

REPORT

ON THE RESULTS
OF THE PUBLIC MONITORING OF
APPEALS REGARDING INSTANCES
OF TORTURE COMMITTED BY
OFFICERS OF THE FSB DIRECTORATE
FOR SAINT PETERSBURG AND LENINGRAD OBLAST



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Saint Petersburg

Report on the results of the public monitoring of appeals regarding instances of torture committed by officers of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast. 16 October 2018. Saint Petersburg.

Chapter 4 is currently not public.

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On the cover:

N.A. Trotsky. The project of the building of the Plenipotentiary Representative Office of the OGPU in Leningrad. 1931. According to the architect's plan, a building with a large number of windows should have been open to the eyes of a temple of security, justice and legality. After the OGPU, the building was occupied by the NKVD, the Ministry of State Security, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the KGB, and now the FSB is in charge. The popular name of the building is "Big House". The address is Liteyny Prospekt, 4, St. Petersburg.

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On the basis of Federal Law No. 76-FZ “On Public Monitoring of the Protection of Human Rights in Detention Facilities and of the Provision of Assistance to Persons Held in Detention Facilities” of 10 June 2008, Federal Law No. 212-FZ “On the Principle of Public Monitoring in the Russian Federation” of 21 July 2014, a working group of the Public Monitoring Commission¹ of Saint Petersburg consisting of **commission secretary Ekaterina Sergeyevna Kosarevskaya** and **commission member Yana Igorevna Teplitskaya** monitored appeals containing complaints regarding torture and other illegal violence committed by officers of the Russian Federal Security Service Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast².

We have compiled appeals, several medical and other documents, and information about the investigation of appeals regarding torture committed by members of the FSB Directorate. It is our opinion that these appeals show that FSB officers put a tremendous amount of pressure on all participants in the events: on the torture victims themselves, on the doctors who assisted the victims or examined them before the torture, and on witnesses. In many cases, we also see a well-founded fear that prevented various people (doctors, judges, bailiffs, witnesses to searches, attorneys, journalists, police officers, officers of the military investigative committee) from fulfilling their obligations and forced them to facilitate, willingly or unwillingly, torture committed by FSB officers.

For this and other reasons, we do not believe that is possible at this stage to count on fairness in the short term or on justice at the national level for the victims of torture committed by FSB officers. We ourselves do not even count on the objective consideration of our report. But we believe it is important to compile and preserve these pieces of evidence for society and for history.

1 Henceforth—PMC

2 Henceforth—FSB Directorate

SUMMARY TABLE

Full name	Date	Place	Type of Torture
1. Kazan Cathedral case			
Aliskhan Esmurziyev	14-15 December 2017	4 Liteynyi Prospekt (building of the FSB Directorate); minibus	electricity; wires connect- ed to legs using crocodile clips; stun gun; hogtying
Shamil Omargadzhiyev	14-17 December 2017	Omargadzhiyev's apartment; tempo- rary detention facility of the Main Directo- rate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for Saint Petersburg; prisoner transport vehicle	stun gun; beatings; tor- ture; failure to provide medical assistance
2. The Network Case			
Arman Sagynbayev	from 5 November 2017	minibus along the Saint Petersburg – Penza route	electrical wires with hand- held generator
Yuli Boyarshinov	21 January 2018; from February 2018	Federal State Institu- tion Pretrial Deten- tion Center 6 of the Department of the Russian Federal Cor- rectional Service for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast	physical and psychologi- cal violence on the part of cellmates
Viktor Filinkov	23 January 2018	forest belt (minibus)	stun gun
Igor Shishkin	25 January 2018	minibus	electricity; beating
Ilya Kapustin	25 January 2018	minibus	stun gun

3. Pavel Zlomnov, Roman Grozdov

Pavel Zlomnov	31 January 2018 – 2 February 2018	4 Liteynyi Prospekt / 25 Shpalernaya St. (building of the FSB Directorate); minibus	beating; injury to the eardrum; deprivation of food, water, sleep; inhuman detention conditions
Roman Grozdov	31 January 2018 – 1 February 2018		electric shocks to the groin and soles of the feet; beatings; deprivation of food, water, sleep; inhuman detention conditions

5. Police Officers of the City of Tosno

Ilya Shchukin	12 April 2017	minibus	shocks with stun gun to fingers, groin and anal area
Sergey Laslov	6 July 2017	minibus; garage block	

6. Igor Salikov

Igor Salikov	7 May 2018	at Igor Salikov's home	beatings, stun gun, serious injuries to the anal area and rectum
Olga Smirnova			blows with a police baton

1. THE KAZAN CATHEDRAL CASE

Subjected to torture:

Esmurziyev, Aliskhan Akhmetovich, DOB 9 November 1980
Omargadzhiev, Shamil Omargadzhievich, DOB 1 June 1980, and others

When: 14-17 December 2017

Where: Saint Petersburg, 4 Liteynyi Prospekt (building of the FSB Directorate);
minibus; apartment where Shamil Omargadzhiev was living

Type of Torture: electricity (wires connected to legs using crocodile clips; stun gun;
hogtying; beatings; failure to provide medical assistance

Charged under: Article 222(1) of the RF Criminal Code (illegal possession of
weapons), Article 205.6 of the RF Criminal Code (failure to report a crime)

Summary:

In December 2017, the FSB announced that it had prevented a terrorist attack in Saint Petersburg: the planned exploding of Kazan Cathedral. Seven people were detained. Five of them were arrested, but the fates of the other two are unknown. The people arrested were Yevgeny Efimov (Article 223.1 of the RF Criminal Code, manufacturing explosives, and Article 205 of the RF Criminal Code, planning a terrorist attack), Anton Kobets (Article 205.1 of the RF Criminal Code, aiding and abetting the planning of a terrorist attack), Shamil Omargadzhiev (Article 222 of the RF Criminal Code, illegal possession of weapons), and Firuz Kalavurov (Article 222.1 of the RF Criminal Code, illegal possession of weapons).

Aliskhan Esmurziyev and Shamil Omargadzhiev reported that they were tortured by FSB agents. Aliskhan Esmurziyev was beaten and shocked with a stun gun in a minibus as he was being delivered to the building of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast. In a hallway of this building, Esmurziyev ran into other people who had been detained and heard some of their screams. When the investigator was not satisfied with his responses during the interrogation, he was led away to a separate room, where officers attached crocodile clips to his legs and sent an electric current through them.

Shamil Omargadzhiev was tortured in his apartment, during a search, in front of his pregnant wife: officers beat him with their hands and feet and knocked out one of his teeth. The torture and inhuman treatment continued after the search and all the way up until the hearing on pretrial restrictions: the officers escorting him from the temporary detention facility to court fastened the handcuffs over his injured wrists in such a way that his hands swelled up and blood stopped flowing to them. The conditions in the prisoner transport vehicle were such that Omargadzhiev fainted several times.

Yevgeny Efimov and Anton Kobets did not make statements regarding torture during their conversations with PMC members, but Aliskhan Esmurziyev told PMC members that he heard the screams of Yevgeny Efimov in the FSB Directorate building.

Later, Aliskhan Esmurziyev and Shamil Omargadzhiev were convicted under Article 222 and Article 205.6 of the RF Criminal Code, Firuz Kalavurov was convicted under Article 222.1 and Article 205.6 of the RF Criminal Code, and Yevgeny Efimov was convicted under Article 30, Article 205, and Article 223.1 of the RF Criminal Code; we do not have any information about Anton Kobets.

ALISKHAN ESMURZIYEV

Appeal

From the document in which Aliskhan Esmurziyev's oral appeal to members of the PMC is recorded:

"Esmurziyev, Aliskhan Akhmetovich, year of birth 1980, told members of the PMC that at approximately 4:30pm on 14 December 2017, officers from the Directorate of the Russian FSB for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast came to his home to conduct a search. The search ended at approximately midnight on 15 December 2017.³ Following the search, A.A. Esmurziyev was placed in a minibus and handcuffed with his hands behind his back. Officers stomped on A.A. Esmurziyev and put a stun gun up against the handcuffs, his kidneys, his groin area, and his legs. They demanded that he provide the password of a broken phone (broken by a child) and that he admit to breaking it on purpose. The stun gun was applied by the same person who stated the demands; he was wearing a mask. The rest of the people in the minibus were wrapped up in scarves.

"After this, A.A. Esmurziyev was taken to the building of the Directorate of the Russian FSB for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast (or one of the neighboring buildings) and transferred to the 5th floor. People known to A.A. Esmurziyev through the mosque were located in a common area (duty room) They were led out one at a time, and sometimes screams could be heard.

"When A.A. Esmurziyev was led out to the investigator, the investigator was not satisfied with his testimony and left. People in masks returned with the investigator; A.A. Esmurziyev remembers one of them and can identify him. A.A. Esmurziyev was led out to a separate room. The officers bound his hands behind his back, put a bag over his head, attached crocodile clips (metallic clips that connect wires to a source of current) to his legs, and sent an electric current through the clips. They demanded that he confess and admit that the weapons found during the search were his. When

³ According to the search record, the search was conducted from 16:50 to 21:50 on 14 December 2017.

they turned on the electricity, an officer sat astride him, but still Esmurziyev lifted both himself and the officer off the floor as he writhed from the current.

“Esmurziyev also reported that the form of torture known as hogtying was used against him.”

Documentation of Bodily Injuries

There are photographs of abrasions on Esmurziyev’s wrists taken by his attorney Maksim Kamakin in the courtroom (see Appendix).

Stage of the Investigation of Statements Regarding Torture

Esmurziyev submitted a statement about a crime committed against him to the Investigative Committee.

Esmurziyev later withdrew this complaint because of his legal defense plan.

SHAMIL OMARGADZHIYEV

Appeal

From the document in which Shamil Omargadzhiev’s oral appeal to members of the PMC is recorded:

“Omargadzhiev, Shamil Omargadzhievich, year of birth 1980, told members of the PMC that he was badly beaten by agents, presumably of the FSB, during his arrest on 14 December 2017. The officers used the form of torture known as hogtying against him, jumped on him, and used a stun gun multiple times. During the torture, officers knocked a tooth out of Omargadzhiev’s mouth and injured his leg.

“In the court ruling on pretrial restrictions that Omargadzhiev showed to PMC members (recorded in 1.2.), Omargadzhiev’s “actual detention” occurred at 10:15pm on 15 December 2017, not 14 December 2017.

“Omargadzhiev also showed PMC members his complaint regarding the use of torture, which was compiled by his defense attorney on 20 December 2017 and contained detailed information on the events described above.”

From the complaint of Shamil Omargadzhiev’s attorney L.L. Krikun to the Investigative Department for Pushkin District of the Main Investigative Directorate for Saint Petersburg of the RF Investigative Committee:

“At approximately 4:00pm on 14 December 2017, the doorbell to the apartment rented by Omargadzhiev and his pregnant wife rang. He opened the door and armed men in military uniforms burst in, ordering him to lie down on the floor. He carried out this order and was placed in handcuffs. But even though Omargadzhiev voluntarily fulfilled the requirements of the people in military uniform, they started to beat his arms and legs and demanded that he confess to his participation in the planning of a terrorist act.

“During the beating, Omargadzhiev lost a tooth. The handcuffs bruised the skin of both his wrists in such a way that blood flowed from these wounds. His left leg was struck, presumably with an automatic weapon, injuring him in such a way that blood flowed from the wound on his leg.”

From the complaint of Shamil Omargadzhiev’s attorney L.L. Krikun to the Investigative Department for the Central District of the Main Investigative Directorate for Saint Petersburg of the RF Investigative Committee:

“After his detention on 14 December 2018, Sh.O. Omargadzhiev was transported to the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast and was then transferred to the temporary detention facility of the Main Directorate of the RF Ministry of Internal Affairs for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast.

