

**INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**

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**CASE CONCERNING  
APPLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION  
OF THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION  
ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**

**(UKRAINE V. RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

**VOLUME XVIII OF THE ANNEXES  
TO THE MEMORIAL  
SUBMITTED BY UKRAINE**

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- Annex 727 Internet Archive, Wayback Machine, reference  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20150401104503/http://goroskop.odnoklassniki.ru/video/13856344715> (6 June 2018)
- Annex 728 Internet Archive, Wayback Machine, reference  
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- Annex 729 Internet Archive, Wayback Machine, reference  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20160518011731/http://www.outdoor-online.com.ua/resources/view/223950> (6 June 2018)
- Annex 730 All-Ukrainian Population Census Linguistic Composition of Population, Autonomous Republic of Crimea (2001)
- Annex 731 All-Ukrainian Population Census National Composition of Population, Autonomous Republic of Crimea (2001)
- Annex 732 Ukrainian Constitution, Art. 39 (8 December 2004)
- Annex 733 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Adopted the Resolution “On Statement of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Re Guarantees of Rights of the Crimean Tatar People as a Part of the State of Ukraine,” Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (20 March 2014), accessed at  
<http://rada.gov.ua/en/news/News/News/89899.html>.
- Annex 734 Ministry of Information Policy of Ukraine, Save the Khan’s Palace (2018)
- Annex 735 Education Statistics from Ministry of Education of Ukraine (2018)

Annex 736 Summary Records of the Meetings of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly, 21 September - 10 December 1948, Official Records of the General Assembly.

Annex 737 Commission on Human Rights, Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Summary Record of the 411th Meeting Held at Headquarters, New York, E/CN.4/Sub.2/SR.411 (5 February 1964).



# Annex 598

Victoria Butenko & Sergei L. Loiko, Bomb Blast at Pro-Ukraine Rally in Kharkiv Kills 2, Los Angeles Times (22 February 2015)



# Bomb blast at pro-Ukraine rally in Kharkiv kills 2; Kiev blames Russia

[latimes.com/world/europe/la-fg-bomb-ukraine-rally-kharkiv-20150222-story.html](https://www.latimes.com/world/europe/la-fg-bomb-ukraine-rally-kharkiv-20150222-story.html)



A man holds a Ukrainian flag as he prepares to help cover the body of a victim of an explosion in Kharkiv, Ukraine, on Sunday. (Andriy Marienko / Associated Press)

A homemade bomb apparently hidden in a thin layer of snow exploded Sunday during a pro-Ukraine march in the eastern industrial city of Kharkiv, killing at least two people and wounding 11, authorities said.

Four suspected perpetrators of the attack were detained later in the day, Alexander Turchinov, secretary of the National Defense and Security Council told the UNIAN news agency. He said the detainees had been trained in the Russian town of Belgorod.

[inRead invented by Teads](#)

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The bomb exploded shortly after 1 p.m. along the route where hundreds of people marched, many waving Ukrainian national flags, as part of a nationwide memorial to protesters who died a year ago during the so-called Maidan revolution in Kiev that ousted Russian-backed President Viktor Yanukovich, said Anton Gerashchenko, an Interior Ministry advisor.

Kharkiv is the capital of the Kharkiv region, which borders Russia as well as the Donetsk region of Ukraine, which for over 10 months has been the heart of an armed conflict between the Ukrainian government and pro-Russia separatists reportedly armed and aided by Russia.

One of the two declared dead at the scene of the bombing was a prominent local activist and the other a high-ranking police officer, Gerashchenko said. Five police officers were among the wounded, he said.

Dramatic video taken by a passerby and broadcast by TSN, a private television network, shows a column of people with flags and posters marching along the street, chanting and singing. An explosion shatters the scene, and people can be seen screaming, running and then trying to help the wounded.

"We have enough evidence to believe that this terrorist attack was organized and carried out by a group of terrorists armed and sponsored by Moscow," Gerashchenko said in an interview. "This cynical attack against peaceful marchers on the national mourning day clearly shows that regardless of the Minsk accords the Kremlin is set to continue to destabilize the situation in eastern Ukraine."

A cease-fire agreement was reached this month after talks in Minsk, Belarus, among the leaders of Germany, France, Russia and Ukraine. The accord called for a halt in hostilities and a withdrawal of heavy armaments and foreign fighters from the battle zone.

It has been repeatedly violated, and was again Sunday when separatists launched two tank attacks on the Ukrainian military near the seaport of Mariupol in eastern Ukraine, Andriy Lysenko, spokesman for the National Defense and Security Council, said at a briefing in Kiev. Both attacks were repelled, he said. No casualty figures were given.

More than 5,600 people have been killed in eastern Ukraine since the conflict broke out in April. More than 1 million people have fled the war zones for safe refuge in western Ukraine or across the eastern border with Russia.

"The explosion which these subhumans organized during a peaceful march in Kharkiv is yet another attempt to expand the territory of terrorism," Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko said in televised remarks.

*Special correspondent Butenko reported from Kiev and Times staff writer Loiko from Moscow.*

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A digest of essential news, insight and analysis from L.A. Times editors.

