

REPORT

of the Working Group on verification of the information on possible russian citizenship of the Chairman of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine Roman Ihnatov

I. Circumstances that caused the establishment of the Working Group (organizational measures)

On December 20, 2023, the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine received a letter from the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine of December 19, 2023 out. № 10/2/11724-BC/П, which stated that during the special processing of information from open sources, information was obtained regarding a person whose constituent data coincided with the constituent data of Ihnatov R.M. Thus, the letter states that “...*Ihnatov Roman Mykolayovych (in russian Игнатюв Роман Николаевич) Place of birth: Voroshylohrad (Luhansk), address of residence/registration (continued in the original language): Petrozavodsk Passport of a russian citizen: (not listed in the lists of invalid documents.....*”.

Paragraph 58.33 of the Rules of Procedure of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine stipulates that the Commission may form advisory, consultative and working groups, councils, commissions and committees, etc. from among the members of the Commission to implement its powers. The group or council may also include, with their approval, representatives of civil society.

By the Commission’s decision of December 21, 2023, № 193/зп-23 a Working Group was established to verify information on the possible russian citizenship of the Chairman of the Commission, Roman Ihnatov (hereinafter - the Working Group, the Group). The Group includes members of the Commission Roman Sabodash, Oleksii Omelyan, Andrii Pasichnyk; NGOs that participated in the Meeting of representatives of NGOs to appoint members of the Public Integrity Council (hereinafter - the Meeting) were invited to delegate three representatives to the Working Group; it was decided to send requests for information to certain state bodies.

According to the Executive Director of the NGO “DEJURE Foundation” Maryna Khromykh, on December 22, 2023, 13 NGOs that participated in the Meeting delegated to the group the head of the NGO “All-Ukrainian Association “Automaidan”” Kateryna Butko, lawyer, former member of the Commission Andrii Kozlov and journalist, former PIC member Yevheniia Motorevska.

II. Consideration of the issue

On December 27, 2023, the Commission held a meeting of the Working Group, at which it was decided to initiate an appeal to the authorized state bodies to verify the circumstances set out in the letter of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine of December 19, 2023, out № 10/2/11724-BC/II.

In addition, the Working Group listened to a member of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, Roman IHNATOV, who reported the following.

Roman Ihnatov was born in [redacted] in Voroshylovhrad (now Luhansk), Ukrainian SSR, where he lived from then on.

On December 9, 1986, received a passport of a citizen of the USSR XII-.. [redacted] at his place of residence (has no copy of the passport, as the original passport was handed over to the competent authority when he was issued a passport of a citizen of Ukraine in 1997).

In July 1990, he started his studies at the Saratov Law Institute, graduating on October 31, 1995. During his studies, he lived in a student dormitory at [redacted], where he was registered (temporary registration until December 31, 1995). He completed his internship at the Prosecutor's Office of Petrozavodsk (Karelia, russian federation) from July 3, 1995, to August 17, 1995.

From November 1, 1995, he worked as a senior investigator at the Petrozavodsk Prosecutor's Office and lived in a departmental dormitory where he was permanently registered. On April 11, 1996, due to his father's illness, he resigned from his job, checked out of his place of residence, and moved to Luhansk. Before leaving the city of Petrozavodsk, he received a document from the passport office at his place of residence stating that he had not applied for and had not acquired russian citizenship during his stay in the russian federation.

The oath of the prosecutor (investigator) of the russian federation was not taken.

The Working Group worked remotely from December 27, 2023, to January 31, 2024. The members of the Working Group discussed and analyzed the documents submitted to it using the remote work tools.

On January 31, 2024, the Working Group held a meeting (remotely) to discuss the circumstances that were the subject of the investigation and approved the Report of the Working Group.

III. Contents of the documents received by the Working Group from Roman Ihnatov

At the meeting of the Working Group held on December 27, 2023, Roman Ihnatov provided copies of the following documents: employment record book БТ-II № 4595138, applications for passport issuance (form № 1 — Annex № 1 to paragraph 8 of the Instruction on the rules and procedure for issuing and processing a passport of a citizen of Ukraine, approved by the order of the MIA (Ministry of Internal Affairs) of Ukraine of August 17, 1994, № 316), birth certificate II-AB № 301269 issued _____, correspondence with the High Council of Justice, the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, and the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine.

