

**Russian Federation
Stakeholder Report for the United Nations Universal Periodic Review:
The Death Penalty**

Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights,
a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
and
The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty

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Founded in 1983, **The Advocates for Human Rights** (The Advocates) is a volunteer-based non-governmental organization committed to the impartial promotion and protection of international human rights standards and the rule of law. The Advocates conducts a range of programs to promote human rights in the United States and around the world, including monitoring and fact finding, direct legal representation, education and training, and publication. The Advocates is the primary provider of legal services to low-income asylum seekers in the Upper Midwest region of the United States. In 1991, The Advocates adopted a formal commitment to oppose the death penalty worldwide and organized a death penalty project to provide pro bono assistance on post-conviction appeals, as well as education and advocacy to end capital punishment. The Advocates currently holds a seat on the Steering Committee of the World Coalition against the Death Penalty.

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty (WCADP), an alliance of more than 150 NGOs, bar associations, local authorities, and unions, was created in Rome on 13 May 2002. The aim of the World Coalition is to strengthen the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. Its ultimate objective is to obtain the universal abolition of the death penalty. To achieve its goal, the World Coalition advocates for a definitive end to death sentences and executions in those countries where the death penalty is in force. In some countries, it is seeking to obtain a reduction in the use of capital punishment as a first step towards abolition.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report addresses the Russian Federation's compliance with its international human rights obligations with respect to the death penalty. The Russian Federation continues to observe its moratorium on the use of the death penalty as a form of criminal punishment. The ban on the imposition of the death penalty by the courts was confirmed by Presidential Decree No. 724 of 16 May 1996, and also by ruling No. 1344 of 19 November 2009 of the Constitutional Court.
2. The report examines the current state of the death penalty in the Russian Federation, including (1) implementation of recommendations relating to the death penalty; (2) access to justice and legal representation; (3) torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment in detention, including for people under sentence of death; (3) conditions of detention; and (4) targeting of legal counsel representing people charged with capital crimes and human rights defenders expressing opposition to the death penalty.
3. During its third-cycle review in 2018, the Russian Federation received thirteen recommendations relating to the death penalty. Since that time, the Russian Federation has not sentenced any people to death.
4. This report recommends that the Russian Federation ratify relevant human rights treaties, improve detention conditions for all people, ensure all people facing the possibility of the death penalty have access to competent legal counsel and the right to a fair trial, and improve the transparency by allowing independent observers to conduct unannounced visits at all detention facilities.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

A12 Acceptance of international norms

Status of Implementation: Partially Accepted, Not Implemented

5. In the third-cycle UPR, the Russian Federation accepted two recommendations to “[c]onsider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the [ICCPR], aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,” but noted similar recommendations to accede to OP2, ratify OP2, and “[c]ontinue actions and initiatives aimed at ratifying” OP2.¹
6. The Russian Federation is not a party to, nor has it signed, the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.²
7. Research reflects that the Russian Federation has not implemented the accepted recommendations. Due to a lack of transparency from Russia's governing bodies, the coauthors have been unable to confirm any recorded or publicized steps taken towards consideration of OP2 ratification. Moreover, as discussed in greater detail below, the current conflict with Ukraine may have reduced incentives among Russian leaders to abolish the death penalty.³
8. In the third-cycle UPR, the Russian Federation noted several recommendations to ratify or accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture.⁴ Russia ratified the

Convention against Torture in 1985.⁵ The Russian Federation is not a party to, nor has it signed, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.⁶

9. Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) concerning the abolition of the death penalty, adopted by the Council of Europe in 1982, provides for the abolition of the death penalty in peacetime; states parties may retain the death penalty for crimes “in time of war or of imminent threat of war.” The Russian Federation has signed but not ratified Protocol No. 6.⁷