Sergei L. Loiko

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Trump pardons conservative gadfly Dinesh D'Souza, mulls pardons for Martha Stewart, Rod Blagojevich

May 31, 2018



Police try multiple PIT maneuvers during bizarre, slow-speed chase

Jun 01, 2018



Oakland Church says it won't call the police

May 30, 2018



President Trump announces the North Korean summit is back on

Jun 01, 2018



Raw video of the Aliso Fire in Laguna Beach

Jun 02, 2018



Raw video: Harvey Weinstein turning himself in

May 25, 2018



ABC cancels 'Roseanne' following star's racist comments

May 29, 2018



Thankfully, the NL West is not that good

May 30, 2018



Southern California home prices reached an all-time high

May 23, 2018



Trump cancels his planned summit with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un

May 24, 2018



Are the Dodgers turning things around?

May 23, 2018



Trump comments on the canceled North Korea summit

May 24, 2018



Michael Avenatti was hit with a \$10-million judgment in U.S. Bankruptcy Court

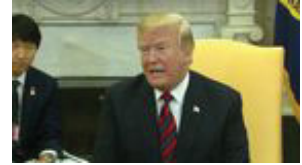
May 22, 2018





President Trump comments on possible spies in his campaign

May 23, 2018



The royal wedding: Prince Harry and Meghan Markle

May 19, 2018



Sante Fe High School vigil

May 21, 2018



Attorney in racist viral video says nothing when approached by media

May 17, 2018



Malibu Homeless

May 16, 2018



President Trump discusses California's 'sanctuary' law

May 17, 2018



Protests continue as Palestinians clash with Israeli soldiers at the Gaza border

May 14, 2018



Riverside judge overturns California's doctor-assisted suicide law

May 16, 2018



Suspected Golden State Killer may be linked to cat burglar attacks in Rancho Cordova

May 10, 2018



Dispute between two students leaves 1 shot at Palmdale high school

May 11, 2018



Trump to make new promise to lower drug prices

May 11, 2018



Raw video: Palestinians clash with Israeli soldiers at the Gaza border

May 14, 2018



Koreatown church reacts to return of congregant that was held in North Korea

May 10, 2018



California heads toward requiring solar panels on all new houses

May 08, 2018





RAW: Hawaii's Kilauea volcano

May 10, 2018



President Trump announces plans to leave Iran nuclear deal

May 08, 2018



OK, now you can panic about the Dodgers

May 08, 2018



Families who illegally cross the border may be separated after their arrest

May 07, 2018



AEG proposes \$1.2-billion expansion of L.A. Convention Center and JW Marriott hotel

May 08, 2018



Lava flow intensifies from Hawaii's Kilauea volcano

May 07, 2018



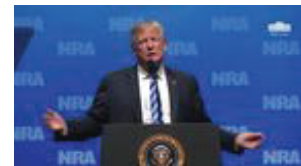
Weekend Roundup: 7 stories you can't miss

May 05, 2018



President Trump speaks at the NRA convention

May 04, 2018



California lost lower-income residents to other states

May 03, 2018



Hawaii's famed Kilauea volcano erupts, spewing lava and forcing evacuations

May 04, 2018



First video released of police breaching the hotel room of Las Vegas shooter

May 02, 2018



E. coli outbreak linked to romaine lettuce kills 1 in California

May 03, 2018



Investigators in the Golden State Killer case are especially puzzled by one question

May 03, 2018





Austin Beutner was named superintendent of Los Angeles schools

May 01, 2018



Emissions lawsuit against Trump administration

May 01, 2018



May Day march

May 01, 2018



Bellflower stolen car pursuit

May 01, 2018



L.A. city officials have budgeted \$430 million to ease L.A.'s homeless problem

Apr 30, 2018



Crash shuts down all but one lane of 405 Freeway

Apr 30, 2018



The migrant caravan arrives at California's doorstep

Apr 30, 2018



Latest News



# Annex 599

Ministry of Defence of the USSR, Firing Tables for High Explosive Fragmentation Projectiles M-21OF (1985)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.





USSR MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

FIRING TABLES  
FOR M-210F FRAGMENTATION-HE  
ROCKETS

TS-74 TS-74M TS-74B
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*Third edition*

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MOSCOW  
MILITARY PUBLISHING HOUSE  
1985

[...]

## 2. FIRING INSTRUCTIONS

[...]

12. The following designations are used in the cells of the Firing Tables:

$D$  – topographic distance to the target in meters, in 200-meter increments

$P$  – aim in mils;

$X_{mil}$  – change in distance per one-mil change in aim, in meters;

$B$  – narrow bracket ( $4 Bd$ ) in mils;

$Bd, Bb$  – average deflection (distance and lateral) in meters;

$Y_a$  – height of powered trajectory in meters.

Corrections to elevation in mils:

$\Delta Z_{Waz}$  – for 10 m/s crosswind during powered phase;

$\Delta Z_{Wax}$  – for 10 m/s no value wind during powered phase;

$\Delta Z_{Wiz}$  – for 10 m/s crosswind during passive phase.

Corrections to aim in mils:

$\Delta P_{Wax}$  – for 10 m/s no value wind during powered phase;

$\Delta P_{Waz}$  – for 10 m/s crosswind during powered phase.