The employment record book БТ-II № 4595138 shows that Ihnatov Roman Mykolayovych was enrolled from September 1, 1991, as a first-year full-time student of the Saratov Law Institute by order № K-3/119 of August 2, 1991 (entry № 08), and on October 31, 1995, he graduated from the full-time faculty of the Saratov State Academy of Law (the new name of the Saratov Law Institute) with a law degree (order № K-3/170 of October 31, 1995) (record № 10). At the same time, from July 3, 1995, to August 17, 1995, Ihnatov R.M. passed an internship at the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Karelia as a senior investigator (order № 303-Ж of July 3, 1995).

The employment record book also confirms that from November 1, 1995, to April 11, 1996, Ihnatov R.M. worked as a senior investigator of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Karelia (orders № 471-Ж of November 2, 1995, (entry № 11)) and № 156-Ж of April 8, 1996, (entry № 12). On April 23, 1996, Ihnatov R.M. was appointed to the position of leading legal counsel of Leninsky department № 24 of the Oshchadbank of Ukraine (order № 60/ок of April 23, 1996, (record № 13)), on June 27, 1996, he was dismissed from his position as a result of his transfer to the Prosecutor's Office of Luhansk Region (order № 106/ок of July 27, 1996, (record № 14)), on July 1, 1996, he was employed as an investigator of the Prosecutor's Office of Lenynskiy District of Luhansk City (order № 519 of July 1, 1996), on August 19, 1996, he was dismissed from the position of investigator of the Prosecutor's Office of Lenynskiy District of Luhansk City at his own will (order № 780 of August 19, 1996, (record № 16)), on August 21, 1996, was appointed to the position of Chief Legal Adviser of the Leninsky department № 24 of the Oshchadbank of Ukraine (order № 154/ок of August 21, 1996, (record № 17)), on January 31, 1997, he was dismissed from his job due to a change of place of residence (order № 17/ок of January 31, 1997, (record № 18)), on June 3, 1997, he was appointed to the position of Leading Legal Adviser of the Legal Department of the Luhansk Regional Directorate of Prominvestbank of Ukraine (order № 64-к of

June 3, 1997, (record № 19)), on September 19, 1997, dismissed from the position of Leading Legal Adviser of the Legal Department of the Luhansk Regional Directorate of Prominvestbank of Ukraine (order № 98-к of September 19, 1997, (record № 20)), on September 22, 1997, he was appointed as a senior investigator of the Stanychno-Luhansk District Prosecutor's Office of Luhansk Region (order № 844 of September 22, 1997, (record № 21)), on July 19, 2001, appointed to the position of a prosecutor of the department for supervision over the observance of laws by the internal affairs bodies and the tax police in the course of operational and search activities, inquiries and pre-trial investigations of the prosecutor's office of Luhansk Region (order № 853 of July 19, 2001, (record № 22)), on March 26, 2002, he was appointed as a Deputy Prosecutor of Bryanka City (order № 227 of March 26, 2002, (record № 23)), on December 2, 2003, dismissed from the position of Deputy Prosecutor of Bryanka City due to transfer (order № 1164 of December 2, 2003, (record № 24)) and appointed as a judge of the Krasnolutskyi Town Court of Luhansk Oblast (Decree of the President of Ukraine № 1286/2003 of November 11, 2003, (entry № 25)). The judge was sworn in on February 27, 2004, (record № 26).

A copy of the application for a passport (form №1) provided to the Working Group by Ihnatov R.M., shows that on April 1, 1997, Ihnatov applied for a passport of a citizen of Ukraine. Form № 1 also contains information that the applicant has not previously held foreign citizenship (nationality), and a handwritten entry is made in the section "official notes" "*Citizenship of Ukraine confirmed on 16/13320 07.1996? V IRD (Visa Immigration and Registration Department) of Leninsky district March 30, 1997*". From the application for the passport application form also shows that Ihnatov R.M. instead of the passport of a citizen of the ussr of December 9, 1986, received a passport of a citizen of Ukraine series on April 2, 1997.

A copy of the birth certificate II-AB № 301269, issued with 2 identical handwritten inscriptions < December 9, 1986" (the authenticity of the copy was verified by the original document).