B10 Access to justice & remedy

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Not Implemented

27. In the third-cycle UPR, the Russian Federation accepted recommendations to improve its judicial system and the administration of justice, as well as to improve access to justice and to ensure the right to a fair trial.⁸
28. Since 2022, many lawyers have reported that police stations have applied the “Fortress” plan, a special regime governing the administration of police stations in response to a declared possible terrorist threat. In principle, the application of the “Fortress” plan results in the complete shutdown of a police station, prohibiting any entry into or exit from the building by any person.
29. In many cases, lawyers have been able to access their clients only after they had been interrogated or the police had completed interrogations and finalized their official reports on those detainees. In such cases, the lawyers were admitted to the police stations after the questioning was completed or the detainees were released from the station after the completion of questioning.
30. In some instances, lawyers were prevented from entering police precincts after being told that the detainees had either refused legal services or failed to request a lawyer. Once released, detainees often relayed a different story. For example, lawyer Irina Ruchko was prevented from entering a police precinct in Yekaterinburg.
31. Lawyers also reported that even after they were able to gain access, they were often rushed out of the courthouse prior to completing their work. In this way, lawyers were either prevented from attending multiple scheduled hearings or providing further assistance to their clients after hearings. For example, in St. Petersburg, lawyer Kseniya Briksa was escorted out of the courthouse because “the hearing was over and there was no reason for her to stay in the courthouse,” while she was still instructing a client on the appeals process for the client’s case.⁹

D23 Death penalty

Status of Implementation: Not Accepted; Not Implemented

32. In addition to recommendations to ratify OP2, during the third-cycle UPR the Russian Federation noted several recommendations to abolish the death penalty or to consider

abolition of the death penalty.¹⁰ In noting these recommendations, the Russian Federation asserted that “[t]he moratorium on the use of capital punishment in the country will remain in place.”¹¹

33. The Russian Federation continues to observe its moratorium on the use of the death penalty as a form of criminal punishment. The ban on the imposition of the death penalty by the courts was confirmed by Presidential Decree No. 724 of 16 May 1996, and also by ruling No. 1344 of 19 November 2009 of the Constitutional Court.¹²
34. In 2022, the Council of Europe suspended Russia’s membership due to the invasion of Ukraine, which was considered “a violation of [the Council’s] statute and of the European Convention on Human Rights.”¹³
35. As a precondition for membership in the Council of Europe, member states must prohibit use of the death penalty under Protocol 6 and Protocol 13.¹⁴ Russia signed, but never ratified, Protocol 6,¹⁵ but it has maintained a moratorium on the practice.
36. After the Council of Europe suspended Russia’s membership in 2022, a top Russian official noted that the suspension would open the door for Russia to legally reinstate the use of the death penalty.¹⁶
37. Dmitry Medvedev, former Russian President and current Deputy Chair of the Security Council of Russia, has publicly called for reinstatement of the death penalty in response to current events,¹⁷ including the conflict in Ukraine and Russia’s suspension from the Council of Europe. Medvedev is not the only Russian official calling for restoration of the death penalty, as another head of the Russian Security Council was reported to have made the same proposal.¹⁸
38. Despite Russian leadership’s increasing support for the death penalty, public polling conducted in February 2022 suggests that public support for the death penalty is waning. According to RBK Media group, 43% of Russians surveyed in 2022 support the death penalty, down 13% from 2009.¹⁹
39. A court in the Russian-occupied region of Donetsk ordered the death of two captured British nationals, Sean Pinner and Aiden Aslin, and one captured Moroccan national, Denis Krisvosheev. The three were members of the Ukrainian regular forces and were taken captive in May 2022 by Russian Federation forces in Mariupol. The three were “convicted” of being foreign mercenaries and of taking “actions aimed at violent seizure of power and overthrow of the constitutional order of the [Donetsk People’s Republic].” The Supreme Court of the Donetsk People’s Republic announced their “death sentence” on June 9, 2022.²⁰ Research has not revealed any other people known to be under sentence of death.

D26 Conditions of detention

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Partially Implemented

40. In the third-cycle UPR, the Russian Federation accepted Switzerland’s recommendation to “[e]nsure that public detention monitoring committees are independent, adequately resourced and that their members are selected in a transparent manner.”²¹

41. There are reports that under the current administration, prison conditions are not consistent with international human rights standards. In August, a person who had been detained in a Russian prison detailed her experience to the Observer. She stated that the prison food is nutritionally inadequate and that prisons have poor sanitation and insufficient electricity.²²
42. There additional reports suggesting that under the current administration, people in detention are subject to physical beatings, electric shock torture, and waterboarding. Some detainees have been forced to learn and recite pro-Russian slogans, poems and songs.²³