After being transported to the FSB Directorate and also while he was being held at the temporary detention facility, Omargadzhiev repeatedly appealed for medical assistance from the people holding him, since he was bleeding from his wrists, which had been injured by the handcuffs, and from the wound on his leg, his wrists and leg were still causing him pain, and his gums and lip were hurting near the spot of the missing tooth. In spite of these repeated appeals, however, he was only provided with medical care by medical workers after two days, on 16 December 2017.

“On the morning of 17 December 2017, Omargadzhiev was convoyed from the temporary detention facility to Smolensk District Court of Saint Petersburg for selection of pretrial restrictions.

“To deprive Omargadzhiev of his will to resist his illegal detention and to succeed in attaining confessional statements regarding commission of a crime in which he had no involvement from him in court, the guards escorting him placed handcuffs on his wrists, which had been injured during his beating. They snapped the handcuffs closed with such force that his wounds caused on 14 December 2017 opened and started bleeding. Within several minutes, his wrists had swollen up so much that blood was blocked from flowing into them.

“For transport to Smolninsky District Court of Saint Petersburg, Omargadzhiev was placed in the body of a prisoner transport van with the dimensions of 0.7x0.7x1.65 meters, where he could not stand, since he is 196cm (6’4 feet) tall, or sit, since, at 196cm, his thigh bones are longer than the width of the body. Since Omargadzhiev was forced to hunch over in a half-seated position with his hands cuffed behind his back, he was not able to breathe freely in the vehicle’s body and periodically lost consciousness during transport.

“The torture of Omargadzhiev by means of conveyance in the body of a prisoner transport van continued at least 40 minutes, but he cannot recall the time more specifically because he lost consciousness several times.

“Upon arrival at the Smolninsky District Court, Omargadzhiev was released from the van, but he was not able to stand or move on his own for over 10 minutes,

after which the convoy officers basically carried him from the van to the holding cell of Smolninsky District Court.”

Documentation of Bodily Injuries

- Response No. 65/TO/75/30-66 of 7 February 2018 of Yanchuk Yu.V., head of Hospital No. 2 Federal Government Health Institution Clinic-78 of the Russian Federal Penitentiary Service to the query of interrogating officer S.A. Kudryavtsev (see Appendix 1.5) indicates that:
 - upon admission to the pretrial detention facility, the following were noted: an abrasion in the area of the right wrist joint approximately 1x1 cm in size, an abrasion in the area of the right side of the back approximately 3cm in length, and an abrasion on the inner surface of the left thigh approximately 1.5cm in length;
 - there is a doctor’s note from the Saint Petersburg State Budgetary Health-care Institution Aleksandrovskaya Municipal Hospital dated 17 December 2017: a CT scan of the brain was taken; the image shows a moderate enlargement of the external cerebrospinal fluid space ex vacuo;
 - there is a doctor’s note from Aleksandrovskaya Municipal Hospital dated 16 December 2017, diagnosis: periorbital hematoma, abrasions on the nose, lumbar area, and both legs, contusions on the elbows of both arms;
 - there is a doctor’s note from Aleksandrovskaya Municipal Hospital dated 17 December 2017, diagnosis: contusions to the face, periorbital hematoma.
- in act No. 2/220418 of 22 April 2018 (see Appendix 1.2), members of the PMC recorded handcuff marks on Omargadzhiyev’s wrists and a scar on the back of his left thigh, near the knee, 10cm x 2cm in size.

Stage of the Investigation of Statements Regarding Torture

Omargadzhiyev’s attorney L.L. Krikun submitted statements to the Investigative Committee (see appendices 1.3. and 1.4.) concerning a crime committed against Omargadzhiyev.

A ruling on the refusal to initiate a criminal case was issued. As of 15 October 2018, Krikun had not been allowed to review this ruling.

OFFICIALS

Senior Lieutenant of Justice **K.A. Krylov**, investigator of the Investigative Service of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast – it is likely that he investigated the case against Efimov and Kobets and wrote the ruling concerning the search in Omargadzhiyev’s apartment

Police captain **S.A. Kudryavtsev**, interrogating officer of the 3rd Department of the Interrogation Office of the Main Directorate of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast – the case against Omargadzhiev (Article 222 of the RF Criminal Code) is pending with him, Omargadzhiev was (officially) arrested in his office after the torture

Participated in the search of Esmurziyev's apartment and, most likely, in delivering him to the FSB Directorate with the commission of torture:

- Major of Justice **A.S. Tsykin**, senior investigator for especially important cases of the Investigative Department of the FSB Directorate
- Captain **M.V. Safronov**, criminal investigator of the FSB Directorate
- **K.V. Stepanov**, criminal investigator of the FSB Directorate
- **Maksim Alekseyevich Shavykin**, IT specialist

APPENDICES

Documents (in Russian)

- 1.1. Act No. 1/07032018, compiled by PMC members during a discussion with Aliskhan Esmurziyev, 7 March 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XAzEj6TsIQHIYqGH2prS28RCzFVZXGI>
- 1.2. Act No. 2/220418, compiled by PMC members during a discussion with Shamil Omargadzhiev, 22 April 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Vl4MJlG511w2oOhdHJIZsz1stPmFHcpE>
- 1.3. Statement to the Investigative Department for Pushkinsky District of the RF Investigative Committee for Saint Petersburg concerning a crime against Shamil Omargadzhiev of 22 December 2017
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nz_QCSd9UzHclFmSCUp8uiVG5_k22iIA
- 1.4. Statement to the Investigative Department for the Central District of the RF Investigative Committee for Saint Petersburg concerning a crime against Shamil Omargadzhiev of 22 December 2017
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Ef8SURJsNj_34rGOC6E9Bg3LT5_gHw4k
- 1.5. Response of 7 February 2018 of Yanchuk Yu.V., head of the Hospital No. 2 Federal Government Health Institution Clinic-78 of the Russian Federal Penitentiary Service to the query of interrogating officer S.A. Kudryavtsev
https://drive.google.com/open?id=14Ea-YlzD94T2PWO6Sa2R7hCy9__85EPk
- 1.6. Attorney questioning of Shamil Omargadzhiev of 20 December 2017
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ool_tuFyZ9aB2sTmHyffe-orEsej15fg
- 1.7. Attorney questioning of Aliskhan Esmurziyev of 19 December 2017
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1YgREa7oFMZCzvX-98m0x-8CoWdJzBZUM>

Photographs and Video Recordings

Photo of abrasions on the wrists of Aliskhan Esmurziyev taken by his attorney Maxim Kamakin:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1F4bQhMDzXDPZ7k3itPOEtVeD750-eKr_

Video uploaded by the LIFE channel (arrest of Yevgeny Efimov and clips of the search of Aliskhan Esmurziyev's apartment):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8XGhqpvbK2g>

Publications (in Russian)

<https://www.novayagazeta.ru/articles/2017/12/19/74979-vzryvnoy-temperament>

Contact Information

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2. THE NETWORK CASE

Subjected to torture:

Sagynbayev, Arman Dauletovich, DOB 9 June 1992, Boyarshinov, Yuli Nikolayevich, DOB 10 July 1991, Filinkov, Viktor Sergeyeovich, DOB 8 November 1994, Shishkin, Igor Dmitriyevich, DOB 24.08.1991, Kapustin, Ilya Anatolyevich

When: from 5 November 2017

Where: in FSB minibuses, in a forest belt, at Federal State Institution Pretrial Detention Center 6 of the Department of the Russian Federal Penitentiary Service for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast

Type of torture: stun gun, electrical wire, beatings, deprivation of vitally important medication, physical and psychological violence committed by cellmates, psychological pressure

Charged under: Article 205.4(2) of the RF Criminal Code (participating in a terrorist group)

Summary:

Beginning in October 2017, 11 anarchists and antifascists were detained in Penza and Saint Petersburg. They were later charged under Article 205.4 of the RF Criminal Code (organizing or participating in a terrorist group). In November 2017, Arman Sagynbayev was detained in Saint Petersburg and transferred to Penza, while Yuli Boyarshinov, Viktor Filinkov, and Igor Shishkin were detained in Saint Petersburg in January 2018.

Arman Sagynbayev was subjected to torture in a vehicle right next to his apartment and in a vehicle during his transport from Saint Petersburg to Penza. He was beaten and tortured with electrical wires. In addition, Sagynbayev is suffering from an illness that requires him to take vitally important medications on a regular basis. The authorities have repeatedly blackmailed Arman and his mother by threatening to stop issuing these medications and have in fact stopped giving them to him several times.

Yuli Boyarshinov was not directly subjected to torture by FSB agents, but, because of his refusal to provide acceptable testimony to the FSB, intolerable detention conditions were created for him at Federal State Institution Pretrial Detention Center 6 and pressure was exerted on him by prisoners cooperating with the prison administration and so-called activists.

The facts and circumstances concerning the torture used against Viktor Filinkov and Igor Shishkin were recorded in detail in a report of a working group of the Saint Petersburg PMC of 4 February 2018 (see Appendix 2.3).

Ilya Kapustin is not and never was a suspect or accused person in the Network case or in any other case, and he was delivered to the FSB Directorate's building as a witness. He was tortured with a stun gun in the vehicle. Traces of torture with a stun gun by FSB officers were photographed and then documented in the forensic medical expert's report.

ARMAN SAGYNBAYEV

Appeal

From the interview report of Arman Sagynbayev by his attorneys T.F. Miftakhutdinov and O.V. Rakhmanova:

"In November 2017, officers of the Russian FSB used unlawful investigation methods (torture) against me under the following circumstances.

"On 5 November 2017, at approximately 6am, someone rang the doorbell to the apartment at <...> in Saint Petersburg, where I was located at the time. I opened the door, since the person at the door told me the he was a local police officer. As soon as I opened the door, at least four men burst into the apartment. They started yelling that they were from the FSB, shoved a weapon (a pistol) in my face, and then pushed me up against the wall and handcuffed me. These people started to conduct a search of the apartment.

"After the search, I was taken to a burgundy minibus parked near this building. I am not able to name the make and model of this vehicle. In the minibus, they put a cotton bag over my head and one person started beating my body and head with his hands so that I would tell them the address of my actual place of residence in Saint Petersburg.

"Through the fabric of the bag over my head, I could see that I was being beaten by a heavysset man, he had blue eyes, and I also saw a tattoo on the back of his left hand "For the Airborne Forces." Later I heard the other FSB officers call him Roman Aleksandrovich.

"Unable to withstand the assault, I gave my actual address of residence: <...> Saint Petersburg. I was taken to this apartment, where these people conducted a search without any documents or witnesses.

"After the search, these people put me back in the minibus and put the bag over my head again. At some moment, I understood that I was being taken outside of Saint Petersburg, but I couldn't guess where. I had the bag over my head and was handcuffed for the entire trip.

"As we drove, I saw through the fabric of the bag that the man with the tattoo, who had been beating me prior to this, removed from under his cushion (seat) a box, whose body was brown in color. There were two switches on the body of the box, I can't say what kind. It's possible that they regulated the current's strength. Two wires came out of the box. These were attached to my thumbs. They told me they were going

to check if there was current or not. After that I became delirious with pain, I understood that current was being discharged through me. At the same time, the people in the car started asking me different questions and wanted me to provide the names of people unknown to me. If I said that I didn't know, I was shocked.

"I also took some hard blows to the head with an object resembling a daily planner. When these people understood that I could not recognize the people they were naming for me, they started to ask other questions, including about how to prepare explosive devices and the names of the chemical and technical components of these devices. When these people were not satisfied with my answer, they hit me on the head and sent a current through me until I started giving the answers they wanted. I was also told that if I didn't become more cooperative, they would do anything they wanted with me and my loved ones and that nothing would happen to them for that because I am a terrorist. They also said they would rape (gang rape) my girlfriend <...>, cut off both our hands, and burn us with a soldering tool.

"This torture lasted for about four hours, but I can't say exactly, since I wasn't able to keep track of time and I was in a great deal of pain."

Stage of the Investigation of Statements Regarding Torture

A crime incident report was filed in September 2018.