The decision of the High Council of Justice № 512 of September 17, 2003, submitted a proposal to the President of Ukraine to appoint Roman Ihnatov as a judge of the Krasnolutskyi Town Court of Luhansk Oblast for a five-year term. In support of its decision, the High Council of Justice stated that Ihnatov, a Ukrainian citizen, born in , graduated from the Saratov State Academy of Law in 1995 with a law degree, has been working in the field of law for over 6 years, has lived in Ukraine for over 10 years, speaks the state language and passed the qualification exam.

In connection with the questions he received from the Competition Commission for the Selection of Members of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine “did You acquire russian citizenship? If yes, indicate when and under what circumstances you renounced russian citizenship, provide supporting documents” on January 11, 2023, Ihnatov R.M. requested the High Council of Justice to provide him with the file (personal file, etc.) of the candidate for the position of a judge of the Krasnolutskyi Town Court of Luhansk Oblast for reviewing and copying. On the same day, Roman Ihnatov filed a similar request to the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine and the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. In support of his requests, he stated that among the documents submitted by him as a candidate for the position of a judge was the original letter from the federal migration service of the russian federation in Petrozavodsk, which contained the following information: “During his stay in the territory of the russian federation, Ihnatov Roman Mykolayovych, born in _____, did not apply for russian citizenship, he is not a citizen of the russian federation”.

By letter out. № 158/1/9-23 of January 11, 2023, the High Council of Justice provided judge Ihnatov R.M. with an opportunity to get acquainted with the materials on the appointment of candidate Ihnatov R.M. to the position of a judge. At the same time, the letter stated that the document of the Federal Migration Service of the russian federation requested by Ihnatov was not available in the archival materials of the High Council of Justice.

By letter out. № 1-036/23 of January 13, 2023, the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine informed Ihnatov R.M. that the personal file of judge of the Krasnolutskyi Town Court of Luhansk Oblast, Ihnatov Roman Mykolayovych, who was appointed by the Decree of the President of Ukraine № 1-286/2003 of November 11, 2003, had not been received by the Commission and, accordingly, was not accepted for archival storage.

By letter out. № 162-23-77/23 of January 13, 2023, the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine informed Ihnatov R.M. that in accordance with the act of withdrawal for the destruction of documents not included in the National Archival Fond for 2002-2005 (approved by the protocol of the meeting of the expert commission of the SJA of Ukraine № 1 of February 1, 2017, agreed by the protocol of the meeting of the expert inspection commission of the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine № 2 of February 30, 2017, approved by the Head of the SJA of Ukraine on February 8, 2017), documents (copies of documents on judges for election for life and assignment of qualification classes) of the meetings of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine and submissions on appointment, transfer, election and dismissal of judges were destroyed due to expiration of the storage periods for these documents.

IV. Contents of documents received by the Commission upon request

On December 21, 2023, the plenary session of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine decided to address the Security Service of Ukraine, the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine, the State Bureau of Investigation, the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine with requests for information confirming or denying the russian citizenship of the Chairman of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine Roman Ihnatov (decision № 193/3П-23).

Security Service of Ukraine (Department for National Statehood Protection) by letter out. № 5/6/5-92712 of December 28, 2023, informed the Commission that no official information confirming or denying the acquisition of foreign citizenship, including russian citizenship, was found due to the severance of diplomatic relations with the aggressor country on February 24, 2022, and the absence of their diplomatic missions in Ukraine.

Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine (letter out. № 10/2/11982-BC/П of December 29, 2023) stated that the information reported in the letter of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine out. № 10/2/11724-BC/П of December 19, 2023, was obtained during the special processing of information from open sources among the data of the Office of the Federal Migration Service of the russian federation for the Republic of Karelia for 2009. At the same time, the city indicated in the person's address coincides with the city where, according to published information, in 1995-1996 Ihnatov R.M. worked as a senior investigator of the prosecutor's office.

Territorial Department of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine in Luhansk Region by letter out. № 5/24 of January 3, 2024, informed the Commission that the Department had no information on the location of the personal files of judges of the Krasnolutskyi Town Court of Luhansk Oblast, in particular, judge Ihnatov R.M., due to the occupation of the city of Krasnyi Luch.