H1 Human rights defenders

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Not Implemented

43. In the third-cycle UPR, the Russian Federation accepted recommendations to investigate all reports of attacks on, or threats against, human rights defenders, lawyers, and civil society activists, and to ensure that human rights defenders and journalists can exercise their right to freedom of expression without fear of reprisal.²⁴
44. In general, the conflict in Ukraine has led to increased political repression within the Russian Federation.²⁵ This repression includes broad new censorship laws aimed at attacking dissent and activism, restrictions on foreign contacts, and mass arrests, violence, and prosecution in response to anti-war sentiment.²⁶
45. In April 2022, the Russian Federation forced Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, among other nongovernmental organizations, to shut down their Russian offices by revoking their foreign registrations.²⁷
46. In April 2021, Ivan Pavlov, a human rights lawyer and founder of Team 29, was arbitrarily charged with “divulging the results of a preliminary investigation.” He left Russia in September of 2021, and was subsequently placed on a “wanted” list.²⁸ Team 29 is an association of lawyers and journalists specializing in treason and espionage cases and freedom of information issues.²⁹ Pavlov was also at risk of being stripped of his lawyer’s license. In November 2021, Pavlov and four of his colleagues were designated “foreign agents.”³⁰
47. In June 2021, authorities opened a criminal case against Ernest Mezak, a human rights lawyer who litigates cases at the European Court of Human Rights. They charged him with insulting a judge in a social media post.³¹
48. In September 2021, authorities barred human rights lawyer Valentina Chupik from re-entering Russia and stripped her of her refugee status, obtained in 2009. Chupik, a national of Uzbekistan, provided legal assistance to migrants in Russia and was an outspoken critic of the human rights violations they faced.³²
49. Feminist and LGBTI activist Yulia Tsvetkova was accused of “disseminating pornography” for sharing online her body-positive drawings of female bodies.³³ In 2019 she was charged and was facing a maximum of six years in prison. She is known for posting body-positive drawings of the female anatomy on her blog called the Vagina Monologues.

She was acquitted July 15, 2021, but Prosecutors appealed the court’s decision on July 22, 2022.³⁴

50. Galina Arapova is the director and senior media lawyer of the NGO Mass Media Defence Centre.³⁵ In October 2021 she was designated as an “individual – ‘foreign agent.’”³⁶

51. Andrei Pivovarov is the former head of the now-disbanded Otkrytaya Rossiya (Open Russia) movement. He was sentenced to four years in a penal colony in July 2022. He was found guilty of leading an “undesirable organization.” Since December 30, 2022, he has been moved to different penal colonies to serve his sentence. In a letter he sent to his partner, he was about to be transferred to a penal colony in northern Russia. His whereabouts have been unknown since January 18, 2023.³⁷

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

44. The coauthors suggest the following recommendations for the Government of the Russian Federation:

- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
- Abolish the death penalty.
- Reaffirm the country’s commitment to a formal moratorium on executions and denounce any official rhetoric in favor of reinstating the death penalty.
- Prohibit all courts—including in occupied and contested territories—from handing down death sentences.
- On an annual basis, publish statistics about the number of death sentences pronounced, the number of people under sentence of death, and the number of executions (if any), disaggregated by sex, nationality, ethnicity, crime of conviction, relationship to the victim, relationship to any codefendant, status of any appeals or requests for clemency, court of conviction, and current location.
- Strengthen the Investigative Committee tasked with investigating crimes committed by law enforcement officials, including by ensuring access to all places of detention as well as to evidence, and providing sufficient human and financial resources for the Committee to carry out its work.
- Require all high-level government officials to publicly and unambiguously affirm that they will not tolerate torture and they will order independent investigation of all alleged acts of torture and ill-treatment.
- Collect and provide disaggregated statistical data on the number of complaints received alleging torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement and other public officials, the number of complaints investigated by Russia and any prosecutions brought.
- Ensure that all detention facilities comply with the Nelson Mandela Rules, particularly with respect to food, sanitation, and freedom of opinion and expression.
- Establish an independent body to investigate all cases of death and alleged cases of torture in detention.
- Extend a standing invitation to UN special procedures mandate-holders to conduct country visits.

- Allow all persons charged with or suspected of committing capital crimes access to counsel from the moment of arrest through and including any appeals, without repercussion.
- Ensure that all lawyers and human rights defenders expressing opposition to the death penalty or representing people at risk of being sentenced to death are free from reprisals or restrictions on their freedom of expression.