YULI BOYARSHINOV

On 13 October 2018, Yuli Boyarshinov recounted the following to PMC members (see Appendix 2.9.). After threats made by FSB officers following his refusal to sign the needed testimony, Yuli Boyarshinov was transferred from Pretrial Detention Center 1 to Pretrial Detention Center 6, where he was kept in inhuman conditions. A system of constant violence had been created in the cells where Yuli was held: this violence was perpetrated by prisoners cooperating with the prison administration under the guidance of a police operative at the facility.

Inhuman conditions were created for Yuli to force him to change his legal defense plan, speak with FSB officers, and then retract his complaints about detention conditions. The psychological atmosphere was particularly awful in the cell, where not just Yuli but other prisoners as well were subjected to pressure from "senior" inmates: for example, the screams of people being beaten emanated from the cell three to four times a day. The cell where Yuli spent most of his time at this facility held almost 150 people for a total of 110 sleeping spaces.

The cell conditions are recorded in the PMC's report (see Appendix 2.5). In addition, on 21 June 2018, Viktor Filinkov, who at the time was also being held at Pretrial Detention Center 6 spoke at the Saint Petersburg Garrison Military Court about the use of physical and psychological torture against Yuli Boyarshinov by the latter's cell mates (during review of the complaint regarding the refusal to open a criminal case concerning the torture of Viktor Filinkov).

Appeal

From the report recording Yuli Boyarshinov's appeal to PMC members:

- " 11. Prozorovsky, Ivan Aleksandrovich – police operative in charge of cell 1/2:
- a. He explained to Yuli that Yuli was under special FSB control, "so [money] won't solve the problem." That's why the "senior" inmates were instructed not to take money or anything else from Yuli. Usually they take part of the food with each package—they didn't do this at first with Yuli, but then they started to.
 - b. Before the PMC check, he summoned Yuli to check if there were any bruises. When he had satisfied himself that there were no bruises, he sent Yuli to the PMC members.
 - c. He explained that the situation with the "senior" inmates has always existed and will never change. He handed over a list of 180 people who signed a request to transfer Yuli to a different cell and told Yuli to write a statement that everything was fine in the cell and that Yuli did not know any of these 180 people. After some time, Prozorovsky came to the cell, herded everyone into another part of the cell, talked with them in the so-called Kremlin and forced them to write another statement. On the same day, he collected the cellmates' statements to the fact that everything was fine with Yuli Boyarshinov, which he forced them to write.
12. The duty guard, who gave Yuli Boyarshinov a bruise (relatives saw this bruise in court), was himself beaten for this by a "senior" inmate: the "senior" inmate beat him after putting on boxing gloves so that no traces would remain.
14. There is a small area in cell 1/2 that is not included in the fire evacuation plan, terrifying things happen there. This area does not fall within the frame of the video camera, which has a narrow range. Boyarshinov does not smoke, but the cell is a smoking cell. In order to avoid transferring him to another cell, Yuli was led to this area so that he could be photographed with a cigarette. They threatened him with rape and with sending photographs or recordings of the abuse around the prisons, they were already holding him.
15. Instances of violence, pressure, and threats [against Boyarshinov]:
- in cell 3/11**
- a. on arrival, see p. 12;
 - b. one to two days after arrival, Yuli again asked about the cleaning rotation and he was again hit by one of the duty guards;
 - c. during his first days, Yuli went for a walk. When he returned, "senior" inmates asked why he left and did not stay to clean up. They hit him several times on the nape of his neck, and the pain spread from his spine throughout his entire body. It was an excruciating sensation. Yuli never went for walks again when he was in 3/11;

- d. “chaotic instances”: [it would happen that] a “senior” inmate would walk around the cell and beat anyone he felt like. Yuli Boyarshinov was beaten repeatedly.

The “senior” inmate for the cell was named Danya, Boyarshinov does not know his last name + see p. g.

in cell 1/2:

- e. On the first day after his transfer to the cell (1 March 2018): the duty guard called him into the kitchen, where the “senior” inmate for the cell Denis (last name unknown, most likely Rylov) was waiting. The “senior” inmate said: “You’re going to wash floors forever,” slapped him across the face several times, and threatened him with multiple beatings if he was insubordinate.
- f. approximately two days after his arrival, the time came to “resolve the matter” following the established rules. For this, Boyarshinov was summoned to the area out of range of the camera, where “senior” inmate Denis was waiting. Denis grabbed Yuli by the neck, pressed him up against the wall, and started to hit his face and head with an open hand, shouting, cursing: “Akh, terrorist, you wanted to blow up my children, I hate you” (Boyarshinov does not remember the exact words, since he does not remember anything after the first strikes; Denis’s blows were very strong because of his large size and Yuli briefly lost consciousness after each one). There were no traces of the blows, but his face was swollen. Denis administered about 10 blows, and blood flowed out of Yuli’s nose even though he did not take a direct hit to the nose. After this, Denis grabbed Yuli by the scruff of his neck and threw him out of the area.
- g. “senior” inmates summoned Yuli to this area several times and questioned him about his [criminal] case: what happened, why he was arrested. They asked him where he had gotten the items listed in the seizure report (for example, they learned about the navigator). They knew where he had been arrested and asked what he had been doing there at the time. They threatened him: if you don’t answer, you’ll be washing the floors forever, sleeping five to a bed (on two top bunks pulled together).
- h. see p. 14: they threatened him with rape if he didn’t take a picture with a cigarette. This all went on for an hour and a half. There was a “good cop” and a “bad cop.” The “senior” inmate (Denis) played the “bad cop,” while Roman (not a “senior” inmate, but lived in the “Kremlin”) played the “good cop.” Konstantin Makarov, nicknamed Makar, was in the area the entire time and was in charge of strong-arm duties (in cell 1/2, he typically performed “power operations”: he beat when beating was needed, threatened when threats were needed, and so forth). All these people were prisoners. They convinced Yuli to be photographed on his smartphone with a cigarette in his hands.

Denis ran into the area with shouts and threats and administered several rapid blows and hits. He hit him so that the nape of Yuli's neck was up against the wall, he beat his head and face. They told Yuli that this was all an order from a police operative (Prozorovsky), that everyone would start having problems because of this complaint and that their phones would be taken away. Roman said: "If they take my phone away from me because of you, then I will rip you a new one."

"Variations of this were repeated multiple times, and in the end Denis came and said: "That's enough, you're refusing, so we'll take care of this now." Denis ordered Konstantin Makarov and Roman to grab Yuli, which they did. Denis put his hand on his groin. He threatened to film the rape on his camera and send it "around the prisons to the right people." After this, Yuli agreed to be photographed with a cigarette.

"Yuli had no doubt that the threats were real, because practically every day he heard loud shouts from the kitchen begging: "Denis, there's no need" (People screamed loudest of all from blows to the heels and buttocks) and so forth.

"In both cells people were beaten so that no traces remained (except on the heels and buttocks). There was a check every day and traces above the waist would have been noticeable.

"If traces did remain, however, they were concealed in several ways:

- the prisoners wrote statements that they had fallen (for example, from the bunk);
- during a check – for about 30 to 40 minutes – prisoners are lined up in rows. The rows take a step forward so that a guard (or sometimes a medical worker) can walk along the row and examine everyone in it. Prisoners with visible signs of a beating run from row to row so as not to end up in front of the person checking them.

"19. At 8-9pm (Boyarshinov does not recall the date), Yevgeny Vladimirovich, a special operative at the pretrial detention center, summoned Yuli from cell 1/2 and asked if he would speak with FSB agents without his lawyer the next day (they came a total of one to two times to Pretrial Detention Center 1 without an attorney and three to four times to Pretrial Detention Center 6 without an attorney).

"Boyarshinov responded: "Yes, of course, let them come with an attorney." The "senior" inmate (Denis) was summoned. For this response, Denis forced Yuli to do 1,000 squats in the cell. This was a common type of punishment, but the number was usually less, 500.

"21. The atmosphere in Pretrial Detention Center 6 was so torture-oriented because of the high density of people in the cell, the constant violence, which Yuli regularly saw, the fact that there was always someone yelling nearby, and the fact that the cries of cellmates being beaten and their pleas to stop the beating carried out from the area three to four times a day (the beatings did not necessarily have to take place in this area, but this was often the case).

"The above is an accurate record of my statement.

"If I find myself in Pretrial Detention Center 6 Gorelovo again, I will, without a doubt, be subjected to violence by prisoners cooperating with the administration for what I have recounted.

"I have also repeatedly received threats against me.

"13 October 2018

"Boyarshinov, Yu.N."

Stage of the Investigation of Statements Regarding Torture

Yuli Boyarshinov's attorney Olga Krivonos has filed a claim concerning detention conditions at Pretrial Detention Center 6 with Lomonosov District Court as part of administrative proceedings. The demands were not granted.

An appeal has been filed, but has not yet been reviewed.

VIKTOR FILINKOV

The facts and circumstances concerning the torture used against Viktor Filinkov and Igor Shishkin were recorded in detail in a report of a working group of the Saint Petersburg PMC on 4 February 2018 (see Appendix 2.3).

Appeal

From the appendix to Viktor Filinkov's appeal to the PMC:

"A person in a mask (tall), stood near the minivan. He asked: "That's it?" "Yes, buckle him in in the back," commanded K.A. Bondarev. I was astonished. A person in a mask shoved me into the vehicle: he felt around, forced me into the second to last row, twisted my arms behind my back, and put handcuffs on me. Then he pulled by hat down over my face and shouted in my ear, pushing my head down to my knees. I was terrified. The driver was told to follow the Priora [a make of car – Trans.], but I don't remember when we started moving. K.A. Bondarev, the driver, one or two people in masks and another one or two agents from the FSB Directorate, so there were at least five people in the car in addition to me.

"It was difficult to breathe, so I decided to free my face of the hat. I started to shift the hat slowly, but I was only able to free my nose. After this, as I remember, the man in the mask pressed me down into the seat with his left hand and hit me twice in the right side of my chest, the lower part of my chest muscles. Expecting a blow to the face, I clenched my jaw so that he would not knock out my teeth, but he pushed me down into my previous position of head to knees.

"'Don't move, I haven't even started yet,' said the man in the mask. K.A. Bondarev said something like: "Vitya! Vitya!," and struck me several times on the nape of my neck. The area of the blow was wide, and I decided that he was strik-

ing me with the palm of his hand. His voice was directly in front of me, behind the back my head was forced into from these blows, and his words were timed with the blows.

"I was panicked, I was terrified. I said that I didn't remember anything, which is when I received the first shock. Again, I didn't expect this and was stupefied. It was intolerably painful. I cried out, my body locked. The man in the mask ordered me to shut up and stay still. I squeezed myself up against the window and tried to turn my right leg away, turning to face him. He forced me back into my previous position and continued giving me shocks.

"He alternated shocks to my leg with shocks to the handcuffs. Sometimes he beat me on the back or the top of my head. It felt like a slap upside the head. When I cried out, they held my mouth closed and threaten to gag, seal, or stop up my mouth. I didn't want a gag, so I tried not to scream, but that didn't always work.

"I gave in almost immediately, within the first ten minutes. I shouted: "Tell me what to say and I'll say it!," but the violence did not stop.

"I was asked questions. If I didn't know the answer, they shocked me. If the answer wasn't what they wanted, they shocked me. If I thought too long or took too long formulating my thoughts, they shocked me. If I forgot something they said, they shocked me.

"There was no reprieve. Blows and questions, blows and answers, blows and threats. "Now you're going out into the freezing cold naked, do you want that?", "now we're going to shock your testicles." These and other threats were mainly pronounced by K.A. Bondarev. The person in the mask was mostly interested in the position of my body. He pushed me down, grabbed me by my neck, my collar, my arms, my jacket.

