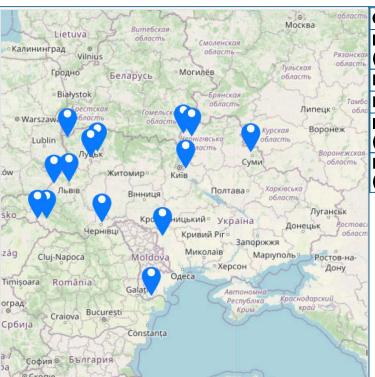
# Ukraine Immigration Detention Data Profile



**Global Detention Project Profile** 



Quick Facts	
Immigration detainees (2018)	1,481
Detained minors (2017)	Not Available
Persons expelled (2011)	1,488
International migrants (2019)	4,964,293
New asylum applications (2019)	1,589

### **NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE**

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <a href="https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/ukraine">https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/europe/ukraine</a>
- "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.

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STATISTICS						
Detention, expulsion, a	nd incarceration st	atistics				
		Observation Date			Observation Date	
	1,481	2018		Not Available	2017	
Total number of	842	2017			•	
immigration detainees	645	2016	Total number of detained minors			
by year	530	2015				
	10,922	2011				
Number of dedicated	13	2012	Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term	373	2012	
long-term immigration detention centres			immigration detention centres			
Number of persons	1,488	2011		60,771	2016	
removed/returned (voluntary returns and			Criminal prison population	117,440	2014	
deportations)				137,965	2013	
Percentage of foreign prisoners	1.7	2011	Prison population rate	167	2016	
			(per 100,000 of national population)	260	2014	
			population)	305	2013	
Demographics and immigration-related statistics						
	.g. acron related 5th					
3 1	9.4	Observation Date			Observation Date	
	43,700,000			4,964,293	Observation Date	
Population		Observation Date	International migrants	4,964,293 4,834,900		
	43,700,000	Observation Date	International migrants		2019	
	43,700,000 44,824,000	Observation Date 2020 2015	International migrants	4,834,900	2019 2015	
	43,700,000 44,824,000 44,900,000	Observation Date           2020           2015           2012	International migrants	4,834,900 5,151,400	2019 2015 2013	
	43,700,000 44,824,000 44,900,000 10.8	2020 2015 2012 2015	International migrants	4,834,900 5,151,400 2,166	2019 2015 2013 2019	
Population  International migrants	43,700,000 44,824,000 44,900,000 10.8	2020 2015 2012 2015		4,834,900 5,151,400 2,166 2,620	2019 2015 2013 2019 2018	
Population	43,700,000 44,824,000 44,900,000 10.8	2020 2015 2012 2015	International migrants  Refugees	4,834,900 5,151,400 2,166 2,620 3,257	2019 2015 2013 2019 2018 2017	
Population  International migrants as a percentage of the	43,700,000 44,824,000 44,900,000 10.8	2020 2015 2012 2015		4,834,900 5,151,400 2,166 2,620 3,257 3,252	2019 2015 2013 2019 2018 2017 2016	
Population  International migrants as a percentage of the	43,700,000 44,824,000 44,900,000 10.8	2020 2015 2012 2015		4,834,900 5,151,400 2,166 2,620 3,257 3,252 3,232	2019 2015 2013 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015	
Population  International migrants as a percentage of the	43,700,000 44,824,000 44,900,000 10.8	2020 2015 2012 2015		4,834,900 5,151,400 2,166 2,620 3,257 3,252 3,232 2,968	2019 2015 2013 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 2014	
Population  International migrants as a percentage of the	43,700,000 44,824,000 44,900,000 10.8	2020 2015 2012 2015		4,834,900 5,151,400 2,166 2,620 3,257 3,252 3,232 2,968 2,844	2019 2015 2013 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 2014 2013	
Population  International migrants as a percentage of the population	43,700,000 44,824,000 44,900,000 10.8 11.4	2020 2015 2012 2015 2013	Refugees	4,834,900 5,151,400 2,166 2,620 3,257 3,252 3,232 2,968 2,844 2,807	2019 2015 2013 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012	
Population  International migrants as a percentage of the	43,700,000 44,824,000 44,900,000 10.8 11.4	2020 2015 2012 2015 2013		4,834,900 5,151,400 2,166 2,620 3,257 3,252 3,232 2,968 2,844 2,807 1,589	2019 2015 2013 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2019	
Population  International migrants as a percentage of the population  Ratio of refugees per	43,700,000 44,824,000 44,900,000 10.8 11.4 0.07 0.06	2020 2015 2012 2015 2013  2014 2012	Refugees  Total number of new	4,834,900 5,151,400 2,166 2,620 3,257 3,252 3,232 2,968 2,844 2,807 1,589 1,329	2019 2015 2013 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2019 2016	