Corrections to range in meters:

$\Delta X_{Wix}$  – for 10 m/s no value wind during passive phase;

$\Delta X_{TB}$  – for 10-degree deviation in ballistic air temperature;

$\Delta X_V$  – for 10 mm Hg deviation in surface air pressure.

- $\Delta X_{T3}$  – for 10° C deviation in missile temperature;
- $\alpha$  – inclination angle in degrees;
- $\theta_s$  – angle of impact in degrees;
- $V_s$  – final velocity in m/s;
- $t_s$  – total flight time in seconds;
- $Y_{bull}$  – height of entry into Meteo bulletin in meters;
- $Y_s$  – height of trajectory in meters.

[...]

## 1. FIRING TABLES FOR M-210F FRAGMENTATION-HE ROCKETS WITHOUT DRAG RINGS

TS-74

Firing 9M22, 9M22U, or 9M22U-1 type M-210F missiles requires an additional elevation correction of +4 mils to account for systematic missile deflection.

[...]

Gunpowder charge  
RSI-12M

M-210F  
Without drag ring

TS-74

Distance	Aim	Change in distance per one-mil	Narrow bracket ( $4B_d$ )	Average Deflection		Height of powered trajectory in meters		Correc-							
				distance	lateral	for 10 m/s crosswind during powered phase	for 10 m/s no value wind during powered phase	elevation	aim	elevation					
$D$	$P$	$\Delta X_{mil}$	$B$	$B_d$	$B_b$	$Y_a$	$Y_a$	$\Delta Z_{mil}$	$\Delta P_{mil}$	$\Delta Z_{mil}$	$\Delta P_{mil}$	$\Delta Z_{mil}$	$\Delta Z_{mil}$	$\Delta Z_{mil}$	$\Delta Z_{mil}$
m	mils	m	mils	m	m	m	m	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils
16000	445	19	24	114	120	262	262	4	24,6	4	8,9	4	56	11	16000
200	456	19	24	113	122	269	269	4	25,0	4	8,9	4	56	11	200
400	466	18	25	112	124	276	276	4	25,5	4	8,8	4	57	11	400
600	476	18	25	111	126	283	283	5	25,9	5	8,8	5	57	11	600
800	487	17	25	110	128	290	290	5	26,4	5	8,7	5	57	11	800
17000	499	17	26	109	130	297	297	5	26,9	5	8,6	5	58	12	17000
200	510	16	26	108	132	304	304	5	27,4	5	8,6	5	58	12	200
400	522	16	27	107	134	312	312	5	27,9	5	8,6	5	58	12	400
600	534	15	28	106	136	320	320	5	28,5	5	8,7	5	59	12	600
800	547	15	29	105	138	328	328	5	29,1	5	8,7	5	59	12	800
18000	560	14	30	104	141	336	336	6	29,8	6	8,8	6	60	12	18000
200	574	14	31	103	144	345	345	6	30,6	6	8,9	6	60	12	200
400	588	13	33	102	147	354	354	6	31,5	6	9,0	6	61	13	400
600	603	12	35	102	150	363	363	6	32,4	6	9,1	6	61	13	600
800	619	11	37	101	153	372	372	6	33,4	6	9,2	6	62	13	800
19000	637	10	39	100	156	382	382	7	34,4	7	9,3	7	63	13	19000
200	655	9,6	41	99	159	393	393	7	35,4	7	9,4	7	64	13	200
400	676	8,6	45	98	163	405	405	7	36,5	7	9,5	7	65	14	400
600	698	7,4	53	98	167	419	419	7	38,0	7	9,6	7	66	14	600
800	726	5,8	67	97	172	435	435	8	40,5	8	9,8	8	67	14	800
20000	763	3,4	115	98	179	454	454	8	47,0	8	10,8	8	70	15	20000
20127	833	—	—	99	194	490	490	9	15,9	9	3,3	9	75	16	20127

-tions

Distance	Height of entry into Meco bullet	Final velocity	Angle of impact	Inclination angle	deflections				Total flight time	Height of trajectory
					for 10 m/s no value wind during passive phase	for 10° C deviation in ballistic air temperature	for 10 mm Hg deviation in surface air pressure	10° C temp. deviation		
$D$	$Y_{bullet}$	$V_f$	$\theta$	$\alpha$	$\Delta X_{7b}$	$\Delta X_{7c}$	$\Delta X_{7d}$	$\Delta X_{7e}$	$t_f$	$Y_t$
m	m	m/s	°	min	m	m	m	m	s	m
16000	3300	310	38	26 44	115	158	37	—	44	2340
200	3400	311	39	27 20	116	157	34	—	45	2450
400	3600	311	40	27 57	118	155	32	—	46	2560
600	3700	312	41	28 35	120	154	29	—	46	2670
800	3900	313	42	29 14	122	152	27	—	47	2780
17000	4100	314	43	29 55	124	151	24	—	48	2900
200	4200	315	43	30 37	125	149	22	—	49	3030
400	4400	315	44	31 20	127	148	20	—	50	3160
600	4300	316	45	32 04	129	146	18	—	52	3300
800	4800	317	46	32 49	131	145	16	—	53	3450
18000	5000	318	47	33 36	133	143	13	—	54	3600
200	5200	319	48	34 25	135	142	11	—	55	3760
400	5500	320	49	35 17	137	140	8	—	56	3930
600	5800	321	50	36 12	139	138	6	—	58	4110
800	6000	322	51	37 10	141	136	3	—	59	4310
19000	6300	323	52	38 12	143	134	1	—	60	4520
200	6600	325	53	39 19	145	132	+	—	62	4750
400	7000	326	54	40 32	147	129	+	—	63	5000
600	7400	328	55	41 53	149	126	+	—	65	5290
800	7900	330	56	43 32	152	123	+	—	67	5660
20000	8600	333	58	45 46	155	118	+	—	71	6150
20127	9900	337	62	50 00	160	111	+	—	76	7100