¹ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the universal periodic review: Russian Federation*, (Jun. 12, 2018), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/39/13, ¶ 147.11 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein) (Portugal) (Togo); ¶ 147.12 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and take steps towards a de jure abolition of the death penalty (Italy); ¶ 147.13 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, taking into account that the Russian Federation considers itself to be in full compliance with the fundamental obligation under the same (Namibia); ¶ 147.14 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, while welcoming the Russian Federation's continued observation of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty and the adoption of relevant legislation (Rwanda); ¶ 147.15 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay) (Romania); ¶ 147.16 Continue actions and initiatives aimed at ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin); ¶ 147.17 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Costa Rica).

² Ibid.

³ Isabel Van Brugen, *Anti-War Russians Sabotage Railways, Could Face Execution*, Newsweek (Nov. 3, 2022). Available online at <https://www.newsweek.com/ukraine-war-russian-students-death-penalty-sabotage-railways-medvedev-1756541>.

⁴ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the universal periodic review: Russian Federation*, (Jun. 12, 2018), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/39/13, ¶ 147.7 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish a national preventive mechanism, as required under that Protocol (Liechtenstein); ¶ 147.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Denmark) (Poland) (Hungary); ¶ 147.9 Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Senegal) (Chile); ¶ 147.10 Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention against Torture and to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal); ¶ 147.17 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Costa Rica).

⁵ United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, *UN Treaty Body Database: Russian Federation*, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=144&Lang=en.

⁶ U.N. Treaty Collection, *Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/showDetails.aspx?objid=080000028003d68b>.

⁷ Amnesty International, *Death penalty: Ratification of international treaties*, (Sep. 1, 2022). Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5722/2022/en/>.

⁸ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the universal periodic review: Russian Federation*, (Jun. 12, 2018), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/39/13, ¶ 147.137 Continue its efforts to upgrade its judicial system (Sudan); ¶ 147.138 Continue implementing reforms of the judicial system and of the administration of justice (Angola); ¶ 147.139 Continue improving the judicial system with the aim of ensuring the transparency of the courts and the access of all citizens to justice (Armenia); ¶ 147.140 Continue efforts to strengthen the proper functioning of the judicial system

and ensure the right to a fair trial (Austria); ¶ 147.141 Respect the right to a fair trial and ensure effective remedies for alleged violations of due process (France); ¶ 147.142 Continue the ongoing judicial system reform and strengthening of measures for the promotion of public confidence in the judicial system and openness to justice (Syrian Arab Republic).

⁹ Maria Koroleva, *St. Petersburg lawyers told how they were not allowed in the courts*, Advokatskaya Street (Feb. 3, 2022).

¹⁰ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the universal periodic review: Russian Federation*, (Jun. 12, 2018), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/39/13, ¶ 147.106 Abolish the death penalty (Honduras); ¶ 147.107 Give due consideration to the legal abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein); ¶ 147.108 Take all the necessary steps to fully abolish the death penalty (Portugal).

¹¹ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Russian Federation, Addendum*, (Sep. 3, 2018), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/39/13/Add.1, ¶ 14.

¹² Library of Congress, *Russia: Death Penalty Ruled Unconstitutional*, (Dec. 1 2009), Available at <https://www.loc.gov/item/global-legal-monitor/2009-12-01/russia-death-penalty-ruled-unconstitutional/>.

¹³ Marija Pejcinovic Buric, *The Council of Europe suspends Russia for its attack on Ukraine*, The New York Times (Mar. 3, 2022). Available online at <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/03/world/europe/council-of-europe-russia-suspension.html>.

¹⁴ Council of Europe, *Abolition of the Death Penalty in Europe*, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/abolition-death-penalty/abolition-of-death-penalty-in-europe>.

¹⁵ Council of Europe, *The ECHR and the death penalty: a timeline*, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/death-penalty>.

¹⁶ John L. Dorman, *Former Russian President Dmitry Medvedev threatens to cut diplomatic ties to Western countries in response to sanctions over Ukraine*, Business Insider (Feb. 26, 2022). Available online at <https://www.businessinsider.com/medvedev-putin-sanctions-west-ukraine-cutting-diplomatic-ties-death-penalty-2022-2>.

¹⁷ Lilia Pashkova, *In Russia, for 13 years, the number of supporters of the death penalty has decreased*, RBC News (Mar. 1, 2022). Available online at <https://www.rbc.ru/society/01/03/2022/621d63cb9a7947b6d560a333>.

¹⁸ Benoît Vitkine, *In Moscow, Dmitri Medvedev rails against the 'degenerates' of the West*, Le Monde (last updated Jun. 8, 2022). Available at https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2022/06/08/in-moscow-dmitri-medvedev-rails-against-the-degenerates-of-the-west_5986058_4.html.