Documentation of Bodily Injuries

- On 2 February 2018, PMC members conducted a second visual examination in the presence of a medical worker and the warden and with the written consent of Viktor Filinkov. Extract from Report No. 1/020218 (see Appendix 2.7):
"some of the traces on the surface of Viktor Filinkov's right thigh have already disappeared, but approximately 33 traces are still visible. Some of the traces are in pairs, and in each pair the distance between each injury is exactly 4cm. Also, in each pair, one mark is more clearly visible than the other. There are six clearly visible pairs. A report on a visual examination of Filinkov was also compiled. This report contained a diagram of his right hip and six pairs of clearly visible traces."
- Some of the bodily injuries are also recorded in notes of 25 January 2018 from the Prison Register of Doctor's Consultations No. 224 of Pretrial Detention Center 3, which were taken as part of an examination upon arrival:

“damage to the skin (stun gun?) in the areas of the right hip and the chest. The area of the right wrist shows chafing from handcuffs, there is a two- to three-day-old bruise on the anterior surface of the right shin and a scratch approximately 5cm in length on the chin.”

Stage of the Investigation of Statements Regarding Torture

A refusal to open a criminal case was issued on 17 April 2018.

On 21 June 2018, the Saint Petersburg Garrison Military Court dismissed a complaint regarding the refusal to open a criminal case.

In August 2018, the Leningrad Circuit Military Court dismissed an appeal to the decision of the Saint Petersburg Garrison Military Court.

In September 2018, Filinkov’s attorney lodged an application with the ECHR.

IGOR SHISHKIN

The facts and circumstances concerning the torture used against Viktor Filinkov and Igor Shishkin were recorded in detail in a report of a working group of the Saint Petersburg PMC of 4 February 2018 (see Appendix 2.3).

Documentation of Bodily Injuries

During their first visit to Igor Shishkin on 27 January 2018, PMC members documented only what was visible to them (Igor Shishkin was in a long-sleeved sweater and pants), meaning that PMC members could only see his face and hands. The report of this visit dated 27 January 2018 (see Appendix 2.3) notes the following injuries:

- a large bruise around his left eye all the way up to the bone
- blood in the corner of his left eye
- an abrasion in the middle of his left cheek
- marks from handcuffs on both hands
- a split lower lip
- a bruise around the right eye (most likely “raccoon eyes”), Shishkin reported a slight concussion
- a burn on the back of his left hand.

Later (see visit report of 30 January 2018), Igor Shishkin reported that he had similar marks on his back. PMC members were only able to see Shishkin’s back on 2 February 2018. At this time, numerous marks still remained on Shishkin’s back and the posterior surface of his thigh. These marks were exactly similar to the mark on his hand, which was also still visible at this time. Members of the PMC noted this in the visual examination report of 2 February 2018. Shishkin’s medical chart records these marks as contusions and not as burns.

- scratches on his left cheek.

During a visit of PMC members to Pretrial Detention Center 3 on 2 February 2018, with Shishkin's consent he was examined in the presence of the warden and a medical worker. The results of this examination are noted in the visual examination report (see Appendix 2.8):

"numerous injuries to the skin (burns, presumably from electrical wires) were noted over the entire surface of I.D. Shishkin's back and on the posterior part of his right hip (from the top), a large hematoma occupying approximately 1/3 of the hip was noted above the right knee on the posterior surface of the hip (moving towards the anterior surface). A hematoma was noted around the left eye and yellow circles were noted under both eyes."

Stage of the Investigation of Statements Regarding Torture

A refusal to open a criminal case was issued on 20 March 2018. This refusal was not appealed (because of his legal defense plan, Igor Shishkin himself never filed a statement about torture).

ILYA KAPUSTIN

Is not and never was a suspect or accused person in the Network case or in any other case, was delivered to the FSB Directorate's building on 25 January 2018 as a witness. Traces of torture with a stun gun by FSB officers were photographed and then recorded in the forensic medical expert's report.

Appeal

From Ilya Kapustin's published statement:

"In the evening, when I was returning home and not far from my house, five people in black uniforms and masks rushed me from all sides. They threw me down to the ground and, kicking my legs, dragged me to a minivan. I tried to call for help, I shouted, but that didn't help. I was thrown onto the floor of the vehicle and was searched as they continued to kick me. They fastened the handcuffs so tightly that marks remained on my hands.

"We drove off and they started questioning me. When I didn't know the answer to some questions, like when I could not recall what we were talking about, they gave me a shock with a stun gun in the groin region or to the side of my stomach. They gave me shocks so that I would say if one or another of my acquaintances was planning something dangerous. There were questions about whether or not I was a member of different organizations, where I travelled, whether I had been in Penza; they asked for details from the lives of my acquaintances.

"From time to time, they jabbed the stun gun into me. At one point one of them said that they would dump me somewhere in the woods and break my legs. And I was already starting to look forward to the moment when all this would end, because they tortured me for so long that it was absolutely unbearable.

"I was in the car from approximately 9:30pm to 2:30am, when I was taken to what appeared to be the FSB office. When I was led out of the car, they slipped a hood on me and forced me to look down. I didn't understand where we were, but later, when they took me home for the search, I was able to conclude that this was a corner of the FSB building on Shpalernaya St. In the department, I saw about the same number of agents, only without masks and in plainclothes. The investigator questioned me for almost an hour. Sometimes other agents came in—one of them told me that I should answer all the questions unless I wanted a second round."

Documentation of Bodily Injuries

On 29 January 2018, a forensic medical expert from the Saint Petersburg State Budgetary Healthcare Institution Forensic Medical Expert Review Bureau conducted an examination whose results noted bodily injuries to Ilya Kapustin (see Appendix 2.6.). An excerpt follows:

"...Numerous abrasions of a round and oval form ranging in diameter from 0.2cm to 0.5cm and in size from 0.2x0.1 cm to 0.8x0.4cm (at least 60) were noted in the region of the median line and the right half of the stomach moving into the groin region. The abrasions were red, the skin was flaking off in places, with rings of hyperemia around the abrasions. In places where the scabs are detached, the bottom of the abrasion is moist, yellowish-white, and the edges are reddish, edematous, and undermined. Similar abrasions were noted in the region of the right hip joint and the right gluteal region (at least 20), along with an additional striped-shape abrasion, 3.0x0.8cm, horizontally orientated. Along the anterior surface of the genital region, there are similar abrasions of a round shape (3) with diameters of 0.3cm. On the posterior surface of the left wrist there is a horizontally-oriented stripe-shaped abrasion 1.0x0.2cm in size under a red scar slightly higher than the surrounding skin, a similar abrasions (1.5x0.3cm in size) was noted on the posterior internal surface, the posterior external surface (1.5x0.3cm in size), and on the posterior external surface (1.0x0.3cm in size). In the region of the right wrist, there is a stripe-like abrasion of 1.0x0.1 cm and an oval abrasion of 0.5x0.3cm on the posterior surface at the base of the little finger..."

"There are also photographs of Ilya Kapustin with traces of burns from a stun gun (see Appendix) and a note from the trauma doctor at Municipal Polyclinic No. 3 of 26 January 2018 (see Appendix 2.6.).

Stage of the Investigation of Statements Regarding Torture

A refusal to open a criminal case against P.A. Prudnikov was issued on 20 April 2018.

On 17 July 2018, the Saint Petersburg Garrison Military Court dismissed an appeal regarding the refusal to open a criminal case.

On 6 September 2018, the Leningrad Circuit Military Court dismissed an appeal of the decision of the Saint Petersburg Garrison Military Court (see Appendix 2.10.).

In November 2018, Kapustin's attorney lodged an application with the ECHR.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Technically, the so-called Network Case consists of two criminal cases. In one criminal case, which is being handled by the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast, the accused persons are Viktor Filinkov, Igor Shishkin, and Yuli Boyarshinov. In the second case, which is being handled by the FSB Directorate for Penza Oblast, the accused persons are Arman Sagynbayev, Dmitry Pchelintsev, Ilya Shakursky, Andrey Chernov, Mikhail Kulkov, and Maksim Ivankin.

Dmitry Pchelintsev and Ilya Shakursky have also made statements about torture with electricity.

OFFICIALS

Bondarev, Konstantin Aleksandrovich, senior special agent of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast – managed the torture of Viktor Filinkov (according to the testimony of the latter) and, most likely, Igor Shishkin. Later repeatedly pressured, threatened, and abused Viktor Filinkov: he came to Filinkov at the pretrial detention center and escorted him from the center to investigative procedures. He was present at the search at Yuli Boyarshinov's immediately following his detention and presumably exerted pressure on Yuli Boyarshinov at the pretrial detention center.

Capitan P.A. Prudnikov, special agent of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast – participated in torturing Ilya Kapustin (judging by the record of the search at Ilya Kapustin's home and materials of the check conducted by the Investigative Committee) and pressuring Viktor Filinkov at the pretrial detention center

S.E. Kotin, deputy department director of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast – judging by the materials of the Investigative Committee's check, was present during the torture of Viktor Filinkov, arrested Viktor Filinkov with Bondarev

A.V. Filippov, senior special agent of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast – judging by the search report, he participated as a specialist in the search of Ilya Kapustin's apartment and was most likely present during his torture

Korabelnikov, special agent of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast – conducted a search of Ilya Kapustin's apartment and was most likely present during his torture (judging by the search report)

Captain V.I. Miloshevich, senior special agent of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast – escorted Igor Shishkin to Aleksandrovskaaya Hospital immediately following torture

Senior Lieutenant of Justice **Gennady Alekseyevich Belyayev**, senior investigator of the investigative group of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast – head of the investigative group in the Network case in Saint Petersburg, saw Viktor Filinkov’s condition after torture, recorded the minutes of his interrogations

Major of Justice **Aleksandr Sergeyevech Klimov**, senior special agent of the Investigative Service of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast – saw Viktor Filinkov’s condition after torture, recorded the minutes of his interrogations, was located in Ilya Kapustin’s apartment during the search, conducted the search of Ilya Shishkin’s apartment after his torture

Lieutenant of Justice **Ilya A. Klizhenko**, investigator of the Investigative Group of FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast – conducted the interrogation of Ilya Kapustin and the search of his apartment

Ivan Aleksandrovich Prozorovsky, special operative, Pretrial Detention Center 6 – in charge of cell 1/2 and of the torture of Yuli Boyarshinov in this cell

N.N. Peygolaynen, warden of Pretrial Detention Center 6 Gorelovo – responsible for the inhuman detention conditions of Yuli Boyarshinov at Pretrial Detention Center 6

V.A. Ryzhov – appointed attorney for Viktor Filinkov, was present during the interrogation immediately following his torture. Insisted on a guilty plea, promised a suspended sentence (which is not possible under the law)

Investigator **Pavel Valeryevich Suchkov**, deputy director of the Military Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee of Russian for the Saint Petersburg Garrison – conducted the first check of statements regarding the torture of Viktor Filinkov

Captain of Justice **Sergey Sergeyevech Valentov**, investigator for especially important cases of the Military Investigative Office of the Military Investigative Department of the RF Investigative Committee for the Western Military District – conducted a check regarding statements concerning the torture of Viktor Filinkov and Ilya Kapustin

Captain of Justice **G.N. Zhemerdey**, investigator-criminalist of the Military Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee for the Saint Petersburg Garrison – conducted a check and issued a ruling to refuse to open a criminal case concerning the torture of Igor Shishkin

APPENDICES

Documents (in Russian)

- 2.1. Attorney’s questioning of Arman Sagynbayev of 31 May 2018
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1h2YwG6Cd5V5wZRZYA2qargY_RU3Pn4OV