State Bureau of Investigation by letter out. № 41142-23/10-2-02-02-98/24 of January 3, 2024, informed the Commission of conducting a pre-trial investigation by the Main Investigation Department of the State Bureau of Investigation in criminal proceedings № _____ of September 15, 2023, regarding possible misconduct of the Chairman of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine Ihnatov R.M., related to the commission of an act to the detriment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and inviolability, defense capability, state, economic or information security of Ukraine, providing assistance to a foreign state, foreign organization or its representatives in conducting subversive activities against Ukraine in the conditions of martial law, which may pose a threat to the national security of

Ukraine and significant risks to the functioning of the judiciary in Ukraine, on the grounds of a criminal offense under part two of Article 111 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. At the same time, the SBI refers to the provisions of the law of the Russian Federation “On the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation” № 2202 of October 17, 1992 (in the editorial at the time of tenure of Ihnatov R.M. as a senior investigator with the Petrozavodsk City prosecutor’s office) in which states that only a citizen of the Russian Federation could be appointed to the position of an investigator of the prosecutor’s office (article 37), and a person who was appointed to the position of an investigator of the prosecutor’s office for the first time was obliged to take the oath of the Russian Federation and undertake obligations, in particular, to comply with the law and actively protect the interests of Russia (article 40.4).

State Judicial Administration of Ukraine by letter out. № 7-852/24 of January 5, 2024, the Commission was informed that the personal file of the judge of the Krasnolutskyi Town Court of Luhansk Oblast, Ihnatov R.M., should be kept in the archive of the relevant court. Due to the occupation of the city of Krasnyi Luch, Luhansk oblast, there is no information on the location of the case file.

State Migration Service of Ukraine by letter out. № 6.4-282/2-24 of January 9, 2024, informed that all files, card indexes, registration cards, journals (income and expenditure book of passport forms of a citizen of Ukraine), etc. remained in the administrative building of the SMS (State Migration Service) in Luhansk region in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine. According to the SMS in the Luhansk region, on August 7, 1996, by a decision of the Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Luhansk region, Ihnatov R.M. was granted Ukrainian citizenship on the basis of the second paragraph of Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine “On Citizenship of Ukraine” (as amended in 1991).

Prosecutor General’s Office on January 15, 2024, informed the Commission that the Main Investigation Department of the State Bureau of Investigation was conducting criminal proceedings № _____ under Article 111 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which were registered in the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations on September 15, 2023.

As of the date of approval of this report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine and the Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine had not responded to the Commission’s request.

V. Relevant legislation of the Russian Federation regarding the procedure for acquiring Russian citizenship in the period September 1, 1991 — April 11, 1996, and other information from open sources that may be taken into account.

Article 13 of the law of the RSFSR “On citizenship of the RSFSR” (in subsequent editions — only with the change of the name of the state), which came into force on February 6, 1992, and remained in force during the entire period of Roman Ihnatov’s stay in Russia, provided for the following grounds for recognition of Russian citizenship:

*“1. All citizens of the former USSR who **permanently reside** in the territory of the Russian Federation **on the day this law comes into force** are recognized as citizens of the Russian Federation, unless they declare their unwillingness to be citizens of the Russian Federation within one year after that day.*

2. Persons who were born on or after December 30, 1922, and who lost the citizenship of the former USSR are considered to have held the citizenship of the Russian Federation by birth if they were born on the territory of the Russian Federation or at least one of their parents was a citizen of the Russian Federation at the time of the child’s birth.”

Article 18 of the same law provides for the following:

“In accordance with the procedure for registration, the citizenship of the Russian Federation shall be acquired by:

a) persons in whom one of the spouses or a relative in the direct ascending line is a citizen of the Russian Federation;

b) persons where at least one of the parents was a citizen of the Russian Federation at the time of birth, but who acquired other citizenship by birth within five years after reaching the age of 18;

c) children of former citizens of the Russian Federation who were born after the parents’ citizenship of the Russian Federation was terminated, within five years after reaching the age of 18;

d) citizens of the former USSR residing in the territories of the states that were part of the former USSR, as well as those who arrived to reside in the territory of the Russian Federation after February 6, 1992, if they declare their desire to acquire the citizenship of the Russian Federation within three years from the date of entry into force of this law;

e) stateless persons permanently residing on the territory of the Russian Federation or other republics that were directly part of the former USSR as of

September 1, 1991, on the day this law comes into force, if they declare their desire to acquire citizenship of the russian federation within one year after the entry into force of this law;

f) foreign citizens and stateless persons, regardless of their place of residence, if they themselves or at least one of their relatives in the direct ascending line were russian citizens (nationality) by birth and if they declare their desire to acquire the citizenship of the russian federation within one year after the entry into force of this Law.”