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15.3	2014		35,600	2020	
			35,650	2018	
			35,294	2017	
	Stateless persons	Chatalana marrama	Statologs porcons	35,363	2016
		35,179	2015		
			33,271	2014	
			35,000	2013	
			35,000	2012	
	15.3	15.3 2014		35,650 35,294 35,363 35,179 33,271 35,000	

DOMESTIC LAW							
LEGAL TRADITION							
Legal tradition		Name		0	bservat	ion Date	2
Legal tradition		Civil law					
LAWS AND REGULATIONS							
Constitutional	Yes/No	Constitution and Articles		Year Adop	ted	Las	st Year Amended
guarantees?	Yes	Constitution of Ukraine. Article	29.	1996			1996
LAWS AND REGULATIONS							
Care misees of matismal	Name Ye			Year Ad	lopted	Last Year Amended	
Core pieces of national legislation		o. 3929-XII of February 4, 1994 on the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons, amended on 22 September 2011			199	94	2011
LAWS AND REGULATIONS							
		Name			Year	r Adopte	Last Year Amended
	Law of Ukraine No 3671-VI on Refugees and Persons in need of Complementary or Temporary Protection in Ukraine. 8 July 2011				2011	2014	
Additional legislation	Criminal Code of Procedure. November 2012.				2012	2014	
Additional legislation	Law on Comba	iting Trafficking in Human Beings (LC	CT). 20 S	September 2011.		2011	2013
		ents to some legislative acts of Ukra Law of Ukraine on the Legal Status o Persons of October 2012, No.54	f Foreigr			2012	2012
	Co	ode of Ukraine on Administrative Offe	ences, 19	984.		1984	2008

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LAWS AND REGULATIONS					
	Name				Year Published
Regulations, standards, guidelines	complementary protection of	Regulations on consideration of applications and processing needed for refugee status or complementary protection determination, or for refugee status or complementary protection deprivation, or for refugee status or complementary protection cancellation. 7 September 2011#649.			
	State Border Service Instruction the State Border Service of L Ukraine and Those		Laws of Ukraine	on the State Border of	2004
GROUNDS FOR ADMINIST	RATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELAT	ED DETENTION			
		Name		Observatio	n Date
	Detention to preven	t unauthorised entry at the	e border	2012	
Immigration-status- related grounds	Detention for	unauthorised entry or stag	У	2012	•
	Detent	ion to effect removal		2012	•
	Detention for failing t	o respect a voluntary remo	oval order	2012	•
	Detention	n to prevent absconding		2012	
GROUNDS FOR ADMINIST	RATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELAT	ED DETENTION			
Non-immigration- status-related grounds	Name			Observation Date	
providing for administrative	Detention on health-related grounds			2012	
detention in immigration legislation.	Detention on public order, threats or security grounds			2012	
CRIMINALIZATION OF IMM	IIGRATION-RELATED OFFENC	ES			
Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for	Fines	Incarceratio	n	Observation	Date
immigration-related violations?	Yes			2012	
LENGTH OF DETENTION					
Maximum length for administrative	Number of	Days		Observation Date	
immigration detention in law.	365			2012	
LENGTH OF DETENTION					
Maximum length of time in custody prior to	Number of	Days	Observation Date		
issuance of a detention order	3		2012		
LENGTH OF DETENTION					
Maximum length of detention for persons	Number of	<sup>-</sup> Days		Observation Date	
detained upon arrival at ports of entry	3		2012		