- 2.2. Instructions of Arman Sagynbayev of 3 September 2018
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NSqIV8TAYEjdUgFMOYc_EnVlnVlo58g
- 2.3. Report of the working group of the Saint Petersburg PMC on the results of the check of the torture of Viktor Filinkov and Igor Shishkin of 4 February 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1wpto-yzITxI5fe2Y6bsxp0w1v9yUzKm4>
- 2.4. Appendix to Viktor Filinkov's appeal concerning torture to the PMC of 19 February 2018
- 2.5. Report on the visit of the PMC to Pretrial Detention Center 6 of 16 April 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mXXiLLMHmk6GjWQilmA-mZsSUfZJTvaM>
- 2.6. Report of the forensic medical examiner for Kapustin and photo, February 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FOEepCbEjpQWCLYZuOZQyBauZ6MbW-PB>
- 2.7. Report on the visual examination of Viktor Filinkov of 2 February 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Rwi3lyzkkUawhu17vFHISYOOIRewi5D>
- 2.8. Report on the visual examination of Igor Shishkin of 2 February 2018
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LBiCW93fNpxlO-zcz_UpCBC6_RL-yAEW
- 2.9. Report compiled by PMC members during a discussion with Yuli Boyarshinov on 13 October 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1WYAyB-HjWJ-bElQUNVgNPQ5h4VeE15cUN>
- 2.10. Ruling of the Leningrad Circuit Military Court of 6 September 2018 regarding the appeal on behalf of Ilya Kapustin
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1046B8-8Kt5bOf0hnOU1CbNGUjDrWyxN8>
- 2.11. Ruling on the refusal to open a criminal case concerning the torture of Ilya Kapustin of 20 April 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LSBgqvxwnOp-FQmlpQMhahH3Sof3xahb>
- 2.12. Ruling to refuse to open a criminal case concerning the torture of Viktor Filinkov of 17 April 2018 and report of PMC members regarding this ruling
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Em-TK6PpZDe0Zz7dHQVnhG1GCYUcs9iB>

List of the links (in English)

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1j_q0RNzrP_iujKAobq9KG8tmoPp_n3JocWasLMUc/edit

Photographs

Photographs of burns on the body of Ilya Kapustin, 26 January 2018:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1WGGQ0JxQVDIrkUviBgP7BPrLdmfqQAlzK>

Publications (in Russian)

<https://zona.media/theme/penza-spb>

<https://ovdinfo.org/story/delo-o-terroristicheskoy-soobshchestve-set>

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3. PAVEL ZLOMNOV, ROMAN GROZDOV, DMITRY BAZHIN

Subjected to torture: Zlomnov, Pavel Andreyevich, DOB 3 August 1982, Grozdov, Roman Yuryevich, born 1986, Bazhin, Dmitry Sergeyeovich

When: 31 January to 2 February 2018

Where: 4 Liteynyi Prospekt / 25 Shpalernaya St. (building of the FSB Directorate), Saint Petersburg; minibus

Type of torture: stun gun in the groin region and soles of feet, beatings, injury to eardrum, deprivation of food, water, and sleep

Charged under: Article 222 of the RF Criminal Code (illegal possession of weapons)

PAVEL ZLOMNOV

On the evening of 31 January 2018, Pavel Zlomnov was detained by people in civilian clothes and heavily beaten in a minibus along the way to 25 Shpalernaya St (corner with 4 Liteynyi Prospekt, the building of the FSB Directorate's Investigative Service), where he spent the night seated without sleeping (he was not allowed to lie down or fall asleep). He was not asked any questions, was not given any food or water, and was not given the chance to use the bathroom. The next morning, he was taken to Aleksandrovskaya Hospital, where an FSB agent interfered with the process of providing medical assistance (specifically, he threatened the doctor with arrest if the doctor decided to hospitalize Zlomnov). In a conversation with Pavel's father, Dr. Morozov stated that he had been forbidden from keeping Pavel in the hospital and threatened with unpleasanties. Investigative activities were conducted during the night. After this, Pavel was taken to the temporary detention facility at 6 Zakharevskaya, but he was not accepted there because he had been beaten. Instead, he was again returned to the premises of the FSB Directorate's Investigative Service. He spent the night there in an office and deprived of sleep (he was woken up if he fell asleep), water, and food.

During the night of 1 February 2018, an interrogation took place with an attorney, who told Pavel that his father had sent him. This was not true. His father was not allowed in as his attorney.

After pretrial restriction measures were selected, Pavel was taken to Pretrial Detention Center 6 in Gorelovo on 2 February 2018, but they also refused to accept him there. Pavel was then taken to the hospital in the town of Gatchina.

Investigator D.O. Sablin, who had left for Saint Petersburg right after court, immediately went there and spoke about something with the doctors. Finally, Pavel was taken to Gatchina's temporary detention center, where officials finally agreed to accept him. At this facility, none of the doctor's recommendations (see Appendix 3.4.) were followed. Pavel was held there until 9 February, by which time the visible traces from the beatings had faded, and then transferred to Pretrial Detention Center 6.

In this facility, people are kept in cells containing more people than beds. He did not have a bunk for the first two months, and his own personal bunk appeared on a "commercial basis." He is not receiving medical care and complaints of poor physical and emotional state of health and deteriorating hearing.

Additional information:

1. On 21 August 2018, Investigator Sablin applied force against Pavel Zlomnov on the premises of the temporary detention facility. Attorneys and PMC members filed statements requesting that the situation be investigated and that video recordings be kept, and these demands were supported by the Central District Public Prosecutor's Office (see appendices 3.7. – 3.9.). The attorneys also photographed Pavel's injuries. As of 16 October 2018, there had been no response concerning the opening or refusal to open a criminal case. It is also not known if the video recordings were saved.

2. Pavel Zlomnov was mentioned in the PMC's report on torture in the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, which was published on August 6. The next day, a "check" was conducted with the participation of the head of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service Potapenko, PMC chair Kholodov, and others, but without the participation of the report's authors. The check of the part of the report relating to Zlomnov was included in the interrogation of Zlomnov in front of his cellmates and prison staff. In addition, a response to this report has now been received from the Public Prosecutor's Office for Leningrad Oblast.

3. Since 7 August 2018, Zlomnov has been in cell 3/6 at Pretrial Detention Center 6, which, according to a response from this facility (see Appendix 3.14.), has an area of 66.4m² and 30 sleeping spaces (so approximately 2m² per person). The response notes that no more than 18 people are in the cell with Zlomnov. According to an appeal made by Pavel's brother Mikhail Zlomnov, approximately 40 people live permanently in this cell and this number is reduced by half approximately 20 minutes before PMC visits. The living conditions are horrifying: many prisoners have sores and boils and it is extremely difficult to maintain personal hygiene. The condition of Pavel Zlomnov's skin after his arrival at Pretrial Detention Facility 6 can be seen in the photographs in the appendices. A similar complaint about the torture-like conditions at this facility from another prisoner (Yuli Boyarshinov) can also be read in the PMC's report (see Appendix 2.9.).

Appeal

From Pavel Zlomnov's complaint to the Investigative Committee of 5 February 2018:

"<...> On 31 January 2018, I was seized by FSB Directorate special agents. They pulled a hat over my face, shoved me into a minibus like a GAZelle [a make of minibus – Trans.], and drove me to 25 Shpalernaya (as I later learned). During the drive, two agents threw me down onto the vehicle's floor and started beating me: they hit my head, they hit the area of my kidneys and liver, they twisted my ear and forced a finger into it as hard as they could, they jumped on me. When I asked who they were, one said: "I am your emperor."

"I asked them to stop beating me, but one of them, who was short, did not stop and continued to harass me and beat me.

"During this torture, I lost consciousness twice and my arm was injured.

"After this, they took me to 25 Shpalernaya. They did not let me sleep or lie down. I spent the entire night in an office and corridor without food, water, a bathroom, sleep, or medical care.

"The next day, I was taken to the hospital, where they examined me and recorded my bodily injuries, but did not provide me with medical care, which I still have not received to this day. My lower back, kidneys, and rib cage ache, there is blood in my urine, and my overall state of health is not improving.

"They refused to accept me at the temporary detention facility on Zakharevskaya St. for this reason, as well as at the Gorelovo Pretrial Detention Facility after my examination by medical personnel. My condition is the result of torture and beatings by special agents of the FSB Directorate.

"I am requesting that you conduct an investigation into these circumstances and prosecute the FSB Directorate agents who committed this torture."

From Zlomnov's mother's appeal to the PMC:

"They jumped on him, punched his kidneys, head, arm. Just like that. He lost consciousness twice. He asked who they were, and that sadist agent responded: "I am your emperor," stuck his finger in my son's right ear, and crushed his eardrum."

From a report on a visit by members of the PMC for Leningrad Oblast to Pretrial Detention Center 6 of 2 March 2018:

"Zlomnov, Pavel Andreyevich (born 1982) stated that unjustified physical violence was used against him by the FSB agents who detained him. According to Pavel, on 31 August 2018 FSB Directorate agents detained him without identifying themselves and kicked him in the head and kidneys. Later, the agents justified this by saying that he had resisted them. At the time of the inspection, traces of bruises remained on Pavel's face and leg. Pavel also stated that two nights after his detention, 1 – 2 February 2018, he was held in a corridor of the FSB Directorate building at

4 Liteynyi Prospekt. On 3 February 2018, Pavel was delivered to Pretrial Detention Center 6, but was not accepted there due to his poor physical condition. He entered Pretrial Detention Center 6 only on 12⁴ February 2018. Prior to that, he was held at the temporary detention center in Gatchina. Additionally, Pavel has refused to make statements about detention conditions and violations of his rights at Pretrial Detention Center 6 because of threats by other prisoners.”

Documentation of Bodily Injuries

- Doctor’s note from Aleksandrovsкая Hospital dated 1 February 2018 (see Appendix 3.4.), diagnosis:
“hematoma of the right malar region, right external ear, post auricular region, to the right is an abrasion on the left scapular region, bruising to the right hand and left shoulder. Bruising to the ribcage from the left. Bruising <inaudible> of the lower back region to the right.”
- General urinalysis performed at Aleksandrovsкая Hospital on 1 February 2018 (see Appendix 3.16.):
“Kp ++ 50 RBC/ μl.” The content of erythrocytes in urine (which enter urine from the blood) are evidence of kidney and urological infections.”
- Doctor’s note from Gatchina Hospital dated 7 February 2018 (see Appendix 3.17.):
“Aggravation of chronic glomerulonephritis, arterial pressure 150/100. In need of rest and examination. Cannot currently participate in investigative activities.”

Stage of the Investigation of Statements Regarding Torture

A refusal to open a criminal case concerning torture was issued on 20 April 2018.

On 15 October 2018, the Saint Petersburg Garrison Military Court dismissed a complaint regarding the refusal to open a criminal case.

ROMAN GROZDOV

Appeal

From a report of a visit to the Gatchina Temporary Detention Facility on 15 May 2018 by members of the PMC for Leningrad Oblast Aleksandr Vladimirovich Genneberg and Anna Mikhailovna Osnach:

4 Pavel Zlomnov entered Pretrial Detention Center 6 on 9 February 2018.

"Groz dov, Roman Yuryevich stated that agents of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast committed gross violations of his rights while he was being detained during the night of 31 January to 1 February 2018.

"According to Roman Yuryevich, during his detention agents used physical violence and psychological pressure against him, threatened his health and the health and lives of his loved ones, used a stun gun, deprived him of sleep, food, and water, and used other forms of physical and psychological pressure to obtain a confession to committing the crimes listed in Article 222 of the RF Criminal Code ("Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, possession, transport, or bearing of weapons, their main parts, and ammunition").

"According to Roman Yuryevich, his friend Dmitry Sergeye vich Bazhin called him late in the evening of 31 January and proposed meeting to return a debt. When Roman took the elevator down to the entrance, several people in civilian clothes and masks attacked him without identifying themselves or providing grounds for detention. They administered several blows to Roman's head, after which he lost consciousness. Then he was placed in a black Volkswagen minibus with plates of the 47th region [Leningrad Oblast – Trans.]. One of the attackers was not wearing a mask, and Roman Yuryevich later learned while being held in his office that his name was Roman Andreyev. Since he was not wearing a mask, it was possible to see traces of drug use on his face, in particular, dilated pupils.

"The men continued to beat Roman Yuryevich in the minibus and demanded that he admit to selling weapons. In response to his statements that he did not know anything, he was shocked with a stun gun, mainly in the groin area and on the soles of his feet. The traces of burns that Roman Yuryevich showed to members of the PMC were located in the groin region and resembled pronounced red spots. Roman Yuryevich noted that one stun gun ran low on power and that another, more powerful one was then used.