In accordance with the Regulations on the procedure for consideration of citizenship issues of the russian federation, approved by presidential decree № 386 of April 10, 1992, in respect of persons who arrived in russia in connection with employment, education, or other purposes, the internal affairs bodies prepare materials on citizenship issues after the issue of their place of residence in russia has been resolved in accordance with the established procedure. Before the introduction of the identity card and the passport of the russian federation, the documents confirming the citizenship of the russian federation are: a passport of a citizen of the ussr with an indication of the citizenship of the russian federation or a passport of a citizen of the ussr with an insert indicating the citizenship of the russian federation, a passport of a citizen of the ussr with a stamp of residence registration confirming permanent residence in the territory of russia as of February 6, 1992.

The government of the russian federation issued resolution № 950 of December 9, 1992 “On temporary documents certifying the citizenship of the russian federation” to implement the Law of the rsfsr “On citizenship of the rsfsr” and introduced “inserts” to the passport of a citizen of the ussr as temporary documents.

According to the provisions of the third paragraph of clause 22 of the Regulation on the passport system in the ussr, approved by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR № 677 of August 28, 1974 (expired on the territory of the rf on February 21, 2020, on the basis of the resolution of the government of the rf № 80 of February 3, 2020), citizens who have arrived for temporary residence from one area to another for a period of more than one and a half months are registered temporarily.

At the same time, according to subparagraph (a) of paragraph 3 of the resolution of the council of ministers of the ussr № 678 of August 28, 1974, “On certain rules of registration”, students of educational institutions classified in accordance with the established procedure as higher or secondary specialized educational institutions are considered to be temporary residents for the duration of their studies, and their registration is allowed regardless of the size of their living space.

Paragraph 1.4 of the Instruction on the organisation of work of the internal affairs bodies of the rf when considering issues of russian citizenship, approved by order of the ministry of internal affairs of russia № 330 of June 30, 1994, for the transitional period, is considered as a document confirming the citizenship of the russian federation a passport of a citizen of the ussr indicating the citizenship of the russian federation or with an insert on such citizenship, as well as a passport of a citizen of the ussr with a residence stamp certifying permanent residence in the territory of the russian federation as of February 6, 1992.

The Working Group also draws attention to the comments of the chairman of the russian citizenship commission, in particular, the following fragment (<https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/363421> /):

“— Many people have half-declared their russian citizenship while living in russia on the basis of temporary registration.

— It is a mistake for many citizens to try to obtain Russian citizenship on the basis of a temporary registration.

They can say: "We have been living in Russia for five or six years. We study here, work here, pay taxes". Yes, they came from somewhere from Ukraine, temporarily registered in Moscow or Tyumen in a hostel for the period of study and work, but they could not acquire russian citizenship on the territory of russia. All applications for citizenship must be submitted at the place of residence of the applicants, i.e. where they have registered their permanent residence".

VI. Relevant legislation of the russian federation in terms of requirements for prosecutors in the period November 1, 1995 — April 11, 1996

Law of the russian federation № 2202-1 of January 17, 1992, “On the prosecutor’s office of the russian federation” contained the following qualification requirements for prosecutors and investigators of the prosecutor’s office of the russian federation:

Part one of Article 37 (in the version in force at the time of employment with the Petrozavodsk city prosecutor’s office):

*“**Citizens of the russian federation** who have a higher education in law and possess the necessary professional and moral qualities, and who are able to perform their duties for health reasons, may be appointed as prosecutors and **investigators**. A person who is appointed to the position of a **prosecutor** for the first time takes an oath.”*

Part one of Article 40 (as amended for the period of work in the prosecutor’s office of Petrozavodsk city until the moment of dismissal):

“Prosecutors and investigators can be citizens of the Russian Federation who have a higher legal education, the necessary professional and moral qualities, and are able to perform their duties for health reasons. Upon their appointment, a probationary period of up to six months may be established. In exceptional cases, persons studying in higher professional education institutions in the field of law may be appointed to the positions of assistant prosecutors and investigators of city and district prosecutor’s offices and equivalent prosecutor’s offices.