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PROCEDURAL STANDARDS								
	Name			In Law	In Prac	tice	Observation Date	
	Information to deta	inees		Yes	No		2012	
	Right to legal cou	nsel		Yes	No		2012	
	Access to consular ass	sistance		Yes	No		2012	
Provision of basic procedural standards	Access to asylum prod	cedures		Yes	No		2012	
	Right to appeal the lawfulnes	ss of detention		Yes	No		2012	
	Complaints mechanism regarding	detention condi	tions	Yes	No		2012	
	Compensation for unlawful detention			Yes			2012	
	Access to free interpretat	ion services		Yes No			2012	
VULNERABLE PERSONS								
	Name	In Law		In Practice			Observation Date	
	Stateless persons			Yes			2014	
Is the detention of	Unaccompanied minors		Yes			2012		
vulnerable persons provided in law? Are	Accompanied minors	Accompanied minors		Yes			2012	
they detained in	Asylum seekers	Asylum seekers		Yes			2012	
practice?	Victims of trafficking						2012	
	Persons with disabilities			Yes			2012	
	Pregnant women			Yes			2011	
EXPEDITED REMOVAL AND RE-ENTRY BAN								
	Name				Observa	tion Da	ate	
Re-entry ban								

2012

Yes

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	Update Status	Observation Date
	According to information submitted to the GDP by the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Ukraine, the number of newly detained migrants in the country has decreased during the pandemic. In Zakarpattia Oblast, those who have been apprehended while entering the country during the crisis have been placed in Border Guard Temporary Holding Facilities (THFs) and Specially Equipped Premises (SPs) (Mukachevo THF, Onokivzi SP, Velukuj SP, and Solotvino SP).  THFs are designed for holding non-nationals for up to 72 hours (or for up to ten days with permission from the prosecutor), while SPs are designed for holding non-nationals for three hours (or up to three days if necessary and provided the public prosecutor is notified within 24 hours). Usually, persons who need to be detained longer are transferred to one of three state-run migrant custody centres (MCCs). However, during the pandemic such transfers have been halted leaving detainees confined in THFs and SPs for far longer than legislation permits. Although Ukrainian authorities announced a non-discriminatory approach to the pandemic, significant barriers exist in the country, preventing many undocumented nationals from accessing assistance during the pandemic. Individuals without identity documents—including thousands of stateless persons—are not entitled to access state services including medical examinations (which are free of charge to any documented individual). In a survey conducted by Right to Protection among stateless persons in Ukraine between April and May, 92 percent of stateless persons reported that they do not have a family doctor—and approximately half of all respondents reported that they had been denied registering due to their lack of identity documents. Although UNHCR estimates that there are 35,600 stateless persons in the country, in 2019 only 5,642 had a stateless person residence permit. Few are able to regularise their situation due to the fact that the country lacks a statelessness determination procedure (a draft law	2020
Latest Update	According to information provided to the Global Detention Project (GDP) by the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group (KHPG), the Ukrainian government is currently preparing to release inmates from prisons across Ukraine in an effort to stem the spread of the virus. Together with the Ministry of Justice, KHPG has prepared two bills on amnesty and parole which have been approved by the government, and which are now awaiting parliamentary approval. According to the KHPG, rights groups hope for 40 percent of the prison population to be released from the country's "chronically underfunded" penitentiary system. On 30 April, the head of the UN Monitoring Mission for Human Rights in Ukraine called on the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health to strengthen their response to Covid-19 in the country's penitentiary system. There do not appear to be any specific plans to release people from migration-related detention, and to-date, KHPG is not aware of any calls from civil society to protect non-citizens. According to the rights group, some lawyers and government officials view - if inaccurately - immigration detention facilities as resembling hotels rather than prisons. They also hold that with deportation impossible and no alternative accommodation options in place, it would be "dangerous" to release non-citizens. In recent years, the number of people detained at Temporary Holding Centres for Foreign Nationals and Stateless Persons (THCs) for the purpose of expulsion has increased: from 407 in 2014 to 1,481 in 2018. KHPG says that there is significant overcrowding at THCs, which have a maximum capacity of 473, and that detainees have limited access to assistance. According to the Ombudsman's 2018 report, detention conditions are inadequate in THCs - those inside have limited space, and are restricted in their ability to communicate with the outside world. Within the context of a pandemic, such conditions raise significant concerns. In early May, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights also reported concerns r	2020
	While calls have been circulated urging authorities to take precautionary steps to protect prisoners, the GDP is not aware of such calls being made with regards to immigration detainees. On 24 March, 100 Ukrainian and European NGOs issued a statement urging Russian authorities to take necessary steps to protect prisoners confined in the Donbas and Crimea (as well as in Russia). According to the statement, inadequate measures have been adopted to protect prisoners - health services are "faulty," prison authorities cannot guarantee adequate sanitation and hygiene conditions, no masks are available for prisoners displaying symptoms, and facilities are overcrowded. The statement, however, did not address persons detained due to their migration status. In Ukrainian-controlled prisons, prisoners speaking to the Kharkhiv Human Rights Protection Group have reported a lack of precautionary measures (including disinfection, temperature screening on arrival, and protective clothing for staff) despite the introduction of governmental decrees requiring penitentiary institutions to initiate anti-epidemic measures. On 23 March, the Justice Ministry Elena Vysotskaya, Deputy Minister of the Justice Ministry, stated that although there were no plans to release prisoners, authorities are observing practices of other countries and are not ruling out the option of releasing inmates. No mention of immigration detainees, however, was made.	2020