[...]

### 3. FIRING TABLES FOR M-210F FRAGMENTATION-HE ROCKETS WITH LARGE DRAG RINGS

TS-74B

Firing 9M22, 9M22U, or 9M22U-1 type M-210F missiles requires an additional elevation correction of +4 mils to account for systematic missile deflection.

[...]

Gunpowder charge  
RSI-12M

M-210F  
With large drag ring

TS-74B

Distance	Corrections												Distance			
	Wind during passive phase			for 10 m/s no value			for 10° C deviation in ballistic air temperature			for 10 mm Hg deviation in surface air pressure				10° C temp. deviation	positive deviation	negative deviation
	$\Delta X_{max}$	$\Delta X_{min}$	$\Delta X_{no\ value}$	$\Delta X_{10\ ^\circ C}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$				
	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		m	m	m
$\Delta X_{max}$	$\Delta X_{min}$	$\Delta X_{no\ value}$	$\Delta X_{10\ ^\circ C}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$	$\Delta X_{10\ mm\ Hg}$
6000	85	85	+	138	65	11	04	13	292	15	300	247	6000			
200	92	90	42	135	62	11	30	13	287	16	410	275	200			
400	99	95	44	133	59	11	58	14	282	16	400	305	400			
600	106	100	46	130	56	12	27	15	277	17	500	337	600			
800	113	105	48	128	53	12	57	16	272	18	500	372	800			
7000	120	110	50	125	50	13	28	18	268	19	600	409	7000			
200	128	115	52	122	47	14	00	19	263	19	600	449	200			
400	136	120	54	120	44	14	33	20	261	20	700	491	400			
600	144	125	56	117	41	15	08	21	258	21	800	536	600			
800	153	130	58	115	38	15	45	22	255	22	800	584	800			
8000	162	135	60	112	35	16	24	24	252	23	900	636	8000			
200	171	140	62	110	32	17	04	25	249	24	1000	692	200			
400	180	145	63	107	30	17	46	26	246	25	1100	752	400			
600	190	150	65	104	27	18	30	28	244	26	1200	816	600			
800	200	155	66	101	25	19	15	29	242	27	1200	885	800			
9000	210	161	68	98	22	20	02	31	240	28	1300	959	9000			
200	221	166	70	96	19	20	51	32	238	29	1500	1040	200			
400	232	172	71	93	17	21	43	34	237	30	1600	1120	400			
600	243	177	73	90	15	22	38	36	236	31	1700	1220	600			
800	254	183	75	87	13	23	36	37	235	32	1800	1310	800			
10000	266	188	77	84	11	24	38	39	235	34	2000	1420	10000			
200	278	194	79	81	9	25	43	40	235	35	2200	1540	200			
400	291	200	81	77	7	26	52	42	235	36	2300	1670	400			
600	305	205	83	73	5	28	07	44	236	38	2500	1810	600			
800	320	210	85	69	3	29	29	46	236	39	2700	1960	800			
11000	335	215	88	65	1	31	00	48	236	41	3000	2130	11000			
200	351	220	91	60	2	32	43	50	237	43	3300	2330	200			
400	369	225	94	55	5	34	42	52	239	45	3500	2580	400			
600	390	229	97	49	4	37	07	55	242	48	4100	2890	600			
800	421	232	101	40	2	41	18	59	248	52	4800	3420	800			
11841	437	232	103	34	15	43	42	61	251	55	5200	3740	11841			
11840	445	232	104	31	16	45	00	62	252	56	5500	3910	11840			

