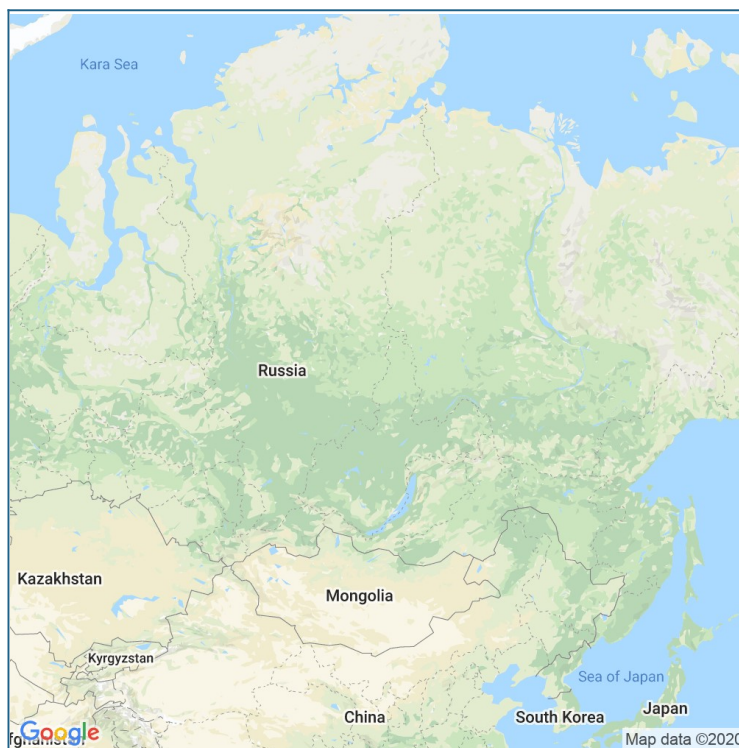


Russian Federation Immigration Detention Data Profile



Quick Facts

Immigration detainees (2015)	42,740
Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
Immigration detention capacity (2018)	Not Available
International migrants (2019)	11,640,559
New asylum applications (2019)	8,094
Number of immigration detainees on a given day (2018)	Not Available

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/russian-federation>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

STATISTICS

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	42,740	2015	Number of immigration detainees on a given day	Not Available	2018
	37,522	2014			
	14,504	2012			
	12,481	2011			
	13,638	2010			
Top nationalities of detainees	Uzbekistan, Tajikistan	2015	Number of persons granted alternatives to immigration detention	89,192	2015
Total number of detained minors	Not Available	2017	Estimated total immigration detention capacity	Not Available	2018
Percentage of persons removed in relation to total number of people placed in removal procedures	0.12	2010	Criminal prison population	622,079	2017
				675,000	2014
Percentage of foreign prisoners	4.3	2015	Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	430	2017
	4.2	2009		470	2014

Demographics and immigration-related statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	145,900,000	2020	International migrants	11,640,559	2019
	146,880,432	2018		11,651,500	2017
	143,457,000	2015		11,643,300	2015
				11,195,000	2010
International migrants as a percentage of the population	8.1	2017	Refugees	42,413	2019
	8.1	2015		77,397	2018
				126,035	2017
				228,936	2016
				314,507	2015
				235,750	2014
Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	1.6	2016	Total number of new asylum applications	8,094	2019
	1.64	2014		26,326	2016
				274,744	2014
Refugee recognition rate	4.7	2014	Stateless persons	75,679	2018
				82,148	2017
				90,771	2016
				113,474	2015