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# INTERNATIONAL LAW

## Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

	Name	Ratification Year
	OP CRC Communications Procedure	2016
	ICPED, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2015
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2010
	OPCAT, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2006
	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
International treaties	CRSR, Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	2002
	PCRSR, Protocol to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	2002
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1991
	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	15/19	

#### Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

	Name	Acceptance Year
Individual complaints procedure	CRPD, Optional Protocol to o the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2010
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2003
	CAT, declaration under article 22 of the Convention	2003
	ICERD, declaration under article 14 of the Convention	1992
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1991

#### Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date
	5/6	
	5/6	

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Polova	nt intorn	ational tr	natios an	d data o	f ratification
Keleva	nt intern	ationai tr	earies an	n nare o	r ratification

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
	Human Rights Committee	"18. "[] ensure that all persons applying for international protection are given access to a fair and full refugee determination procedure, are effectively protected against refoulement, and have access to counsel, legal aid and an interpreter. The state party should ensure that detention is only used as a last resort, and where necessary, for as short a period as possible, and provide alternatives to detention. It should also consider increasing the time span for filing appeals and ensure that rejected applicants are not deported immediately after the conclusion of the administrative proceedings before they can submit an appeal against a negative asylum decision.	2013
Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Committee on the Rights of the Child	"42. The Committee urges the State party to take all necessary measures to prevent and eliminate torture and all forms of ill-treatment of children, and, in particular: (a) To initiate comprehensive trainings for members of the Militsia and the Ukraine State Border Guard Services on the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment and on international standards relating to juvenile justice; (b) To strengthen independent monitoring of children deprived of their liberty, including by "mobile groups/teams" (see CCPR/C/UKR/CO/6/Add.1, para. 11 and CAT/C/UKR/CO/5, para. 12) or other mechanisms, until a national preventive mechanism is formally established by the State party under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; (c) To ensure prompt, independent and effective investigation of all alleged cases of torture or ill-treatment of children and, as appropriate, prosecute offenders; (d) To undertake a study on access to justice of children deprived of their liberty with a view to improving respect for legal safeguards against torture and illtreatment;" "72. The Committee recommends that the State party: [] (b) Ensure that unaccompanied asylum-seeking children are promptly appointed a legal representative in order to effectively access the asylum procedure, as well as assistance and protection, including access to free interpretation; (c) Ensure that no asylum-seeking or refugee child is deprived of his or her liberty; (d) Adopt the draft instruction on cooperation between State authorities regarding unaccompanied asylum-seeking children;"	2011
	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	"20. [] b) ensure that all asylum-seekers remain documented throughout the asylum procedure, including the appeals stage, so that they do not face the risk of detention or refoulement while pursuing their asylum claims, and that adequate resources are available for the provision of interpretation to them, particularly in the courts and in places of detention so that they can enjoy meaningful access to justice"	2011
	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	"26. The Committee is deeply concerned about reports on substandard living conditions and overcrowding in prisons, pre-trial detention centres and centres for refugees and asylum-seekers, including in medical wards for inmates and detainees suffering from tuberculosis." 49. The Committee recommends that the State party take immediate measures to ensure adequate occupancy levels and access to safe water, sanitation, food, bedding, natural light, ventilation, and out-of-cell activities in prisons, detention centres and centres for refugees and asylumseekers, as well as adequate treatment and medication for prisoners and detainees suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases	2008
	Committee against Torture	"20. adopt asylum procedures in accordance with international standards as well as improve detention conditions, including by the use of alternative measures"	2007