Distance	Aim	Change in distance per one-mil	Narrow bracket (4 B <sub>d</sub> )			Average Deflection		Height of powered trajectory in meters		Corrections				
			B	B <sub>d</sub>	B <sub>b</sub>	lateral		Y <sub>a</sub>	elevation		aim		elevation	
						distance	lateral		for 10 m/s no value during powered phase	$\Delta Z_{Wic}$	for 10 m/s no value during powered phase	$\Delta P_{Wic}$		for 10 m/s no value during powered phase
m	mils	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils
6000	184	26	23	148	48	76	2	11,0	9,2	9	9	9		
200	192	25	23	143	50	81	2	11,5	9,2	9	9	9		
400	199	24	23	138	51	86	2	12,0	9,2	10	10	10		
600	207	24	23	134	53	91	2	12,5	9,2	10	10	10		
800	216	23	23	130	54	97	2	13,0	9,2	10	10	10		
7000	224	22	23	126	56	103	2	13,5	9,3	10	10	10		
200	233	21	23	122	58	109	2	14,0	9,4	11	11	11		
400	242	20	23	118	60	115	2	14,5	9,4	11	11	11		
600	252	20	23	114	61	121	2	15,1	9,5	11	11	11		
800	262	19	23	111	63	128	2	15,7	9,6	12	12	12		
8000	273	18	24	108	65	135	3	16,3	9,6	12	12	12		
200	284	17	24	104	67	142	3	16,9	9,6	12	12	12		
400	296	17	24	101	69	150	3	17,5	9,6	13	13	13		
600	308	16	24	98	70	158	3	18,1	9,6	13	13	13		
800	321	15	25	95	72	166	3	18,7	9,5	14	14	14		
9000	334	15	25	92	74	174	3	19,3	9,5	14	14	14		
200	348	14	25	89	76	183	3	19,9	9,4	15	15	15		
400	362	13	26	86	78	192	4	20,5	9,3	15	15	15		
600	377	13	26	83	79	202	4	21,2	9,2	16	16	16		
800	393	12	26	80	81	212	4	21,9	9,1	16	16	16		
10000	411	12	27	77	83	223	4	22,6	9,0	16	16	16		
200	429	11	27	74	85	234	4	23,4	9,0	17	17	17		
400	448	10	28	71	87	246	4	24,3	9,0	17	17	17		
600	469	9,6	29	69	90	259	4	25,3	8,9	18	18	18		
800	491	8,8	30	66	93	273	5	26,4	8,9	19	19	19		
11000	517	7,9	32	63	96	288	5	27,7	8,9	19	19	19		
200	545	6,9	35	60	99	305	5	29,4	9,0	20	20	20		
400	578	5,8	39	57	103	325	6	31,8	9,2	21	21	21		
600	619	4,4	49	54	107	350	6	36,2	9,5	22	22	22		
800	688	2,1	96	51	113	386	7	44,3	11,1	24	24	24		
11841	728	—	—	50	118	406	8	83,4	20,0	25	25	25		
11840	750	—	—	50	120	418	8	115,0	26,5	26	26	26		

[...]

# Annex 600

Press Release, Yandex Money, Yandex and Sberbank of Russia Finalize Yandex.Money Joint Venture, (4 July 2013).





# Yandex and Sberbank of Russia Finalise Yandex.Money Joint Venture

 [ir.yandex/releasedetail.cfm](http://ir.yandex/releasedetail.cfm)

July 4, 2013

MOSCOW and THE HAGUE, Netherlands, July 4, 2013 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- Yandex (Nasdaq:YNDX) and Sberbank of Russia OJSC today announced the completion of the previously announced joint venture for electronic money solutions. Under the terms of the deal, Sberbank has acquired 75% interest (minus one ruble) in the charter capital of Yandex.Money for approximately \$60M. The key objective of this strategic partnership is to drive innovation in online retail payment solutions.

The Yandex-Sberbank joint venture aims to create a general-purpose payment solution for small and medium-sized businesses, as well as to make recurring payments and transactions simpler for both online and offline customers. As the first step towards streamlining online payments, beginning in June 2013, Sberbank has waived its commission for Yandex.Money top-ups from any bank card at its ATMs and payment terminals.

The Yandex.Money team will leverage Sberbank's infrastructure to develop new online payment solutions based on Yandex's technologies. Customers of Yandex.Money will continue to be served by Yandex.Money, a non-banking credit organization operating under a license issued by the Central Bank of Russia.

Evgenia Zavalishina, CEO of Yandex.Money since 2006, will head the new joint venture. The JV's board of directors will include two representatives of Yandex — Evgenia Zavalishina and Yandex's CEO Arkady Volozh, joined by three members representing Sberbank of Russia - Alexander Torbakhov, Denis Bugrov and Svyatoslav Ostrovsky.

Yandex will retain a substantial interest in the JV (25% plus one ruble). Yandex will stop consolidating the financial results of Yandex.Money beginning with the third quarter of 2013.

## **About Yandex**

Yandex (Nasdaq:YNDX) is one of Europe's largest internet companies, providing the world with search and online services one market at a time. Yandex's mission is to help users solve their everyday problems by building people-centric products and services. Based on innovative technologies, the company offers the most relevant, locally tailored experience on all digital platforms and devices. Yandex is the leading internet search service in Russia with 61.6% of the country's search market (according to LiveInternet, June 2013) and a monthly audience of 54.3 million (according to comScore, May 2013). Yandex also operates in Turkey, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan. More information about Yandex can be found at <http://company.yandex.com>.

## **About Sberbank**

Sberbank of Russia is the largest bank in Russia and holds almost one third of aggregate Russian banking sector assets. The Central Bank of the Russian Federation is the founder and principal shareholder of Sberbank owning 50% of the Bank's authorized capital plus one voting share. The rest of the shares are held by international and domestic investors. More than 100 million individual customers bank with Sberbank and about 1 million of businesses. The Bank has the largest distribution network in Russia with more than 18,000 offices as well as subsidiaries in 20 countries including the CIS, Central and Eastern Europe and Turkey.

