry of Justice. As of today, the sum is still available to the applicant.
36.	Bilozor and Others v. Ukraine (application No. 9207/09)	20 July 2017	On 25 October 2017, the sum of just satisfaction in the amount of UAH 118 564, 21 (EUR 3800) was transferred to the special account of

			the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. As of today, the sum is still available to the applicant.
37.	Yeremenko and Kochetov v. Ukraine (application No. 68183/10)	14 June 2018	As to Mr. Yeremenko, the applicant did not submit the information on his banking details to the State Bailiff Service. On 10 September 2018, the sum of just satisfaction in the amount of UAH 82 074.43 (EUR 2500) was transferred to the special account of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. As to Mr. Kochetov, the applicant did not submit his banking details to the State Bailiff Service. On 10 September 2018, the sum of just satisfaction in the amount of UAH 236 374.35 (EUR 7200) was transferred to the special account of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. As of today, the sum is still available to the applicant.

ANNEX 2

Updated information on the current individual situations of the applicants (Place and conditions of detention)

No.	Case Title, Application Number and Date of Final Judgment	Name of the Applicant	Information on the conditions of detention and medical care
1.	Chernyavskiy v. Ukraine (application No. 54141/12) Final on 22/10/2020	Nikolay Kirillovich Chernyavskiy	On 21 November 2019, the applicant was released from the detention on remand under the written undertaking not to abscond. On 5 March 2021, the applicant was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and confiscation of the property. According to Article 72 (<i>"Rules for the summation of sentences and counting of the period of pre-trial detention"</i>) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the one day of the pre-trial detention equals two days of imprisonment. The period of the applicant's pre-trial detention was from 19 September 2011 until 21 November 2019. Thus, the applicant's sentence was served and he was released from the court.
2.	Vynogradskyy v. Ukraine (application No. 43961/19) Final on 22/10/2020	Oleksandr Yuriyovych Vynogradskyy	On 20 May 2019, the applicant's preventive measure was changed from detention on remand to the house arrest. On 19 July 2019, the period of house arrest was extended until 14 September 2019. From 14 September 2019, the period of house arrest was ended and the applicant was released from any preventive measures.

			The criminal proceedings are currently pending.
3.	Borzhykh and Others v. Ukraine (application No. 5353/14) Final on 25 June 2020	Oleksiy Volodymyrovych Borzykh	On 27 May 2014, the applicant was released from detention in the courtroom by the decision of the Appeal Court of Kyiv Region.
		Andriy Vitaliyovych Pustyntsev	On 5 November 2015, the applicant was released from the court under the Law of Ukraine “On Amnesty”.
		Ruslan Mykhaylovych Naumenko	On 19 November 2015, the applicant was released from the court by the decision of the Krasnogvardiyskyi District Court of Dnipropetrovsk.
4.	Lysenko v. Ukraine (application No. 38092/18) Final on 19/09/2019	Vadym Oleksandrovych Lysenko	On 11 April 2018, the applicant was released as the sentence was served in full.
5.	Molchenko and Pavlenko v. Ukraine (application No. 64639/19 and 64649/19) Final on 25 February 2021	Igor Igorovych Pavlenko	The applicant is detained in the State Institution “Dnipro Penitentiary Facility (No.4)”. He is held alone in the cell with living area 7.4 sq.m.
6.	Byelikov v. Ukraine (application No. 57291/19) Final on 1 April 2021	Sergiy Viktorovych Byelikov	On 21 October 2020, the applicant was released from detention on bail of UAH 94 590 by decision of the Prymorskyi District Court of Odesa. The criminal proceedings are currently pending.
7.	Millyer and Benedyk v. Ukraine (application No.57287/19) Final on 1 April 2021	Vladyslav Volodymyrovych Millyer	On 24 March 2021 the applicant’s preventive measure was changed from detention on remand to the twenty-four-hour house arrest. On 6 September 2021, the Industrialnyi District Court of Dnipropetrovsk changed the twenty-four-hour house arrest to the house arrest at night

			time (from 22 p.m. till 6 a.m.) and extended it until 4 November 2021. The criminal proceedings are currently pending.
		Vadym Olegovych Benedyk	The applicant is not detained.
8.	Voronkin v. Ukraine (application No. 19112/20) Final on 15 April 2021	Oleksandr Mykolayovych Voronkin	The applicant is held in the State Institution “Solonyanska Correctional Facility (No.21)”. The applicant did not complaint about the conditions of detention to the administration of the penitentiary institution.
9.	Pryadko and Others v. Ukraine (application No.4595/20) Final on 15 April 2021	Oleksandr Viktorovych Loparevych	On 22 July 2020, the applicant was released from the court by the decision of the Court of Appeal of Cherkasy as the person who fully served the sentence (Article 72 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). Other applicants are not detained.
10.	Omelchenko and Others v. Ukraine (application No.43764/19) Final on 15 April 2021	Oleksandr Volodymyrovych Basan	On 17 March 2021, the applicant was released from the State Institution “Dnipro Penitentiary Facility (No.4)” as the person who fully served the sentence (Article 72 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).
		Maksym Gygorovych Donets	On 30 April 2021, the applicant was released from the detention on remand. His preventive measure was changed to the house arrest at night time (from 21p.m. until 6 a.m.). On 25 June 2021, the Prydniprovskyi District Court of Cherkasy extended the