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	Name	Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)		
	CPCSE, Convention on the Protection of Children agai Sexual Abuse	2012		
Regional legal instruments	ECHR, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights (commonly known as the European Convention	1997		
	ECHRP7, Protocol 7 to the European Convention on H protocol 11)	1997		
	ECHRP1, Protocol 1 to the European Convention on H protocol 11)	1997		
	ECPT, European Convention for the Prevention of Tortu Treatment of Punishment	1997		
	CATHB, Convention on Action against Trafficki	2010		
	ECHRP12, Protocol 12 to the European Convent	2006		
gional treaties, regula	ations, and directives			
	Name	ion Year		
Regional treaty reservations	ECHR Article 5	97		
reservations		97		

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Regional	treaties.	regulations.	and directives

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year	Observation Date	
Recommendations issued by regional human rights mechanisms	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	"CPT calls upon the Ukrainian authorities to implement its recommendations made in paragraph 42 of the report on the 2007 visit, and in particular to ensure that all persons held under aliens legislation: - have an effective right, as from the very outset of their deprivation of liberty (i.e. from the moment when the persons concerned are obliged to remain with a law enforcement agency), to inform a relative or a third party of their choice of their situation; - have an effective right of access to a lawyer as from the very outset of their deprivation of liberty and at all stages of the proceedings; - receive, when necessary, the assistance of a qualified interpreter. Further, the CPT invites the Ukrainian authorities to redouble their efforts to ensure that foreign nationals held under aliens legislation are fully informed about their situation and the procedure applicable to them." The CPT has repeatedly recommended that the 12-hour period of time after which consulates or relevant diplomatic missions are to be contacted following the detention of a foreign national should be extended as the period is not long enough for many persons to apply for asylum (CPT 2011, para. 58).	2009	2009	
	Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights	" - Enact specific legislation on asylum seekers; - provide legal guarantees against discrimination of refugees on grounds of race, religion or country of origin; ensure legal representation of refugees by NGO staff; and a time frame for illegally entering migrants; - resort to detention only as a very last solution; put an end to the unacceptable situations of asylum seekers who, after some time, find themselves in a legal limbo and are kept in detention of indefinite duration."	2006	2006	