DOMESTIC LAW				
LEGAL TRADITION				
Legal tradition	Name		Observation Date	
	Civil law		2016	
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Constitutional guarantees?	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Yes	The Constitution of the Russian Federation, Article 22(2)	1993	
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Core pieces of national legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 12/30/2013 N 1306 (as amended on 06/17/2016) on the approval of the Rules for keeping (stay) in special institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation or its territorial body of foreign citizens and stateless persons subject to administrative expulsion from the Russian Federation in the form of forced expulsion from the Russian Federation, deportation or readmission (Постановление Правительства РФ от 30.12.2013 N 1306 (ред. от 17.06.2016) Об утверждении Правил содержания (пребывания) в специальных учреждениях Министерства внутренних дел Российской Федерации или его территориального органа иностранных граждан и лиц без гражданства, подлежащих административному выдворению за пределы Российской Федерации в форме принудительного выдворения за пределы Российской Федерации, депортации или реадмиссии)		2012	2016
	Law on Refugees (as amended by Federal Law of June 28, 1997 N 95-FZ) (as amended on July 31, 2020), (О беженцах (в редакции Федерального закона от 28 июня 1997 года N 95-ФЗ) (с изменениями на 31 июля 2020 года)		1997	2020
	Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences of 30 December 2001 N°195-FZ (as amended on July 31, 2020) (as amended and supplemented, entered into force on August 11, 2020), ("Кодекс Российской Федерации об административных правонарушениях" от 30.12.2001 N 195-ФЗ (ред. от 31.07.2020) (с изм. и доп., вступ. в силу с 11.08.2020))		2001	2020
	Law on the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation (О Правовом Положении Иностранных Граждан В Российской Федерации)		2002	
	Law of the Russian Federation On the State Border of the Russian Federation (Закон РФ "О Государственной границе Российской Федерации" от 01.04.1993 N 4730-1)		1993	2007
LAWS AND REGULATIONS				
Additional legislation	Name		Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation, No. 195-FZ of 30 December 2001		2001	2012
	Civil Procedural Code of the Russian Federation, No. 138-FZ of 14 November 2002		2002	2012
	The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, No. 63-FZ of 13 June 1996		1996	2012
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION				
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name		Observation Date	
	Detention for unauthorised entry or stay		2015	

CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES				
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations?	Fines	Incarceration	Observation Date	
	Yes	Yes	1996	
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES				
Grounds for criminal immigration-related detention/incarceration and maximum potential duration of incarceration	Grounds for Incarceration	Maximum Number of Days of Incarceration		Observation Date
	Unauthorized entry	730		1996
	Unauthorized exit	730		1996
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES				
Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations?	Has the country decriminalized immigration-related violations?			Observation Date
	No			1996
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	720		2018	
PROCEDURAL STANDARDS				
Provision of basic procedural standards	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Independent review of detention	No		2016
	Right to legal counsel		No	2016
VULNERABLE PERSONS				
Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Accompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2018
	Unaccompanied minors	Provided	Yes	2018
	Stateless persons	Provided	Yes	2018
	Persons with disabilities	Not mentioned	Yes	2018
	Asylum seekers	Prohibited	Yes	2018
	Stateless persons		Yes	2015
	Accompanied minors	Provided		2015
	Asylum seekers	Prohibited	Yes	2013
MANDATORY DETENTION				
Mandatory detention	Filter	Name		Observation Date
	Yes	Non-citizens who have violated a re-entry ban		2016
	Yes			2016
	Yes			2016