			preventive measure in the form of the house arrest until 24 August 2021. From 24 August 2021, the period of house arrest was ended and the applicant was released from any preventive measures. The criminal proceedings are currently pending.
11.	Timchyn and others v. Ukraine (application No. 20776/20) Final on 10 June 2021	Yevgeniy Voolodymyrovych Timshyn	On 27 April 2020, the applicant was released from the State Institution “Cherkasy Pre-trial Detention Center” as the person who served the sentence.
		Ruslan Sergiyovych Keresa	The applicant is held in the State Institution “Cherkasy Pre-trial Detention Center”. The applicant is held in the cell (living area of 20,74 sq.m.) with 8 another inmates.
		Vitaliy Viktorovych Avramenko	On 21 July 2021, the applicant’s preventive measure was changed from detention on remand to twenty-four-hour house arrest until 18 September 2021. On 27 and 28 July 2021, police officers found that the applicant was absent at his place of residence, where he shall stay during his twenty-four-hour house arrest. Therefore, on 31 August 2021, the Gorodyschenskyi District Court of Cherkasy region changed the preventive measure in the form of twenty-four-hour house arrest to detention on remand until 28 October 2021.
		Yevgeniy Vasylyovych	The applicant is held in the

		Olekseychuk	State Institution “Dnipro Penitentiary Facility (No.4)”. The applicant is held in the cell (living area of 48 sq.m.) with 18 other inmates.
12.	Soltysyuk and Tolmachev v. Ukraine (application No.19421/20) Final on 10 June 2021	Roman Vitaliyovych Tolmachev	On 12 May 2021, by the decision of the Smilyanskyi Town District Court of Cherkasy Region the applicant’s preventive measure was changed to twenty-four-hour house arrest until 10 July 2021. From 10 July 2021, the period of house arrest was ended and the applicant was released from any preventive measures. The criminal proceedings are currently pending. The applicant Mr. Soltysyuk is not detained.
13.	Myasnikov and Ulyanov v. Ukraine (application No. 61919/19) Final on 10 June 2021	Stanislav Yevgenovych Myasnikov	The applicant is held in the State Institution “Dnipro Penitentiary Facility (No.4)” in the cell (living area of 57.6 sq.m.) with 18 inmates. The applicant did not complaint about the conditions of detention to the administration of the penitentiary institution.
		Igor Volodymyrovych Ulyanov	The applicant is held in the State Institution “Bilotserkivska Correctional Facility (No.35)” in the cell (living area of 44 sq.m.) with 10 other convicts. The applicant did not complaint about the conditions of detention to the administration of the penitentiary institution.

14.	Kuznetsov and others v. Ukraine (application No.56123/19) Final on 10 June 2021	Denys Yuriyovych Kuznetsov	The applicant is held in the State Institution “Dnipro Penitentiary Facility (No.4)”. The applicant is held in the cell (living area of 20.8 sq.m.) with 6 inmates.
		Artem Dmytrovych Styopkin	The applicant is held in the State Institution “Cherkasy Pre-trial Detention Center” in the cell (living area of 29.88 sq.m.) with 11 another inmates. The applicant did not complaint about the conditions of detention to the administration of the penitentiary institution.
15.	Palanchuk v. Ukraine (application No. 46948/19) Final on 24 June 2021	Oleg Anatoliyovych Palanchuk	The applicant is held in the State Institution “Dnipro Penitentiary Facility (No.4)” in the cell (living area of 56 sq.m.) with 19 inmates. The applicant did not complaint about the conditions of detention to the administration of the penitentiary institution.
16.	Lashch v. Ukraine (application No.44160/19) Final on 24 June 2021	Dmytro Georgiyovych Lashch	On 24 March 2021, the applicant’s preventive measure was changed from detention on remand to the house arrest. The criminal proceedings are currently pending.
17.	Tkach and Others v. Ukraine (application No.13372/20) Final on 22 July 2021	Sergiy Borysovych Ulyanitskyy	The applicant is held in the State Institution “Cherkasy Pre-trial Detention Center” in the cell (living area of 22.8 sq.m.) with 4 inmates.
		Karina Sergiyivna Maksymenko	The applicant is held in the State Institution “Cherkasy Pre-trial Detention Center” in the cell (living area of 10.2 sq.m.) with 1 inmate.
18.	Granitnyy and Others v.	Yaroslav Sergiyovych	On 28 January 2021 the