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Bilateral/Multilateral agre	ements linked to readmissions						
	Name	Year in Force		Observation Date			
	Bulgaria	2002		2017			
	Denmark	2009		2017			
	Hungary	1998		2017			
	Moldova	1998		2017			
	Poland	1994		2017			
	Russian Federation	2013		2017			
	Slovakia	1994		2017			
	Switzerland	2004		2017			
	Turkey	1998		2017			
	Turkmenistan	2002		2017			
	Uzbekistan	2002		2017			
Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Viet Nam	2009		2017			
	Armenia	1997		2017			
	Austria	2014		2017			
	Czech Republic	2015		2017			
	Estonia	2015		2017			
	Hungary	1994		2017			
	Latvia	1998		2017			
	Lithuania	1997		2017			
	Norway	2011		2017			
	Iceland	2013		2017			
	EU	2008		2017			
	Georgia	2004		2004			
on treaty-based internat	ional human rights mechanisms						
Visits by special procedures of the	Name	Year of Visit		Observation Date			
Human Rights Council	Working Group on arbitrary detention	n 2009					
on treaty-based internat	ional human rights mechanisms						
Relevant	Recomendation Issued	Year Issued		Observation Date			
ecommendations of the UN Universal Periodic	No	2012		2017			
Review	No	2008					

## **INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS**

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Governing structures												
Federal or centralized	Federal or cent	ralized governing sy		Observation Date								
governing system	Cen	tralized system			2014							
Governing structures												
Centralized or decentralized	Centralized or dec	entralized immigrat	ion authority		Observ	ation Date						
immigration authority	Centraliz	zed immigration author	ity			2012						
Institutions responsible for immigration detention												
	Agency	Ministry		Minist	ry Typology	Observation Date						
	State Border Guard Service of Ukraine	Presidency		E:	xecutive	2012						
	Militia	Ministry of Inter	ior lı	nternal o	r Public Security	2012						
	St	ate Border Guard Servi	ce of Ukraine			2012						
Custodial authority		State Migration Se	ervice			2012						
	St	ate Border Guard Servi	ce of Ukraine			2011						
	St	ate Border Guard Servi	ce of Ukraine			2010						
	St	ate Border Guard Servi	ce of Ukraine			2009						
	St	ate Border Guard Servi	ce of Ukraine			2008						
	St	ate Border Guard Servi	ce of Ukraine									
Institutions responsible for	or immigration detention											
	Name	Agen	су		Ministry	Observation Date						
Apprehending authorities	State Migration Service of Ukraine	Immigration	n agency		istry of Interior Home Affairs)	2012						
	State Border Guard Service	Law enforcement, b national s		I		2012						
Institutions responsible for	or immigration detention											
	Entity Na	me	Entity 1	Гуре	Obse	ervation Date						
	State Border Gua	rd Service	Governm	nental		2014						
	State Migration	Service	Governm	nental		2012						
	State Border Gua	rd Service	Governm	nental		2012						
Detention Facility	State Border Guard Se	rvice of Ukraine	Governm	nental		2012						
Management	State Border Gua	rd Service	Governm	nental		2011						
	State Border Gua	rd Service	Governm	nental		2010						
	State Border Gua	rd Service	Governm	nental		2009						
	State Border Gua	rd Service	Governm	nental		2008						
	State Border Gua	rd Service	Governmental									