The Bank holds the general banking license No.1481 issued by the Bank of Russia.

The official website is [www.sberbank.ru](http://www.sberbank.ru).

## **About Yandex.Money**

Yandex.Money is the largest electronic payment system on the Russian internet, offering easy, safe and reliable methods for paying for purchases online. Every day, the system adds more than 9,000 new accounts to its user base of more than 14 million (as of July 2013) and handles over 120,000 payments for products and services. According to TNS, Yandex.Money is Russia's best known payment service, with 84% of the Russian population having heard of it, while 17% make payments with Yandex.Money at least once in six months. Currently, Yandex.Money is accepted in over 20,000 internet stores in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

## **Note on Forward-Looking Statements**

This press release contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These include statements regarding the future of the Yandex.Money business and the success of this joint venture. Actual results may differ materially from the results predicted or implied by such statements. The potential risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from the results predicted or implied by such statements include, among others, competitive pressures, changes in advertising patterns, changes in user preferences, changes in the legal and regulatory environment, and technological developments, as well as those risks and uncertainties included under the captions "Risk Factors" and "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2012, which is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is available on our investor relations website at <http://ir.yandex.com/sec.cfm> and on the SEC website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). All information in this release and in the attachments is as of July 4, 2013, and Yandex undertakes no duty to update this information unless required by law.

CONTACT: Press Service

Asya Melkumova

Phone: +7 495 739-23-25

E-mail: [pr@yamoney.ru](mailto:pr@yamoney.ru)

[www.money.yandex.ru](http://www.money.yandex.ru)

Press Service

Ochir Mandzhikov

Phone: +7 495 739-70-00

E-mail: [pr@yandex-team.ru](mailto:pr@yandex-team.ru)



# Annex 601

Archived Website “Panoramio” Showing Geo-Tagged Photographs



<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/97652158>

9 captures

25 Jul 2014 - 6 Nov 2016

Go

JUN OCT NOV

29

2015 2016 2017

About this capture



Google Maps

Explore Search for a place

Sign in

Panoramio is closing. [Learn how to back up your data.](#)



Димон Вагин 34 photos



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World • Ukraine • Luhans'ka oblast  
Luhansk

500 m



Photo taken in Lenins'koho Komsomolu district, Luhansk, Luhans'ka oblast, Ukraine

48° 32' 46.80" N 39° 15' 42.03" E  
Misplaced? Suggest new location

Tags

2013 • Луганська • Луганська  
область • Украина

Photo details

Camera: Sony LT10ip  
 Taken on 2013/10/09 14:24:20  
 Exposure: 0.001s (1/1000)  
 Focal Length: 4.48mm  
 F/Stop: f/2.400  
 ISO Speed: ISO50  
 Exposure Bias: 0.00 EV  
 No flash

oogle account, then all your Panoramio photos are being copied to your Google Album Archive at full resolution (this could take a few weeks). All

### n Google Earth and Google Maps?

ogle Maps with the name of your Google Account, then they will continue to appear along with their original view counts. If they were only attributed to appear. You can view and manage photos by signing in to Google Maps and accessing the Contributions screen from the main menu.

### gle Earth and Google Maps?

d engage with a growing community of photographers, join the Local Guides program. You can earn points and unlock rewards for photos submitted point of interest or business.

Selected for Google Maps and Google Earth

МО?Т? ленин?кого кома?омола

[Sign in to comment.](#)

### Groups

## Thank you for stopping by.

Panoramio has been discontinued. We've appreciated your contributions over the years and hope you will continue to share amazing photos with the world.

Sincerely,  
 The Panoramio team

### Frequently-asked questions

#### 1. What happened to my Panoramio data?

If your Panoramio profile was linked with your Google account, then all your Panoramio photos are being copied to your Google Album Archive at full resolution (this could take a few weeks). All other data has been permanently deleted.

#### 2. Will my Panoramio photos continue to appear in Google Earth and Google Maps?

If your Panoramio photos were appearing in Google Maps with the name of your Google Account, then they will continue to appear along with their original view counts. If they were only attributed to your Panoramio username, they will no longer



Contributions screen from the main menu.

3. **Is there any way to keep posting photos to Google Earth and Google Maps?**

Yes - to keep adding photos to Google Maps and engage with a growing community of photographers, join the Local Guides program. You can earn points and unlock rewards for photos submitted with a Google account when they are linked to a point of interest or business.

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English ▾



# Annex 602

Video of Buk Driving West to East (13 October 2013)



# Annex 603

Video Show Buk Driving North to South in Torez (17 July 2014)



# Annex 604

Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Resolution No. 1702-6/14, arts. 1-2 (6 March 2014)







# Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

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Kyiv 23:10

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## Judgement of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on all-Crimean referendum

5/29/2018

Judgement of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on all-Crimean referendum - News from Ukraine's diplomatic missions - MFA of Ukraine



15 March 2014, 22:15

[Embassy of Ukraine in the United States of America](#)

On March 14, 2014 the Constitutional Court of Ukraine declared unconstitutional The Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea No. 1702-6/14 “On holding of the all-Crimean referendum” dated March 6, 2014.