EXPEDITED REMOVAL AND RE-ENTRY BAN

Expedited/fast track removal	Name	Observation Date
	Yes	2016

EXPEDITED REMOVAL AND RE-ENTRY BAN

Re-entry ban	Name	Observation Date
	Yes	2016

COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
Latest Update	<p>Foreign migrant workers have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic in Russia, with large numbers losing employment amidst the economic downturn. In a survey conducted by the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration in April-May 2020, 75 percent of surveyed migrants reported having lost their jobs or being forced into unpaid leave, while 50 percent reported that they had lost all sources of income. Citing these statistics at a meeting in August, the Deputy Head of the Security Council Dmitry Medvedev stated that high unemployment rates amongst migrant workers “creates a very fertile environment for the growth of crime potentially in this area.” Medvedev suggested that Russia implement changes to its immigration system that would make it harder for migrants to gain work permits. In particular, he proposed imitating the Kafala system (a visa-sponsorship system), which is widely used across the Gulf. “In the Arab world, there are appropriate solutions where the employer is fully responsible for the actions of a foreign citizen whom he hired to work,” he said. “This is a tough measure, but nevertheless it should probably be discussed.” Many UN experts and independent observers, however, have heavily criticized the Kafala system for leading to widespread rights abuses because it leaves migrant workers vulnerable to abuse by employers as well as to arrest, detention, and deportation. For some Russian officials, however, Covid-related declines in the number of migrant workers (due in part to people returning to their home countries) are creating growing concerns about labour shortages. Moscow Mayor Sergei Sobyanin, for example, has warned that the city’s labour market would inevitably be affected. Noting that as of October 2020 the number of foreign migrants in the city had dropped by 40 percent this year, he said, “This affects the labor market, especially those positions that are temporarily occupied, such as snow removal. This is manual labor: shovel, broom, scrap. Not all Muscovites are ready to work in such jobs.” According to Sobyanin, these jobs will be filled by residents of other Russian regions. Despite issuing a moratorium on new detention orders in April (see 18 April update on this platform), media reports indicate that authorities have continued to raid areas where migrant workers are known to congregate. According to Human Rights Watch (HRW), in the first two weeks of August authorities initiated a series of raids, round-ups, and detentions of migrant workers near the Tioply Stan market in Moscow. Reportedly, the raids largely targeted Tajik migrant workers, in retaliation for a 1 August incident in which Tajik workers dragged a Tajik migrant from a police car following his arrest. According to HRW’s sources, “hundreds” were detained during these raids. Raids were also conducted in Saint Petersburg in October, with officers conducting house searches in districts including Kirovsky and Krasnogvardeysky.</p>	2020
	<p>Since issuing a moratorium on new detention orders on 18 April (Decree of the President of Russia No.2745) (see 18 April update), Russia has reportedly not issued any new detention orders. This was confirmed by the Civic Assistance Committee and Memorial in a GDP survey on 21 July. The organisations also noted that some foreign nationals awaiting deportation have been released – including 125 people who were released following successful petitions by the two organisations. Of the 253 cases presented by the organisations, those who were granted release were foreign nationals and stateless persons who were able to stay with Russian citizens or who owned property in the country. (Despite important legal rulings such as that of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Kim v Russia (2014), which called on Russia to take steps to protect stateless persons against detention, Russia continues to detain this vulnerable population. Once released, they are not issued documents that allow them to legally reside in Russia, leaving them vulnerable to re-detention.) The Civic Assistance Committee and Memorial also note that deportations to countries such as Uzbekistan and Tajikistan—both important migrant-sending countries—have been temporarily halted. Russia has long been home to large numbers of migrant workers—with a significant proportion hailing from Central Asia. Earning considerably less than Russian citizens, many are forced to live in overcrowded dormitories, which police have locked down if just one resident contracts the virus. During the pandemic, some 40 percent are reported to have permanently lost their jobs, leaving them reliant upon NGO and embassy assistance. With flights suspended, many have been forced to wait in airports or queue outside their embassies in the hope of a charter flight back to their country of origin. According to the New York Times, prior to the pandemic more than 15 flights left each day to various cities in Uzbekistan, but as of 15 June there were only two charter flights a week and the Uzbek embassy’s waiting list included more than 80,000 names.</p>	2020