"Roman Yuryevich spent several hours in the minibus, where he was kicked and hit in the head and given shocks with a stun gun in an attempt to make him confess.

"That same night of 1 February 2018, Roman was brought into an office in a building unknown to him and held there another two days without being given food or water or allowed to sleep. He was allowed to visit the bathroom one time. During his stay in this office, he was threatened with physical violence. In particular, he heard the phrases "now we'll breathe in a plastic bag" and "now we'll go stand out in the freezing cold." He was also threatened with prosecution for murder and terrorism. Agents addressed similar threats to his mother and threatened to plant drugs on her and put her in jail for drug possession. During his time in the office, various people in civilian clothes came in and forced him to record contradictory testimony on his phone. In this testimony, the number of accomplices and weapons that he allegedly sold differed.

"After two days of being held in the office, Roman was delivered to court, where he was assigned the pretrial restriction of imprisonment in Pretrial Detention Center 6 in Gorelovo, Leningrad Oblast.

“From court, Roman was taken to Municipal Hospital No. 26 in a Lada Priora. In the hospital’s admission department, three FSB agents did not allow him to seek help from a doctor and escorted him the entire time. As they approached the hospital, one agent of the FSB Directorate called the head doctor, who later came out and gave them a note that Roman was healthy and did not have any physical injuries. After this, he was taken to Pretrial Detention Center 6. The doctor there also did not record burns or traces of the beatings. They only did photofluorography and a blood test. He was never able to seek help from doctors because he was always accompanied by FSB agents who were threatening him.”

Documentation of Bodily Injuries

Excerpt from a report of a visit to the Gatchina Temporary Detention Facility on 15 May 2018 by members of the PMC for Leningrad Oblast Aleksandr Vladimirovich Genneberg and Anna Mikhailovna Osnach:

“Now traces of burns from a stun gun are still visible on Roman Yuryevich, and he also has problems with feeling in his left arm from his elbows to his fingers. Third parties with whom he was held in one quarantine cell at Pretrial Detention Center 6, including Zlomnov, Pavel Andreyevich, also saw traces of the stun gun. In 2017, Roman Yuryevich had an operation for a previously diagnosed illness—necrotizing pancreatitis. He currently needs to undergo regular postoperative procedures, which is why he is registered at a polyclinic. The procedures include a regular diet and daily regimen, medications, and ultrasound scans at least twice a month to monitor the condition of his pancreas. These procedures are not conducted at Pretrial Detention Center 6, which carries a threat to Roman Yuryevich’s life and health.

“The doctors who examined Roman Yuryevich ignored these and other symptoms or did not give him the opportunity to report them to FSB Directorate agents

“Roman Yuryevich has recanted the testimony he gave under torture. He did not sign the minutes with his signature.”

DMITRY BAZHIN

According to Pavel Zlomnov’s relatives, Dmitry Bazhin told Zlomnov and Grozdov that he was forced to frame them under torture: he was tortured with a stun gun to the groin region.

It is not known if Dmitry Bazhin made a statement about torture and if injuries were recorded on his body.

OFFICIALS

Lieutenant **Roman Alekseyevich Andreyev**, special investigative agent of the Gatchina Department of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Lenin-

grad Oblast – the special agent Pavel Zlomnov recognized as torturing him by piercing his eardrum and calling himself an emperor.

Captain II Rank **Aleksey V. Naumenko**, senior special investigative agent for especially important cases – participated in the detention of Pavel Zlomnov, escorted him to Aleksandrovskaya Hospital on 1 February 2018

FSB Investigative Group:

Senior Lieutenant of Justice **Daniil Olegovich Sablin**, investigator of the Investigative Service of the FSB Directorate, born 1992 – head of the investigative group

Captain of Justice **I.V. Zdorik**, senior investigator for the Department of Internal Affairs of the 2nd Division of the Investigative Group of the FSB Directorate – conducted the interrogation of Pavel Zlomnov immediately following the torture

Lieutenant Colonel of Justice **S.A. Petrov**, senior investigator for the Department of Internal Affairs of the 2nd Division of the Investigative Group of the FSB Directorate

Major **I.V. Nemykina**, senior investigator of the 2nd Division of the Investigative Group of the FSB Directorate

Captain of Justice **V.A. Nechev**, senior investigator of the 2nd Division of the Investigative Group of the FSB Directorate

Senior Lieutenant of Justice **N.N. Plekhanov**, investigator of the 2nd Division of the Investigative Group of the FSB Directorate

Senior Lieutenant of Justice **A.A. Steposhin**, investigator of the 2nd Division of the Investigative Group of the FSB Directorate

Senior Lieutenant of Justice **R.A. Lukyanov**, investigator of the 2nd Division of the Investigative Group of the FSB Directorate

Lieutenant of Justice **I.V. Trunkov**, investigator of the 2nd Division of the Investigative Group of the FSB Directorate

Major **A.V. Zyk** – according to Pavel Zlomnov’s brother, he stated during the apartment search on 21 February 2018 that he escorted Pavel to the hospital. This contradicts the statements given to the Military Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee (which say that A.V. Naumenko escorted him). Additionally, the materials of the check (sheet 17) contain a ruling issued by A.V. Zyk on sending Pavel for a medical examination

Attorney **Lev Georgiyevich Gribov** – deceived Pavel Zlomnov during the first investigative actions by saying that he was Pavel’s attorney under an agreement with Pavel’s father, saw Pavel’s condition after torture

Captain of Justice **A.V. Shabayev**, senior investigator of the Military Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee of Russia for the Saint Petersburg Garrison – issued a ruling on the refusal to open a criminal case

Anatoly Anatolyevich Kolmakov, doctor/forensic medical expert of Branch No. 1 of the Federal State-Owned Enterprise 111 Main State Center for Forensic Medical and Forensic Expert Review of the RF Ministry of Defense – when conducting the examination, the specialist circumvented the question of injury to the internal organs of P.A. Zlomnov, who was given an initial diagnosis of “bruised kidney” at Gatchina’s central district hospital. The medical examination was conducted in such a way that its result was reduced to conclusions about the insignificant nature of the injuries P.A. Zlomnov received.

APPENDICES

Documents (in Russian)

- 3.1. Statement of Pavel Zlomnov concerning torture at the Investigative Department for the Central District of the RF Investigative Committee for Saint Petersburg of 5 February 2018.
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KOpneF_NGzJqvevQEkrW8_lj0-fy6MSw/view?usp=sharing
- 3.2. Response of Pretrial Detention Center 6 of 27 February 2018 concerning the failure to accept Pavel Zlomnov on 2 February 2018 and 6 February 2018 for medical reasons
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1u-kBP3oMg2A1-mhxIP2nUZ4LqSRI6QyO>
- 3.4. Doctor’s note concerning Pavel Zlomnov’s health from Aleksandrovskaya Hospital dated 1 February 2018
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1sd_hqu0Vs2BRVQvrwH6mQmpfMvgBGyzM
- 3.5. Report on the results of a visit to Pretrial Detention Center 6 by members of the Leningrad Oblast PMC dated 2 March 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=19q1joMv8o7py8ZFt03sk81lxmXG5kffc>
- 3.6. Fragment of a response from the Public Prosecutor’s Office of Leningrad Oblast dated 7 September 2018 regarding Pavel Zlomnov to the report by PMC members concerning torture and physical violence at institutions of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service
https://drive.google.com/open?id=12RuSex-_BECHyZ_j_gafTY4gsGbGKMtK
- 3.7. Statement concerning a crime against Pavel Zlomnov from Ya.I. Teplitskaya regarding the events of 21 August 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Q7imgAmSbbuw8iaQhZ2t7z36LbLAWxyz>
- 3.8. Statement of Ya.I. Teplitskaya containing a request to save the video recording from the temporary detention center of 27 August 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1seP9lk6WNxBbO88yGWzkPzd2uwfdMWZI>
- 3.9. Response of the Public Prosecutor’s Office for the Central District of Saint Petersburg of 31 August 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=OB7vz3OcOyaBiNnVfQmdoZEhWTFEaVSnclV25ENEk5cWR>

- 3.10. Report of visit to the temporary detention center by PMC members of 22 August 2018
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hCatSWP-cGW84_yQvs1iBQlnHoLcSODy
- 3.11. Report compiled by PMC members during a conversation with Pavel Zlomnov on 22 August 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=14OTTHjoJeQNaDtzvKMpligAbgFzcKaBv>
- 3.12. Material of checks relating to statements concerning the torture of Pavel Zlomnov (file)
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HmkFwAALtMlnwW091_DTqEWTZU3QG6uW
- 3.13. Ruling regarding the refusal to open a criminal case concerning the torture of Pavel Zlomnov dated 20 April 2018
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1MbqD_q_bCvD-emanTanzadckVRAAZAYv
- 3.14. Response of Pretrial Detention Center 6 concerning the cells where Pavel Zlomnov was held from 11 October 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NPpjLR6eipkhDHuEAnQbfU4KMNnFpovL>
- 3.15. Specialist medical opinion concerning Pavel Zlomnov dated 13 April 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1s1FCclecc9dDJ89767BQOn9FgxR5ZGdm>
- 3.16. Urine analysis conducted at Aleksandrovskaia Hospital on 1 February 2018 (excerpt from Pavel Zlomnov's medical chart)
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1w4L3GHtZcooKCD_f-bRAB6Yl8xOD-45Q
- 3.17. Doctor's note concerning the health of Pavel Zlomnov from Gatchina Hospital dated 7 February 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FZHP8XzHjtDcBkSIH6BSpX7-STavo2pM>
- 3.18. Ruling of the Saint Petersburg Garrison Military Court of 15 October 2018 concerning a complaint on behalf of Pavel Zlomnov
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1_kKbtE5Ge5k1HLNiB9Iz56Q_xNQidOYE

Photographs and Video Recordings

A video of Investigator Sablin and his assistants leading Pavel Zlomnov from 6 Zakharevskaya to 25 Shpalernaya on 28 – 29 June 2018

https://drive.google.com/open?id=121aT0tEwt_HGgLOjExqB57skL607jMpt

Photograph of Investigator Sablin and his assistants leading Pavel Zlomnov from 6 Zakharevskaya to 25 Shpalernaya on 28 – 29 June 2018

https://drive.google.com/open?id=121aT0tEwt_HGgLOjExqB57skL607jMpt

Photographs of Pavel Zlomnov after the application of force by Investigator Sablin on 21 August 2018:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aXE5xCLAM7vmQ67WpZjqDmfz6rLYETLm>

Photographs of Pavel Zlomnov's back with traces of a skin disease he got at Pretrial Detention Center 6:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1GStvgUojatSigxrs6x43bFzfGnmh_FUB

Video of the arrest shown on television (at 1:51):

https://m.piter.tv/event/Poyavilos_video_zaderzhaniya_torgovcev_oruzhiem_v_Peterburge/

<http://ren.tv/novosti/2018-02-03/fsb-obnarodovala-video-zaderzhaniya-oruzheynikov-v-peterburge>
(at 53 seconds, on the progress bar – minus 1 min. 13 sec.)