The procedure for taking the Oath of a prosecutor (investigator) shall be established by the prosecutor general of the Russian Federation.”

The procedure for taking the oath of office of a prosecutor (investigator) is set out in order of the Prosecutor General № 82 of November 3, 1999, “On the oath of a prosecutor (investigator)”. The Working Group was unable to confirm the existence of any other regulatory document that would have defined the procedure for taking the oath of office of a prosecutor (investigator) before 1999.

VII. Relevant legislation of Ukraine regarding the procedure for acquiring Ukrainian citizenship in the period April 11, 1996 — April 1, 1997

Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine “On Citizenship of Ukraine” (entered into force on November 13, 1991, as amended on December 9, 1994) provides for the following:

“Citizens of Ukraine are:

1) persons who, at the time of the entry into force of this Law, resided in Ukraine, regardless of origin, social and property status, race and nationality, gender, education, language, political views, religious beliefs, occupation, and nature of employment, who are not citizens of other states and who do not object to the acquisition of Ukrainian citizenship;

2) persons who are employed by the state, perform military service, study outside Ukraine, or have left for permanent residence in another country on legal grounds, provided that they were born or have proved that they had permanently resided in Ukraine before leaving for abroad, are not citizens of other states and have expressed a desire to become citizens of Ukraine no later than five years [November 14, 1996] after the entry into force of this Law.

3) persons who have acquired Ukrainian citizenship in accordance with this Law.”

The Working Group notes that together with the application for determination of Ukrainian citizenship, the applicant had to submit to the internal affairs authorities at the place of residence, if he or she had been permanently residing in Ukraine, inter

alia, a document on the absence or termination of citizenship of a foreign state issued by the competent authorities of that state.

VIII. Assessment by the Working Group of the circumstances

8.1. *Regarding the possibility of acquiring citizenship of the russian federation in accordance with the rules set out in article 13 of the law of the rsfsr “on the citizenship of the rsfsr”.*

On December 27, 2023, at a meeting of the Working Group, Roman Ihnatov confirmed that during his studies in the russian federation from September 1, 1991, to October 31, 1995, he had lived in Saratov with a temporary registration.

Such explanations, prima facie, are in line with the legislation of the russian federation in force at the time, since the student’s stay in another location — in this case, Saratov — excludes the possibility of considering his or her place of residence there as constant.

In assessing the situation under analysis, one should also take into consideration the content of information sources, in particular, publications in the russian media, regarding the possibility of acquiring citizenship by persons who had a temporary registration. Thus, at that time, there were massive cases of non-recognition of russian citizenship by the relevant authorities and refusal to issue a russian passport to those persons who had received an insert to a passport of a citizen of the ussr with a temporary registration, which, according to the russian legislation in force at that time, did not confirm the fact of permanent residence in the territory of russian citizenship.

8.2. *Regarding the possibility of Roman Ihnatov acquiring the citizenship of the russian federation in accordance with the rules established in article 18 of the law of the rsfsr “On the citizenship of the rsfsr”.*

In the Working Group’s opinion, Ihnatov R.M. had legal grounds for acquiring russian federation citizenship under the rules of article 18 “On the citizenship of the rsfsr”.

However, the acquisition of citizenship in accordance with the above procedure required him to take active and conscious actions aimed at acquiring citizenship. At present, the Working Group has not found any evidence to confirm that Ihnatov R.M. took such actions.

8.3. *Regarding the acquisition of Ukrainian citizenship by Roman Ihnatov*

The Working Group takes into account the content of the letter of the State Migration Service of Ukraine № 6.4-282/2-24 of January 9, 2024, on the acquisition

of Ukrainian citizenship by Ihnatov R.M. on the basis of the second paragraph of Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine “On Citizenship of Ukraine” (as amended in 1991).

The Working Group reiterates that such a procedure for acquiring citizenship requires the applicant to provide a document from the competent authorities of a foreign state confirming the absence or termination of citizenship of that state. Indirectly, the existence of such a document is also confirmed by correspondence between Ihnatov R.M. and the High Council of Justice, the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, and the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine.