*Unofficial translation*

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

J U D G M E N T

OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE

**In the case on the constitutional petition of the Acting President of Ukraine, the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights concerning the compliance with the Constitution of Ukraine (constitutionality) of the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic Crimea “On holding of the all-Crimean referendum”  
(the case on the all-Crimean referendum in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea)**

Kyiv

Case No. 1-13/2014

March 14, 2014

No. 2-rp/2014

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine consisting of Judges:

Baulin Yuriy Vasyliovych - the Chairman,  
Bryntsev Vasyl Dmytrovych,  
Vdovichenko Sergey Leonidovych,  
Hultai Mykhailo Myroslavovych,  
Zaporozhets Mykhailo Petrovych,  
Lytvynov Oleksandr Mykolaiovych,  
Melnyk mykola Ivanovych,  
Sas Sergii Volodymyrovych,  
Serheichuk Oleh Anatoliiovych,  
Slidenko Igor Dmytrovych,  
Stetsiuk Petro Bogdanovych – Rapporteur,  
Tupytskii Oleksandr Mykolaiovych – Rapporteur,  
Shaptala Natalia Kochtiantynivna,  
Shevchuk Stanislav Volodymyrovych,  
Shyshkin Victor Ivanovych,

considered in the plenary session the case on the constitutional petition of the Acting President of Ukraine, the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights concerning the compliance with the Constitution of Ukraine (constitutionality) of the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic Crimea No. 1702-6/14 “On holding of the all-Crimean referendum” dated March 6, 2014 (the newspaper “Krymskiye izvestiya”, March 7, 2014).

The consideration of the case in accordance with Articles 39, 40 and 41 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine” was caused by the constitutional petition of the Acting President of Ukraine, the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights.

The ground for considering the case in accordance with Article 71 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine” is the assertion of the subjects of the right in the constitutional petition of unconstitutionality of the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic

Crimea No. 1702-6/14 “On holding of the all-Crimean referendum” dated March 6, 2014.

Having heard the Judge-Rapporteurs Stetsiuk P.B., Tupytskii O.M. and having investigated the materials of the case the Constitutional Court of Ukraine

**established:**

1. Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by the Resolution No. 1702-6/14 “On holding of the all-Crimean referendum” dated March 6, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as “the Resolution”) decided:

- To accede to the Russian Federation as a subject of Russian Federation;

- To hold on March 16, 2014, of the all-Crimean Referendum (including the City of Sevastopol), to which to submit the following alternative questions:

“1) Do you support the reunification of the Crimea with Russia as a subject of the Russian Federation?”

2) Do you support the restoration of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea of 1992 and the status of the Crimea as a part of Ukraine?”

- To approve the text of the ballot for the all-Crimean referendum on March 16, 2014, and to establish that the ballots to vote in the referendum printed in Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar;

- To adopt the Temporary regulation on a republican (local) referendum in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;

- To establish the Commission of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on holding of an all-Crimean referendum;

- To address the President and the Federal Council of the State Duma of the Russian Federation to initiate the procedure of accession to the Russian Federation as a subject of Russian Federation.

In the Regulation it is also provided that the option supported by the majority of votes shall be deemed a direct expression of will by the Crimean population, and instructed the Commission of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on holding of an all-Crimean referendum to organize conducting of the referendum in accordance with the Temporary regulation on a republican (local) referendum in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea to organize financial, technical and other support of holding of the all-Crimean referendum.

2. The subject of the right to constitutional petition – the Acting President of Ukraine, the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine – under Article 112, paragraph 2 of Article 137 of the Constitution of Ukraine by the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 261 “On suspending the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea No. 1702-6/14 ‘On holding of the all-Crimean referendum’ dated March 6, 2014,” dated March 7, 2014, has suspended the Resolution and at the same time submitted to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine the request to consider its conformity with the Constitution of Ukraine (its constitutionality). According to the author of the petition, the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by adopting the Resolution violated the constitutional principles of state sovereignty of Ukraine, basics of the constitutional order, territorial organization and exercise of state power in Ukraine. As the subject of the right to constitutional petition alleges the Resolution does not

match Articles 2, 5, 8, 13, 73, 75, paragraphs 2, 3 of Article 85, Article 91, Articles 13, part 20 of Article 92, Articles 132 - 138 of the Constitution of Ukraine, parts 1, 3 of Article 1, paragraph 7 of Article 18, Article 26 of the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Articles 1, 9, 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea."

The subject of the right to constitutional petition – the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights – requested the Constitutional Court of Ukraine to recognize the Resolution as non-conforming with Article 73, paragraph 2 Article 85, Article 137, 138 of the Constitution of Ukraine and noted that the issue of altering the territory of Ukraine must be resolved exclusively by an all-Ukrainian referendum.

3. Under the Decision of the Second panel of Judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of March 11, 2014, constitutional proceedings in the cases on the constitutional petitions of the Acting President of Ukraine, the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights concerning the compliance with the Constitution of Ukraine (constitutionality) of the Resolution were consolidated in one constitutional proceeding.