Publications (in Russian)

<https://zona.media/article/2018/08/02/gorelovo>

<https://zona.media/article/2018/09/05/zlomnov>

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5. POLICE OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF TOSNO

Subjected to torture:

Shchukin, Ilya Viktorovich, DOB 3 August 1988, Lasov, Sergey Yuryevich, DOB 23 November 1987

When: 12 April and 6 July 2017

Where: minibus

Type of torture: shocks with a stun gun to the fingers, groin region, and anal region

Charged under: Article 33, Article 228.1 of the RF Criminal Code (drug dealing using official position) Article 33, Article 303 of the RF Criminal Code (falsification of evidence for a criminal prosecution), Article 286 (abuse of authority), and Article 290 (receiving a bribe)

Summary:

This section refers for torture applied by agents of the FSB Directorate against police officers Shchukin, Ilya Viktorovich and Lasov, Sergey Yuryevich

ILYA SHCHUKIN

Appeal

From Ilya Shchukin's appeal to the PMC:

"On 12 April 2017, FSB officers detained three officers of the Department of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs for Tosnensky District in Leningrad Oblast. Two of the people detained were special agents of the Criminal Investigations Department. At the time one of the special agents was detained, I was with him in the car as part of my official duties. Imagine how happy the FSB agents were when the direct manager of the officer being detained, who held a leadership position at the local department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, was also detained <...>. A verbatim extract from my report of the interrogation when charges were lodged against me: "...a minibus drove up in front of our car. Officers from a special unit ran out of the minibus in special uniforms and black masks. These were later determined to be officers of the FSB's special division known as Grad (Hail). After running up to our car, these Grad officers dragged me from my car, put me face down on the asphalt, bent my hands behind my back, snapped handcuffs over my wrists, and threw the hood of my jacket over my head. Then the Grad officers led me to one of the minibuses, where they put me face down on the floor of the vehicle and closed the door. All this time, the hood of my jacket was over my head so that I could not see the Grad officers and my hands

were handcuffed behind my back. They didn't allow me to lift my head. After this, they started asking me what I was doing in this place. My answer was what I have noted above in my testimony. The Grad officers told me I was lying and used a stun gun on me by first sending current through my fingers. Then they asked me again what I was doing there, and I gave them the same answer. They then continued to use the stun gun on me. The minibus door opened from time to time and a male voice said from the street that I was talking nonsense and that the Grad officers should continue working with me. And then the door to the minibus would close.

"This happened three or four times. While the door remained closed, the Grad officers continued to shock me with the stun gun, sending repeated shocks through my fingers, groin region, and anal region. They also shoved a gag in my mouth so that I wouldn't scream. Before they started shocking my groin area, they told me that I would lose my fertility and that I would not be able to have children. They tortured me in this way in the minibus for one to one and a half hours, asking the same question over and over again. The Grad officers were in masks, I did not see their faces. I didn't see the person who kept coming over and telling them to keep working on me and shock me with the stun gun, but I remember his voice, it was known to me from work.... After about an hour to an hour and a half, I was led to another minibus where I was forced to kneel with my face to the wall for almost an hour. My hands were still handcuffed behind my back. Three hours after my detention, I was taken to the FSB office, where I was left handcuffed until 6am on 13 April 2017....

"In spite of this cruel torture, I stood by my testimony, there was nothing for me to confess to.

"I want to add that on 7 June 2017, these same FSB officers detained another officer from the Criminal Investigations Unit who also had nothing to confess to. He was subjected to even worse forms of torture and taken out of Tosno to the forest belt. His relatives photographed traces of burns and beatings on him in court during his arrest. The forensic medical expert also noted traces from the shocks and beatings on both of us when the investigator scheduled a forensic medical review.

"Both he and his attorney wrote numerous complaints regarding the illegal actions of the FSB officers (he was even able to point to a specific special agent of the local FSB office), beginning with the Public Prosecutor's Office and ending with the RF president. In response, he was given the runaround and told that "everything was within the law."

"I am writing to you so that society and the people in a rule-of-law state know that there are cases where FSB agents commit unlawful acts and use cruel torture to "beat out" confessions, even though the guilt or involvement of the person being tortured in illegal activities is frequently not confirmed or proven. And the main thing is that no one actually reacts to these lawless actions. I don't think we're that far from a return to the well-known times of repressions by the Soviet government. The investigator's verbatim response to the testimony I gave about the illegal actions of FSB was as follows: "Do you think something will happen to them because of this? They are classified."

"<...> a decision in the criminal case has not yet been adopted, the length of the preliminary investigation has been extended to 15 months. <...> I am asking you to help fight this lawlessness, this violation of human rights by FSB officers."

Documentation of Bodily Injuries

From the opinion of the forensic examiner on the results of the forensic medical examination of 13 April 2018 (see Appendix 5.2.):

"The following injuries are noted on I.V. Shchukin: bruises on the right elbow joint [1], right ankle joint [1], abrasions on the face [1], right wrist [2], lower back region [4], left gluteal region [8], right gluteal region [1], sexual organ [1], lower extremities [8]"

Chronology and Stage of the Investigation of Statements Regarding Torture

Detained on 12 April 2017 and on 13 April 2017 made a statement regarding torture during interrogation, which, according to Shchukin, was recorded in the minutes of the interrogation

On 20 April 2017, a forensic medical examination of the burns was conducted

On 24 April 2017, Shchukin filed a statement regarding illegal activities at the Department of Internal Affairs in Tosno, registered in the Police Report Register under 5083 (no response received as of 12 December 2018): "On 12 April 2017, between 7:00pm and 9:00pm, near the My Home store at 33A Moskovskoye Shosse, Tosno, officers of the special Grad unit <...>"

On 25 April 2017, filed a statement with the Public Prosecutor's Office of Tosno reference number 10213323 (from the temporary detention center) (no response received as of 12 December 2018)

On 7 December 2017, 12 February 2018, and 6 March 2018 provided a detailed account at his interrogation, which, according to him, is recorded in the interrogation reports (criminal case No. 11702410017835715)

In March 2017, received the expert opinion, from which he learned that the expert was not able to establish if the injuries were typical of stun guns, since he did not know the model of the stun gun. Wrote a petition for a second expert opinion, since he knows the model of the stun gun (Malvina), but it was rejected.

SERGEY LASLOV

Appeal

From Sergey Laslov's appeal to the PMC:

"On 6 July 2017 at approximately 9:00am, I was detained near 56 Prospekt Lenina, Tosno, Leningrad Oblast on the territory of the Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for Tosno by officers of the Tosno department of the FSB and Grad officers under suspicion of falsifying evidence. After my detention, I was placed in an

FSB service bus with director of criminal investigations M.V. Bratsyan and taken to the Tosno office of the FSB, where M.V. Bratsyan and the FSB agents got out and headed towards the FSB building. The bus driver, two Grad officers, and an agent of the FSB's Tosno office named Dmitry Kotusev remained on the bus and drove me a short distance to the garage. Here D. Kotusev demanded that I confess to committing a crime, while one of the Grad officers shocked me with a stun gun at Kotusev's order. He gave me a shock to the calf, and then Kotusev told him that I would be driven to the field and that on the way there I should think about what would happen to me if I didn't confess.

"Then they took me to the forest belt at the end of Barybino Shosse in Tosno. On the way and at the forest, Kotusev demanded that I tell the truth about where "drugs" are stored at the Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Upon arrival at the place (the forest), when I said that I didn't know, Kotusev gave commands to the Grad officers. During the drive and in the forest, I was on my knees, on the floor of the bus, with my hands handcuffed behind my back. At the order of Kotusev, one Grad officer forced my head down to the floor, while the second starting hitting me and shocking me in the crotch and groin. I was not able to put up any resistance to this violence because of the handcuffs and the obvious advantage and physical superiority of the Grad officers. Then Kotusev demanded that I confess to a crime I did not commit. When I refused, he ordered the Grad officers to shock me with the stun gun, either from behind as I described or, by pushing me back, from the front in the regions of my groin, sexual organ, hips, and stomach.

"This type of "interrogation" continued for over two hours. One stun gun died during the torture, it looked like a small club with two electrodes on its end. My torturer was given a second stun gun that looked like a larger club in comparison to the first. To stop the torture, I agreed to write a statement about the crime I allegedly committed, after which I was taken to the Tosno department of the FSB, where I went up to the second floor with Kotusev, while the Grad officers drove away. We entered an office on the second floor where Kotusev, in the presence of another FSB agent, demanded that I write a statement, but when I refused to write what they told me to, Kotusev said he would call the Grad officers and we would go back to the forest. I was forced to sign the statement (interrogation) Kotusev printed.

"I immediately told my attorney E.Sh. Zhdanova about the torture with the stun gun, and when I went to the bathroom, I found multiple red hematomas in the form of dots on my body and groin.

"Before putting me in the temporary detention center, the FSB officers and the investigator took me to the on-call doctor at the central district hospital, since they needed a doctor's note and medical opinion about being held in the temporary detention center. <not scanned>

"There are traces of a stun gun on me, I could not in any way have administered these traces to myself, since I was constantly under the observation of FSB agents. After I undressed, I explained to the doctor that these were traces from a stun gun, and he reflected this in the medical documents.

“When I was taken to the temporary detention center in Tosno, the duty officer there examined me. During the examination, I also explained to him where I got these abrasions and then I wrote an explanation and statement regarding this fact. The next day, they called an ambulance for me at the temporary detention center, and the ambulance doctor recorded traces of torture. Pursuant to my statement, the investigator sent me to a forensic medical expert, who recorded traces of torture. I gave him a written explanation, which I am holding in my hands right now.”

Documentation of Bodily Injuries

From the opinion of the forensic medical expert on the results of the forensic medical exam of 28 July 2017 (see Appendix 5.7.):

- “1. The following injuries were noted on citizen S.Yu. Laslov: bruises on the torso [10], left elbow joint [1]; multiple abrasions on the torso [approximately 80-90], the left upper extremities [3], right wrist [2], lower extremities [approximately 30]. <...> These injuries were inflicted about five to 10 days prior to the forensic medical examination <...>
- “3. The anatomical changes of the injuries noted on citizen S.Yu. Laslov do not exclude the fact that they may have been received at the same time.
- “5. The numerous abrasions on S.Yu. Laslova’s torso [approximately 80-90] and lower extremities [approximately 30] are not specific to injuries caused by electricity, including through the use of a stun gun; however, the characteristics of these abrasions do not make it possible to exclude that they were caused by the effects of electricity.”

Stage of the Investigation of Statements Regarding Torture

On 24 October 2017, an investigator of the Military Investigative Committee issued a ruling to refuse to open a criminal case concerning the torture of Sergey Laslov.

An appeal of the refusal to open a criminal case was submitted to the court.

The military prosecutor reversed the refusal to open a criminal case.

On 20 August 2018, Sergey Laslov withdrew his appeal of the refusal to open a criminal case insofar as the refusal was reversed.

An investigator of the Military Investigative Committee again issued a refusal to open a criminal case.

OFFICIALS

Senior Lieutenant **D.A. Kotusev**, officer of the FSB Directorate – demanded that Sergey Laslov provide a confession, instructed unknown Grad officers to torture him (according to the appeal of Sergey Laslov, see Appendix 5.3., and refusal to open a criminal case, see Appendix 5.4.), was present during Sergey Laslov’s detention

Major **E.V. Krasovsky**, special agent of the FSB Directorate – according to the refusal to open a criminal case (see Appendix 5.4.), was present during the search of Sergey Laslov’s residence

Captain of Justice **G.N. Zhemerdey**, investigator-criminologist of the Military Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee of Russia for the Saint Petersburg Garrison – conducted the search and issued the ruling concerning the refusal to open a criminal case regarding the torture of Sergey Laslov

APPENDICES

Documents (in Russian)

- 5.1. Appeal of Ilya Shchukin to the Saint Petersburg PMC of 13 July 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ugbTiRVIZvKyKy5aaq1BO-pELCCj5tLvF>
- 5.2. Materials of the forensic medical examination of Ilya Shchukin of 19 April 2017
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vx6Lf9XrQ2SEWwUQrdnsWm528Py3sO/view?usp=sharing>
- 5.3. Appeal of Sergey Laslov to the Saint Petersburg PMC of 12 August 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ew3wzWlBQ-rCp5m6WWyrBW78kgUJmpyO>
- 5.4. Refusal to open a criminal case regarding the torture of Laslov of 24 October 2017
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=13cLWtn-TlWnqhjSnsFHT9oNjYAC8niao>
- 5.5. Court ruling (rejecting the appeal in connection with the reversal of the refusal to open a criminal case regarding the torture of Laslov) of 20 August 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1q4CDICDD-XXhuQL9HCyprW3y744PRpPP>
- 5.6. Report of the PMC recording the fact of Laslov’s appeal and the submission of underclothes with stun gun traces dated 12 August 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1oCb3TlodyQQhdTDRH0dZO0hPjXPwMO7F>
- 5.7. Materials of the forensic medical examination of Sergey Laslov dated 28 July 2017
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HBfSL7ukAWJxx0di3Vdt3KjEdfSt5138>

Photographs and Video Recordings

Photographs of the bodily injuries of Sergey Laslov taken during the first hearing to select pretrial restrictions:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=12ay6QUh_eH4BqNDD67PeqVy9p8c_wW-F

If the directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast preserved this, then a video recording of the PMC’s visit, which shows the conversation with Sergey Laslov and his submission of his underclothes with stun gun traces must exist.