The Working Group also takes into consideration that open official sources of information (the official website of the main department for migration of the ministry of internal affairs of the russian federation, the official website of the federal tax service) do not contain information on the existence of a russian federation passport and individual tax number for Ihnatov R.M.

8.4. Regarding the number of the alleged passport of Roman Ihnatov, a citizen of the russian federation, obtained by the FIS from open sources

According to the explanations of Ihnatov R.M., which are confirmed by the copies of documents (application form (form № 1) and birth certificate) provided by him, the passport of a citizen of the ussr was issued to him on **December 9, 1986 with the series and number**

Instead, the FIS’s letter shows that they found information that Ihnatov R.M. has a passport of a citizen of the **russian federation: 6140 640912.**

Thus, the numbering of the ussr passport and the alleged russian passport partially coincide, namely, the series of the russian passport includes part of the ussr passport number (digits 61 40); the number of the russian passport also includes the last two digits of the ussr passport number (64) and the day and month of issue of the ussr passport (09.12).

ussr passport	russian passport
614064 of 09.12.1986	61 40 640912

The Working Group was unable to establish the correct numbering of the russian passport. Thus, in the initial and subsequent versions of the description of the passport form, it is only mentioned that its numbering consists of three groups of digits (clause 3 of the description of the Form of the passport of a citizen of the russian federation, approved by the government of the russian federation № 828 of July 8, 1997).

There are no other documents that could regulate the numbering of forms during their production in the public domain (or at least their existence could not be established). It can be assumed that they have the nature of departmental instructions, including for official use, or internal regulations of the manufacturer (state mark).

The Working Group draws attention to numerous review and reference articles, which, since at least 2010, have stated that the first two digits of the series correspond to the serial number of the region according to the CSRF 1 (Codes of Subjects of the Russian Federation), and the second digits to the year of issue of the passport (due to different rates of issuance in the regions, this may differ from the actual one by ± 3 years).

For example: 1) <https://habr.com/ru/companies/hflabs/articles/478538/>;

2) <https://bestmem.rU/dokumentY/pasport/serija-i-nomer.html#i-2>;

3) <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9F%D0%B0%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B6%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%A0%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%81%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B9%D0%A4%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D0%B8%D0%A1%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%8F%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%BF%D0%BO%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B0>;

4) https://fms-kursk.ru/pas_rf/nomera-passport.php (there is a list of passport series by region in CSRF, as well as certification seals by region);

5) https://profunds.rU/seriya-i-nomer-pasporta#section137a_3 (likewise)

If the information here is correct, the passport with the number indicated in the FIS response should have been issued between 2037 and 2040.

8.5. As to whether the number indicated in the letter from the FIS could indicate that Ihnatov R.M. had received an “insert” to his passport as a citizen of the ussr and thus indicate that he had acquired russian citizenship.

It is impossible to establish for certain the presence or absence of such an insert since it was not attached to the passport of a citizen of the ussr, and no marks were made in the passport about the issuance of the insert (paragraph 3.2 and section 3 of the Instruction on the procedure for issuing passports and inserts to

citizens, approved by order of the ministry of internal affairs of the russian federation № 210 of May 5, 1993).

8.6. As to whether his work at the Petrozavodsk City Prosecutor's Office could indicate that Ihnatov R.M. had acquired the citizenship of this country.

Part one of article 37 of the Law of the russian federation on the prosecutor's office (as amended on January 17, 1992) stipulates that the qualification requirements for prosecutors and investigators of the prosecutor's office include the requirement that persons applying for such positions must have russian citizenship.

The Working Group also notes that part one of Article 46 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office" (as amended on October 5, 1995, which was in force at the time of Ihnatov's appointment on July 1, 1996, as an investigator of the Luhansk regional prosecutor's office) provided that only citizens of Ukraine could be appointed as prosecutors and investigators.

At the same time, the decision of the Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Luhansk region on the citizenship of Ukraine of Ihnatov R.M. was made only on August 7, 1996, (*more than a month after his appointment*).

Thus, the fact of appointment to the position of investigator of a particular prosecutor's office in 1995 —1996 cannot in itself indicate citizenship of the relevant state.

8.7. Regarding the oath of the prosecutor (investigator).

Although the last sentence of the first part of article 37 of the law of the russian federation on the public prosecutor's office in its original version of January 17, 1992, required persons taking office for the first time to take an oath, this provision was not implemented. In the next version of November 17, 1995, the provision contained in article 40 was further elaborated by introducing the text of the oath and a reference to the fact that the procedure for taking the oath is established by the prosecutor general.