	<p>On 18 April, President Putin signed a decree “On Temporary Measures to Resolve the Legal Situation of Foreign Citizens and Stateless Persons in the Russian Federation in Connection with the Threat of Further Spread of the new Coronavirus Infection Covid-19.” This new decree provides that the period from 15 March until 15 June 2020 will not be included in the period of temporary stay or temporary residence in Russia for foreign nationals and stateless persons, or in their registration period if it expires. This also applies to the time limit set for foreign nationals and stateless persons to leave Russia voluntarily if they are subject to administrative expulsion, deportation, or extradition. Further, no decisions will be made during this window regarding the undesirability of foreign citizens’ and stateless persons’ stay (residence), administrative expulsion, deportation or extradition to a foreign state in accordance with international readmission agreements, deprivation of refugee status, temporary asylum, work permits, and temporary residence permits. The decree also provides that during this time period, employers may hire foreign citizens and stateless persons who do not have permission to work in the country. While authorities have ceased the detention of foreigners and stateless persons, many immigration detention facilities remain overcrowded. With no flights and no expulsions, detainees are forced to remain confined in facilities that lack appropriate health care provision and poor sanitation. As Human Rights Watch noted in a statement issued on 16 April, an estimated 8,000 people - including families with children - are effectively being held in indefinite detention. “Russian authorities should provide safe and dignified alternatives to migration detention for people facing deportation or court-mandated expulsion. They should also improve access to healthcare and ensure social distancing and other measures to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in Russia’s migration detention centers.”</p>	2020
	<p>Russia has taken some steps to limit immigration detainee populations. At the same time, it has taken draconian measures that have severely increased the vulnerability of thousands of migrant workers and other foreigners residing in the country. According to ADC Memorial, the government has prohibited the placement of new people in detention centres, and instead only imposes fines for violations of migration laws. It has also permitted people to prolong their documents/permission to stay in the country. In an email to the Global Detention Project, the NGO reported that there is still severe overcrowding in some facilities, including in particular the St.Petersburg detention centre, where “people sleep on the floor on mattresses or live in the corridor on beds.” They say that the facility has reportedly sought to negotiate with the court to investigate ways to possibly reduce the population. On 29 March 2020, human rights activists called on authorities to release migrants from the country’s detention centres. The Civic Assistance Committee published a joint letter in which they urged the state to release detainees. With no available flights, those in detention face an uncertain wait, with no date in sight for their release. On 31 March, the Sverdlovsk Regional Court overturned the expulsion of an Azerbaijani citizen, and found that the individual could no longer be detained in a SUVSIG due to the inability to deport. The judge stated: “Detention for an indefinite period of time is unacceptable, as this may become a form of punishment that is not provided for by the provisions of the legislation of the Russian Federation and which is incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.” When international attention was first alerted to the crisis unfolding in Wuhan, Moscow authorities not only temporarily barred many categories of Chinese nationals from entering the country, but also initiated raids on homes, hotels, businesses, and public transport in an effort to track down Chinese nationals and enforce quarantine measures. Those found to be violating such measures were issued expulsion orders or fined heavily. According to one Novaya Gazeta report, authorities went so far as to make phone calls to Chinese nationals ordering them to leave quarantine in order to attend medical tests or visa appointments, only to apprehend them and issue fines. On 29 February, some 80 Chinese nationals were reported to be facing deportation for violating quarantine measures. Hundreds or even thousands of migrant workers have been stranded in airport transit zones in airports across Russia after the country cancelled flights to many of their home countries, including in particular those from Central Asia. On 1 April, Moscow Times reported that 300 Central Asian migrants were evicted from Moscow’s Domodedovo Airport overnight, having been stranded in the airport for weeks. Reportedly, they had been provided with some basic supplies while in the airport, but after this, as one Tajik migrant explained, “we were simply kicked out on the street at night in the cold.”</p>	2020