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Types of detention estate   Transit centre (Administrative)   Administrative (Administrative)   Administra	Observation Date  2012    Immigration detention centre (Ad hoc)   2015   2012  Observation Date								
Institutions responsible for immigration detention  Types of detention facilities used in practice  Immigration detention (administrative) (ad	immigration detention centre (Ad hoc) Date 2015								
Types of detention facilities used in practice    Immigration detention centre (Administrative)   Immigration facilities used in practice   Immigration detention centre (Administrative)   Immigration detention (Criminal)   Immigration detention centre (Administrative)   Immigration detention (Immigration detention (Immigration detention (Immigration (Immigration detention (Immigration (Immigration detention (Immigration (Immigra	detention centre (Ad hoc) facility Observation (Ad hoc) Date 2015 2012								
Types of detention facilities used in practice  Types of detention facilities used in practice  Types of detention facilities used in practice  Institution  Institution  Institution Type  Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for  National Human Rights Institution (or	detention centre (Ad hoc) facility Observation (Ad hoc) Date 2015 2012								
Detention monitoring institutions  Institution Institution Type  Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for National Human Rights Institution (or	2012								
Institution Institution Type  Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for National Human Rights Institution (or	Observation Date								
Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for National Human Rights Institution (or	Observation Date								
,									
	2014								
Authorized monitoring Institutions  Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights  OPCAT National Preventive Mechanism (NPM)	2012								
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society Kyiv Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2012								
Caritas Uzhgorod Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2012								
NEEKA Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)	2012								
Detention monitoring institutions									
rights institution (NHRI)   Committee of National Human Rights Institutions?	Observation Date								
recognized as independent? Yes	2014								
Detention monitoring institutions									
Does NHRI carry out Does NHRI carry out visits in practice? Observation	Observation Date								
visits? Yes 2012	2012								
Detention monitoring institutions									
Does NHRI have Does NHRI have capacity to receive complaints? Observation	ion Date								
capacity to receive complaints?  Yes  201	2014								
Detention monitoring institutions									
	on? Observation Date								
release reports on immigration detention?  Yes	2012								
Detention monitoring institutions									
Does national Does NPM carry out visits in practice? Observation preventive mechanism	Observation Date								
(NPM) carry out visits? Yes 2012									
Detention monitoring institutions									
Does NPM have capacity to receive complaints?  Observation	ion Date								
	2012								

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Detention moni	torina inc	titution													
Does NPM pu				M nub	licly r	elease	renort	s on imp	nigration	detenti	on?		Observ	/ation Da	ate
release repo immigration de	rts on	Does NPM publicly release reports on immigration detention?  Yes								<b></b>	2012				
Detention monit		titution	S												
				o NGO	s ranı	ılarly (	arry o	ur visits?				Ohse	rvation	Date	
Do NGOs car visits?	ry out	Do NGOs regularly carry our visits?  Yes								Obje	2012	Date			
Detention monit	toring ins	titution	s												
				GO can	acity	to rec	eive co	mplaints	:?			Obse	rvation	Date	
NGO capacity to complaint					,	No			<u> </u>				2012		
Detention monit	toring ins	titution	S												
Do NGOs pu				Os pu	blish	report	s on im	migratio	n detenti	on?		C	bservat	ion Date	
reports on imm detention	igration			•		•	Yes						20	12	
Outsourcing and	d privatisa	ation													
				Types	of Pri	vatisat	tion/Ou	tsourcin	<b>q</b>			Obs	ervation	Date	
	Types of		Health services								2009				
privatisation/ou g	itsourcin	Food services							2009						
		Other detention facility or detainee services							2009						
Outsourcing and	d privatisa	ation													
Detention contractors	Name of entity	Type of entity	Detainee transport	Food services	Health care	Social services	Laundry services	Legal counselling	Management	Owner of detention facility	Recreation	Security	Telephone service	Translation services	Observation Date
and other non-state entities	Organisation	International organisation								racincy					2009
Foreign sources	for Migration		tontion	onor	tions										
Does the co		lg for de				non	tata fu	nding so	urcoc?			Oh	convatio	n Date	
receive exte	ernal		Benefitted from non-state funding sources?  Yes									Observation Date 2011			
Foreign sources		na for de	etention	opera	itions								2011		
								<u>.</u>						Obse	rvation
		Description of non-state assistance									D	ate			
Description of assistand		In 2011, the European Union (EU) allocated 30 million Euros to build 9 new detention centres for irregular migrants, which are slated to have a total capacity of 270 beds. The construction cost per bed would thus exceed 100,000 euros. This programme is part of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). It will finance the construction of centres of detention—"temporary holding facilities" in EU parlance—along the EU borders with Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, and Romania, each with a capacity of 10 beds. One of two larger "custody centres" with a capacity for 100 detainees will be located closer to the Russian Federation. The financing authority is the EU, represented by the European Commission. The contracting authorities are the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the two larger facilities and the Administration of the State Border Guard service of Ukraine for the 7 smaller ones (Europa TTED 2010, DECU								2011					

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

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