However, this procedure was established only in 1999, after the entry into force of the new version of the law of February 10, 1999, which again changed the numbering of the relevant article to 40.4.

Applications: (*are available for viewing in the original language at the [link](#)*)

1. a copy of birth certificate of Ihnatov R.M. series II-AB № 301269;

2. a copy of the application for the issuance of a passport to Ihnatov R.M. of April 1, 1997, (form № 1 — Annex № 1 to paragraph 8 of the Instruction on the rules and procedure for issuing and issuing a passport of a citizen of Ukraine, approved by order of MIA (Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine) № 316 of August 17, 1994);

3. a copy of the employment record book issued in the name of Ihnatov R.M. on August 1, 1989, series BT-II № 4595138;

4. a copy of the decision of the High Council of Justice № 512 of September 17, 2003;

5. a copy of the letter of the Security Service of Ukraine № 24/П-70949 of November 16, 2015;

6. a copy of the appeal of judge of the Kyiv City Court of Appeals Ihnatov R.M. addressed to the Acting Chairman of the High Council of Justice of January 11, 2023;

7. a copy of the appeal of judge of the Kyiv City Court of Appeals Ihnatov R.M. addressed to the Head of the Secretariat of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, of January 11, 2023;

8. a copy of the application of Ihnatov R.M. addressed to the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine of January 11, 2023;

9. a copy of the letter of the member of the High Council of Justice O. Sasevych № 2457/0/9-23 of April 5, 2023;

10. a copy of the letter of the Main Directorate of Protection of State Sovereignty of the Department for National Statehood Protection of the Security Service of Ukraine № 5/6/5-8935 of December 8, 2023;

11. a copy of the letter of the Defence Intelligence of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine № 222/6/662 of December 13, 2023;

12. a copy of the letter of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine № 10/2/11724-BC/П of December 19, 2023;

13. a copy of the letter of the Main Directorate of Protection of State Sovereignty of the Department for National Statehood Protection of the Security Service of Ukraine № 5/6/5-9271 of December 28, 2023;

14. a copy of the letter of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine № 10/2/11982-BC/П of December 29, 2023;

15. a copy of the letter of the Territorial Department of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine in Luhansk Region № 5/24-Вих. of January 3, 2024;

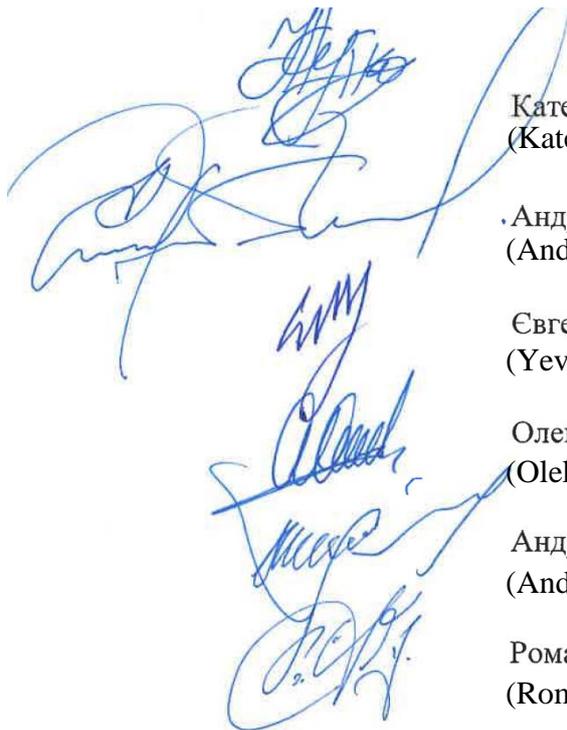
16. a copy of the letter of the State Bureau of Investigation № 41142-23/10-2-02-02-98/24 of January 3, 2024;

17. a copy of the letter of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine № 7-854/24 of January 5, 2024, with annexes;

18. a copy of the letter of the State Migration Service of Ukraine № 4-282/2-24 of January 9, 2024;

19. a copy of the letter of the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine № 31/2/1-37370-23 of January 15, 2024.

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