Publications (in Russian)

<https://zona.media/article/2018/09/21/tosno>

6. IGOR SALIKOV

Subjected to torture: Salikov, Igor Mikhailovich, DOB 23 December 1960, Smirnova, Olga Olegovna, DOB 18 November 1978

When: 7 May 2018

Where: at the home of Igor Salikov

Type of torture: beating, stun gun, serious injuries to the anal orifice, rectum, and bladder

Charged under: Article 132(2) of the RF Criminal Code (sexual assault against a man by a group of persons by prior agreement)

Summary:

On 7 May 2018, an FSB special agent used force against I.M. Salikov during a search of the latter's home, demanding that he make and sign a confession. The special agent used a stun gun, handcuffed him, and hit his common law wife Olga Smirnova several times. Additionally, after Olga Smirnova was taken away, the FSB special agent penetrated Salikov's anal opening with a gun. This was observed by Salikov's housekeeper, who was in the home at the time. After this, he was taken to the hospital, where he spent almost a month. He submitted a statement regarding torture and was then arrested and placed in a pretrial detention facility. During his arrest, the court made a mistake in its ruling that could have led to complicated relationships with cellmates. At the same time, information appeared in the media that also could have complicated life in prison, along with photographs from confiscated equipment. Medical care was effectively not provided at the pretrial detention center.

The court assigned house arrest (the investigator was against this).

From the FSB's point of view, Salikov violated the terms of his house arrest, but the Federal Penitentiary Service did not see any violations. The FSB conducted a search at the Federal Penitentiary Service.

FSB agents pressured the experts.

Salikov believes that all this happened at the "order" of his ex-wife.

A criminal case was opened, but the ruling on the opening of a criminal case notes that "it was not possible to establish the involvement of specific agents of the Petrograd District Office of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast."

IGOR SALIKOV

Appeal

From the appeal of Salikov's common-law wife Olga Smirnova to the PMC:

"During a search on 7 May 2018, agents of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast administered severe injuries to Igor Mikhailovich Salikov, DOB 23 December 1960, which brought him to Roshchinskaya Hospital. Pursuant to a statement by Salikov, checks are currently being conducted at the Investigative Department in Vyborg and the Military Investigative Department of the Saint Petersburg Garrison in relation to FSB Directorate agents. On that same day, 7 May 2018, Salikov was transferred to Aleksandrovsкая Hospital and had three emergency operations. He spent the three weeks from 7 May to 22 May receiving treatment at Aleksandrovsкая Hospital. Under a ruling of 9 June, a judge of the Primorsky District Court of Saint Petersburg selected the pretrial restriction of confinement at Pretrial Detention Center 1 in spite of his state of health."

From Igor Salikov's appeal to the PMC:

"Good day. An agent of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast, in the presence of another FSB Directorate agent and an investigator of the Primorsky District Investigative Department, committed a crime against me, Igor Mikhailovich Salikov, DOB 23 December 1960, which caused severe harm to my health, specifically:

"According to data from video cameras, at 6:04am on 7 May 2018 (7:25am in the report), three vehicles (a dark VW Touareg, a silver Hyundai Solaris, and a silver Ford) drove up to my house in the village of Ogonki, Vyborg District, Leningrad Oblast for a search. The cars held a forensic investigator from the Primorsky District Investigative Department of the Main Investigative Directorate of the RF Investigative Committee for Saint Petersburg and Major S.V. Kurilo, two witnesses, an operative of the FSB Directorate whose name is illegible in the report, and one more person who was present during the search but whose name was not listed in the report. He was wearing a mask, but he took it off later to drink some water. I recognized him as one of the FSB Directorate officers who conducted a search of my home on 25 October 2017 as part of criminal case No. 11707400001792269 in which I am not an accused person. In the search record of 26.10.2017 he is listed under the name I.S. Kirsanov. This time he verbally introduced himself as Ilyasov when I asked his name.

"During the first minutes of the search on 7 May 2018, he handcuffed me and tortured me with a stun gun. He hit my acquaintance O.O. Smirnova several times with a baton, and she was then driven away from the home in a silver Ford at 6:21am by two agents in plainclothes. FSB Directorate agent Kirsanov, or, as he introduced himself that time, Ilyasov, asked me practically all the questions. When he didn't like my response, he used the baton or the stun gun, pronouncing obscenities and slurs the entire time. This all happened in the presence of witnesses the other FSB agent whose name was illeg-

ible, and S.V. Kurilo. At the time of the search, there was a safe in my bedroom where I stored weapons for which I have all the necessary permits. They removed the weapons from the safe and scattered them on the floor. At that moment (8:07am and 8:08am, according to data from the video camera), two police vehicles from the Roshchinsky Police Department drove up; my housekeeper had called them. The police officers took down her information and noted that she had called them. Kirsanov (Ilyasov) and the investigator Kurilo also spoke with them. The vehicles left at 8:15am and 8:25am.

"Shortly thereafter, Kirsanov again asked me to incriminate myself and, after I refused, he shoved me in the back. At that moment, I was in handcuffs and I fell with my face down towards the door out of the room. Kirsanov picked up one of the weapons, probably the carbine Tiger 7.62x5, from the floor and hit me in my anal region with this carbine. The strike was so strong that the carbine barrel penetrated me, ripping through my pants and practically nailing me to the floor. I felt intolerable pain and asked them to call an ambulance. The ambulance arrived at 9:21am. Moreover, according to data from the video camera, S.V. Kurilo met the ambulance (whose body had the number 17 on it) in the silver Hyundai Solaris near the Vyborg Fuel Company gas station and drove into the courtyard of my home with the ambulance. The ambulance doctor found that I was in critical condition and in need of immediate hospitalization. At 9:39am I was driven off in the ambulance and hospitalized at Roshchinskaya District Hospital in the village of Pervomaysk. I was accompanied in the ambulance and in the operating room by an FSB agent: the agent with the illegible name. Then Kirsanov appeared. After the operation, I was moved to City Hospital 17 in Saint Petersburg, which is located at 4 Prospekt Solidarnosti. Then I was taken to the ICU for an operation because I had severe internal bleeding. It was determined that I had a rupture to the bladder, ruptures of the anus and rectum, and other injuries, which are reflected in the response to questions of my attorney I.Yu. Terekhov (registration number 78/3322). I had two operations at Hospital 17 and woke up in the ICU <...> I currently feel my life is in extreme danger because there is reason to believe that there is presumably a corruption element to the special interest that specific FSB Directorate agents have in me."

Documentation of Bodily Injuries

- From the Roshchinskaya District Hospital, Leningrad Oblast (see Appendix 6.2.):

"Under treatment in the surgical department of Roshchinskaya District Hospital from 9:50am 7 May 2018 to 7:30pm on 7 May 2018. Arrived with an ambulance team at 9:45am on 7 May 2018. Diagnosis: trauma to the rectum. Trauma to the bladder. Gross hematuria."

- Excerpt from the medical chart of Aleksandrovskaya Hospital (see Appendix 6.2.):

"Delivered to the critical condition unit <...> by transfer from Roshchinskaya District Hospital. <...> The following diagnosis was made based on the results of clinico-diagnostic measures: Rupture of the rectum. Lacerations of the anal

canal (primary surgical treatment 7 May 2018). Damage to the bladder. Gross hematuria. Abrasions on both wrists.

“MSCT shows signs of perforations to the walls of the bladder and rectum.”

Stage of the Investigation of Statements Regarding Torture

A criminal case was opened in relation to an unidentified agent on 28 August 2018.

OFFICIALS

Senior Lieutenant **I.S. Kirsanov**, senior special agent of the Petrogradsky District Department of the FSB Directorate for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast – penetrated Igor Salikov with a gun, beat his common-law wife with a baton, wrote a report concerning the circumstances of illegal activities (he was recognized because he had previously participated in a search in relation to a different criminal case)

Judge **Yu.A. Vasilyev** of the Primorsky District Court – the judge who made a mistake in the ruling on pretrial restriction in the form of custody

APPENDICES

Documents (in Russian)

- 6.1. Two copies of the report on the search in Igor Salikov’s home (one copy includes Kirsanov, the other does not: he was written in later) dated 7 April 2018
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rJ9mIH-eNH0pAdNZKne0keTrZWOMEZVk>
- 6.2. Medical documents of Igor Salikov
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Trhh-NvdhDcKep2aD9ifA-ocMt38AM1g>
- 6.3. Ruling acknowledging Igor Salikov as a victim in a criminal case dated 28 August 2018
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1HL_pDR6MzWb2bK4-tSUneBmf99rq2smW
- 6.4. Ruling to open a criminal case regarding the torture of Igor Salikov dated 28 August 2018
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1w2Sq2UwL_V88YrE0PC6CWHZmQk76pb4t

Photographs and Video Recordings

One-and-a-half-hour story of Igor Salikov:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLz0sgYoe6ao628RUrFQTc49ke5Rrfvumw>

Photographs of Igor Salikov following the operation:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B7vz3OcoYaBiaEFqYS12OGJOVFZsUEZFejN\kxtxcDJucEJJ>

Publications (in Russian)

<https://www.fontanka.ru/2018/08/30/039/>

<https://www.fontanka.ru/2018/08/27/085/>

<https://zona.media/article/2018/08/30/salikov>

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CONCLUSIONS

In our opinion, the information set forth in this report is evidence of the following:

- Torture is currently an integral part of interrogations and investigations conducted by agents of the Directorate of the Federal Security Service of Russia for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast
- Common sense forces us to assume that torture is used with the knowledge and approval of the leadership of the FSB Directorate. Since the first report of the PMC's working group regarding torture by FSB Directorate agents, we have not received one response from the Directorate that could provide evidence of the contrary.
- It is clear that right now any person can fall into this risk group: this report mentions Muslims and atheists, anarchists and police officers, airsoft players and arbalesters, entrepreneurs from the 1990s and industrial climbers. Neither money, nor knowledge of the law, nor minor children and pregnant wives protected these people from torture and the deprivation or restriction of freedom based on confessions obtained under torture.
- Judges, doctors, journalists, attorneys, and staff members of the Investigative Committee, the Federal Penitentiary Service, and the police—if all the people from these professions believed that it would be unacceptable for them to be complicit in torture and to cover up torture committed by agents of the FSB Directorate, then our report would remain blank.
- Neither the military investigative committee nor the military courts are fulfilling their functions; FSB Directorate agents using torture enjoy absolute impunity.

Therefore, we believe that the following actions are necessary:

- The Directorate of the Federal Security Service of Russia for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast must be dissolved without transfer of its functions to another organization.
- All the cases, investigations, and escorting handled by the FSB Directorate must be reviewed without the consideration of evidence that may have been obtained through the use of torture, blackmail, or threats, guided by the presumption of the innocence of the suspects, accused, and convicted and the presumption of bad faith on the part of FSB Directorate agents.
- All FSB agents complicit in torture or in covering up information about torture must be prosecuted.
- All information about the activities of the FSB Directorate must be published.

As temporary measures, we recommend:

- conducting a careful check of the facts set forth in this report, focusing on objective evidence instead of the testimony of officials;
- reviewing criminal cases after excluding inadmissible evidence;
- providing treatment to the victims of torture and ensuring that they are not pressured in the future;
- prosecuting people guilty of using torture.

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