¹⁹ Lilia Pashkova, *In Russia, for 13 years, the number of supporters of the death penalty has decreased*, RBC News (Mar. 1, 2022). Available online at <https://www.rbc.ru/society/01/03/2022/621d63cb9a7947b6d560a333>.

²⁰ Amnesty International, *Death Sentences against three foreign members of Ukrainian forces by separatists' court a blatant violation of international law*, June 9, 2022. Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/06/ukraine-russia-death-sentences-against-three-foreign-members-of-ukrainian-forces-by-separatists-courts-a-blatant-violation-of-international-law/>.

²¹ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the universal periodic review: Russian Federation*, (Jun. 12, 2018), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/39/13, ¶ 147.133 Ensure that public detention monitoring committees are independent, adequately resourced and that their members are selected in a transparent manner (Switzerland).

²² The Guardian, *Russian prison camp ukrainians death in donetsk*. (Aug. 6, 2022). Available online at <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/aug/06/russian-prison-camp-ukrainians-deaths-donetsk>.

²³ The Guardian, *Kherson torture centres were planned by Russian state, say lawyers*, (Mar. 1, 2023). Available online at <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/02/kherson-torture-centres-were-planned-by-russian-state-say-lawyers>; See also, Anthony Deutsch, *Torture chambers in Ukraine's Kherson 'financed by Russian state' – investigators*, Reuters, Mar. 2, 2023. Available online at <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/torture-chambers-ukraines-kherson-financed-by-russian-state-investigators-2023-03-02/>.

²⁴ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the universal periodic review: Russian Federation*, (Jun. 12, 2018), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/39/13, ¶ 147.127 Investigate all reports of attacks on, or threats against, human rights

defenders, lawyers, journalists, civil society activists and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and bring those responsible to justice (Norway); ¶ 147.128 Investigate attacks on members of civil society, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in Chechnya, and bring perpetrators to justice while providing legal redress for victims (Lithuania); ¶ 147.159 Ensure that anyone, including human rights defenders and journalists, can exercise their right to freedom of expression, including online, without fear of reprisal (Switzerland).

²⁵ Patrick Reeve, *Life in Russia, a year after the invasion*, ABC News (Feb. 24, 2023). Available online at <https://abcnews.go.com/International/russia-ukraine-war-life-russia-year-after-invasion/story?id=97255588>.

²⁶ Human Rights Watch, *Russia: War's Supersized Repression*, Jan. 12, 2023. Available online at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/01/12/russia-wars-supersized-repression>.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Amnesty International, *Russian Federation Report 2021/2022*, (London: Amnesty International, March 2022), 312. Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4870/2022/en/>.

²⁹ Associated Press, *Russia rights group linked to Navalny closes amid prosecution fears*, The Guardian (Jul. 18, 2021). Available online at <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jul/19/russia-team-29-closes-navalny-links-media>.

³⁰ Amnesty International, *Russian Federation Report 2021/2022*, (London: Amnesty International, March 2022), 312. Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4870/2022/en/>.

³¹ Amnesty International, *Russian Federation Report 2021/2022*, (London: Amnesty International, March 2022), 312. Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4870/2022/en/>.

³² Amnesty International, *Russian Federation Report 2021/2022*, (London: Amnesty International, March 2022), 314. Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4870/2022/en/>.

³³ Tiffany Wertheimer, *Yulia Tsvetkova: Russian LGBT activist acquitted of 'porn' charges*, BBC News (Jul. 15, 2022). Available online at <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-62180659>.

³⁴ Amnesty International, *Russia: Prosecutors relaunch vicious campaign against artist Yulia Tsvetkova*, Jul. 22, 2022. Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/07/russia-prosecutors-relaunch-vicious-campaign-against-artist-yulia-tsvetkova/>.

³⁵ Global Freedom of Expression, Columbia University, *Galina Arapova*, <https://globalfreedomofexpression.columbia.edu/about/experts/galina-arapova/>.

³⁶ Amnesty International, *Russian Federation Report 2021/2022*, (London: Amnesty International, March 2022), 312. Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4870/2022/en/>.

³⁷ Amnesty International, *Russia: Disclose whereabouts of imprisoned activist Andrei Pivovarov disappeared one month ago*, Feb. 17, 2023. Available online at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/02/russia-disclose-whereabouts-of-imprisoned-activist-andrei-pivovarovdisappeared-one-month-ago/>.