	Ukraine (application No. 60572/19) Final on 22 July 2021	Granitnyy	applicant's preventive measure was changed from detention on remand to the house arrest. The criminal proceedings are currently pending.
		Oleksandr Volodymyrovych Karatay	On 27 December 2019, the applicant was released from the "Dnipro Penitentiary Facility (No.4)" as the term of sentence was completed.
		Oleksandr Gennadiyovych Savelov	On 12 August 2020, the applicant was released from the "Dnipro Penitentiary Facility (No.4)" as the sentence was fully served.
		Olena Mykhaylivna Oleolenko	The applicant is held in the State Institution "Dnipro Penitentiary Facility (No.4)".
		Zoryna Nykyforivna Gorbuntsova	26 June 2021, the applicant was transferred from the State Institution "Cherkasy Pre-trial Detention Center" to "Kashanivska Correctional Facility (No.54)".
		Ruslan Yuriyovych Golega	The applicant is held in the State Institution "Cherkasy Pre-trial Detention Center". On 17 October 2021, the detention on remand was extended until 17 October 2021 by the decision of the Sosnivskyi District Court of Cherkasy.
		Vadym Vitaliyovych Zorya	On 26 June 2021, the applicant was transferred from the State Institution "Cherkasy Pre-trial Detention Center" to "Boryspilska Correctional Facility (No.119)".
19.	Andrey Yakovenko v. Ukraine (application No.63727/11) Final on 13 June 2014	Andrey Olegovich Yakovenko	The applicant was detained in Torez Correctional Colony No.28 (Donetsk region). It is not possible to provide

			updated information regarding applicant as the penitentiary facility located in the territory outside the governmental control.
20.	Truten v. Ukraine (application No.18041/08) Final on 23 September 2016	Sergiy Oleksandrovych Truten	The applicant served the life imprisonment in the State Institution “Bahmutska Penitentiary Facility (No.6). The applicant is held in the cell (living area of 11.6 sq.m.) with 1 other convict.
21.	Petrov and Korostylyov v. Ukraine (application No.19591/18) Final on 11 July 2019	Vitaliy Volodymyrovych Korostylyov	On 29 November 2019 the applicant’s preventive measure was changed from detention on remand to the house arrest by the decision of the Dnipro appellate court. On 4 August 2020, the applicant was released as the person who fully served the sentence (Article 72 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).
22.	Onyshchenko and Others v. Ukraine (application No. 54434/18) Final on 14 November 2019	Igor Grygorovych Ryabokon	On 23 May 2019, 2019 the applicant’s preventive measure was changed from detention on remand to the twenty-four-hour house arrest. On 16 April 2021, the twenty-four-hour house arrest was extended until 14 June 2021 by the decision of the Leninskyi District Court of Dnipropetrovsk. From 14 June 2021, the period of house arrest was ended and the applicant was released from any preventive measures. The criminal proceedings are currently pending.
23.	Petruk and Others v. Ukraine (application No.1343/19)	Mykyta Volodymyrovych Kust	On 17 March 2021, the applicant’s preventive measure was changed from detention on remand to the twenty-four-hour house arrest by the decision of the

			Shevchenkivskiy District Court of Kyiv. The criminal proceedings are currently pending.
		Anatoliy Mykolayovych Plyamadyala	On 15 February 2021, the applicant's preventive measure was changed from detention on remand to the twenty-four-hour house arrest by the decision of the Shevchenkivskiy District Court of Kyiv. The criminal proceedings are currently pending.
23.	Garmash v. Ukraine (application No. 74163/13) Final on 8 November 2018	Aleksey Alekseyevich Garmash	The criminal proceedings are still pending before the Mariynskiy District Court of Donetsk Region. The delays in the criminal proceedings were caused by the number of occasions: complexity of the case, a large number of witnesses, a large volume of case materials, failure of the participants of the proceedings to appear in the court, while they were duly notified about the place and time of the next court hearing etc.
24.	Belyaev and Digtyar v. Ukraine (application No.16984/04) Final on 16 May 2012	Mikhail Igorevich Belyaev And Aleksand Vladimirovich Digtyar	The applicants served life imprisonment in the Romny Correctional Colony (No. 56). The applicants did not complaint about the conditions of detention or medical care to the management of the penitentiary institution.
25.	Dolgikh v. Ukraine (application No. 34697/04) Final on 11 July 2019	Yuriy Mikhaylovich Dolgikh	The applicant is held in the State Institution "Berdychivska Correctional Colony (No.70)". The applicant is held in the cell (with living area of 11.7 sq.m.) with other 1 convict.

26.	Tsukur and Others v. Ukraine (application No. 53132/18) Final on 17 October 2019	Vadym Sergiyovych Koval	The applicant is held in the State Institution “Dnipro Penitentiary Facility (No.4)”. The applicant is held in cell (with living area of 13.4 sq.m.) with another 1 convict.
27.	Dykusarenko v. Ukraine (application No. 7218/19) Final on 9 April 2020	Oleksiy Mykolayovych Dykusarenko	The applicant is not detained.
28.	Yarovenko v. Ukraine (application No.24710/06) Final on 6 October 2016	Yuriy Mukhaylovich Yarovenko	It is not possible to provide updated information regarding the applicant as the penitentiary facility located in the territory beyond the governmental control.
29.	Rodzevillo v. Ukraine (application No.38771/05) Final 14 January 2016	Oleg Leonidovich Rodzevillo	From 24 July 2019, the applicant was serving his sentence at the Krivyi Rih Correctional Colony No. 3. From 25 January 2020, the applicant is held in the Dnipro Correctional Colony No. 4.