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2012
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2004
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2004
	CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1993
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	1993
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1990
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1989
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1987
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1981
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1973
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1973
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1969
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	12/19	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	1991
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1991
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2004
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	1991
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date
	4/7	2017

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives

Regional legal instruments	Name	Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse	2013
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment	1998
	ECHRP1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1998
	ECHRP7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (amended by protocol 11)	1998
	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights)	1998

Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions

	Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission		
	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	Austria	2005	2017
	Austria	2011	2017
	Belgium	2010	2017
	Bulgaria	2012	2017
	Cyprus	2011	2017
	Czech Republic	2012	2017
	Denmark	2011	2017
	Estonia	2011	2017
	Germany	2012	2017
	Finland	2013	2017
	France	2010	2017
	Greece	2004	2017
	Hungary	2011	2017
	Italy	2011	2017
	Latvia	2009	2017
	Lithuania	2003	2017
	Lithuania	2012	2017
	Luxembourg	2013	2017
	Malta	2011	2017
	Poland	1961	2017
	Poland	2013	2017
	Portugal	2013	2017
	Romania	2012	2017
	Slovakia	2010	2017
	Slovenia	2012	2017
	Spain	2011	2017
	Sweden	2012	2017
	Netherlands	2011	2017
	Norway	2012	2017
	Switzerland	2011	2017
	Armenia	2011	2017
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2016	2017
	Belarus	2014	2017
	Moldova	2011	2017
	Serbia	2015	2017
	Ukraine	2013	2017
	Turkey	2011	2017
	Kazakhstan	2015	2017
	Kyrgyzstan	2013	2017
	Mongolia	2014	2017
	Uzbekistan	2014	2017
	Viet Nam	2009	2017
	EU	2007	2017

Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms

Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recommendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	No	2009	2017
	No	2013	2017

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS

Governing structures

Federal or centralized governing system	Federal or centralized governing system	Observation Date
	Federal system	2016

Governing structures

Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Centralized or decentralized immigration authority	Observation Date
	Centralized immigration authority	2016

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
Custodial authority	The General Administration for Migration Issues	The Ministry of Internal Affairs	Internal or Public Security	2018
		Federal Migration Service	Immigration or Citizenship	2016
		Federal Migration Service	Immigration or Citizenship	2013
		Ministry for Internal Affairs	Interior or Home Affairs	2013
	Police		Internal or Public Security	2013
		Federal Migration Service		2008
		Federal Migration Service		2008

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

	Name	Agency	Ministry	Observation Date
Apprehending authorities	Police	Police		2018
	Federal Security Service (FSB)	Law enforcement, border control and national security		2018

Institutions responsible for immigration detention

	Entity Name	Entity Type	Observation Date
Detention Facility Management	Police (The Administration for Migration Issues of the Ministry of Internal Affairs)	Governmental	2018
	Federal Migration Service	Governmental	2015
	Federal Migration Service	Governmental	2013
	Ministry for Internal Affairs	Governmental	2013
	Police	Governmental	2013

Institutions responsible for immigration detention			
Formally designated detention estate?	Formally designated immigration detention estate?	Types of officially designated detention centres	Observation Date
	Yes	Dedicated immigration detention facilities	2018
	Yes	Any facility designated by relevant authority	2018
Detention monitoring institutions			
Authorized monitoring institutions	Institution	Institution Type	Observation Date
	Public Monitoring Commission (Regional)	International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)	2018
	High Commissioner on Human Rights in the Russian Federation (Уполномоченный по правам человека в РФ)	National Human Rights Institution (or Ombudsperson) (NHRI)	2016
	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT)	International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)	2012
Detention monitoring institutions			
Is the national human rights institution (NHRI) recognized as independent?	Is the NHRI recognized as independent by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions?		Observation Date
	Yes		2016
Detention monitoring institutions			
Does NHRI carry out visits?	Does NHRI carry out visits in practice?	Observation Date	
	Yes	2014	
Detention monitoring institutions			
Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?	Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints?	Observation Date	
	Yes	2014	
Detention monitoring institutions			
Do international and/or regional bodies (IRBs) visit immigration-related detention facilities?	Do international and/or regional bodies (IRB) regularly visit immigration-related detention facilities?		Observation Date
	Yes		2012
Detention monitoring institutions			
Do IRBs publicly report their findings from inspections?	Do IRBs publicly report their findings from detention inspections?		Observation Date
	Yes		2012

More information about immigration detention in Russian Federation is available at the website of the Global Detention Project (www.globaldetentionproject.org)