4. Resolving of the issues initiated in the constitutional petition the Constitutional Court of Ukraine proceeds from the following:

4.1. The Constitution of Ukraine proclaimed that sovereignty of Ukraine extends throughout its entire territory; integral part of sovereignty is integrity and inviolability of the territory of Ukraine within its present borders; protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine is the most important function of the state and a matter of concern for all the Ukrainian people (Article 2, part 1 of Article 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

The Constitution of Ukraine shall be regarded as superior law; laws and other regulatory legal acts shall be adopted on the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine and shall conform to it; norms of the Constitution of Ukraine shall be the norms of direct effect; public authorities and bodies of local self-government and their officials shall be obliged to act only on the grounds, within the powers, and in the way determined by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine (Article 8, Part 2 of Article 19 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

The territorial structure of Ukraine, the legal regime of the state border shall be determined exclusively by law of Ukraine (paragraphs 13, 18 of part 1 of Article 92 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

4.2. The people shall be the bearer of sovereignty and the sole source of power in Ukraine; the people shall exercise power directly or through the state authorities and local self-government bodies; the right to determine and change the constitutional order in Ukraine shall belong exclusively to the people and shall not be usurped by the state, its bodies, or officials; no one shall usurp the state power (Article 5 of the Fundamental Law of Ukraine).

The expression of the will by the people shall be exercised through elections, referendum and other forms of direct democracy; citizens shall have the right to participate in the administration of state affairs, in all-Ukrainian and local referendums, to freely elect and to be elected to the bodies of state power and local self-government (part 1 of Article 38, Article 69 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

The right of citizens to participate in a referendum is their inalienable constitutional right. Questions submitted on the all-Ukrainian referendum must be national-level issues, i.e. the resolution of which affects the fate of all Ukrainian people – citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities. Questions submitted on the local referendum may be only issues within the jurisdiction of the local authorities of relevant administrative and territorial unit.

4.3. Under Article 132 of the Constitution of Ukraine the territorial structure of Ukraine shall be based on the principles of unity and integrity of the state territory, the combination of centralization and decentralization in the exercise of the state power, and the balanced socio-economic development

of regions taking into consideration their historical, economic, ecological, geographic, and demographic characteristics as well as ethnic and cultural traditions. Such constitutional principles of territorial structure are determined by the form of state structure of Ukraine as a unitary state.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine in its Judgment No. 11-rp/2001 of July 13, 2001, (the case of administrative and territorial structure) established that administrative and territorial unit is a compact part of the united territory of Ukraine, which is the spatial basis for organization and activity of public authorities and local governments.

The system of the administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine shall include: the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblasts, rayons, cities, city districts, settlements and villages (Article 133 of the Constitution of Ukraine). According to Article 133 of the Fundamental Law of Ukraine the Autonomous Republic of Ukraine Crimea and the City of Sevastopol are parts of Ukraine as separate subjects of administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine. The City of Sevastopol is not a part of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, has a special status determined by the law of Ukraine.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine stressed that the principles of integrity and territorial inviolability of Ukraine within its present borders, extending of sovereignty of Ukraine throughout its entire territory are established by the Constitution of Ukraine. Reduction of the existing borders of Ukraine, withdrawal of any subject of the administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine from its body, changing of the constitutional status of administrative units, in particular of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol as an integral part of Ukraine, within holding of a local referendum contradicts the above-mentioned constitutional principles.

4.4. Any changes to the territory of Ukraine shall be resolved exclusively by the all-Ukrainian referendum (Article 73 of the Constitution of Ukraine). Authority to call the all-Ukrainian referendum on issues indicated in said Article of the Constitution of Ukraine belongs to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (paragraph 2 of part 1 of Article 85 of the Fundamental Law of Ukraine). Organization and procedure for conducting elections and referendums shall be determined exclusively by the laws of Ukraine (paragraph 20 of part 1 of Article 92 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea shall be an integral constituent part of Ukraine and shall resolve issues relegated to its authority within the frame determined by the Constitution of Ukraine (Article 134 of the Constitution of Ukraine). The list of matters that are under the authority of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and areas in which it effects normative regulation is determined in Articles 137, 138 of the Constitution of Ukraine.

The constitutional status of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea complies with European Charter of Local Self-Government ratified by the law of Ukraine No. 452/97-VR dated July 15, 1997, according to which the basic powers and responsibilities of local authorities shall be prescribed by the constitution or by statute; local authorities shall, within the limits of the law, have full discretion to exercise their initiative with regard to any matter which is not excluded from their competence nor assigned to any other authority (paragraphs 1, 2 of Article 4).

4.5. According to the Constitution of Ukraine it is under the authority of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea to organize and hold of local referendums (paragraph 2 of Article 138) in the manner determined by the law of Ukraine (paragraph 20 of part one of Article 92). Regulatory legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea shall not contradict the Constitution and laws of Ukraine and shall be adopted in accordance with and in pursuance of the Constitution of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (part 2 of Article 135 of the Fundamental Law of Ukraine).

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine considers that the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by adopting the Resolution, which provides pure accession to the Russian Federation as its subject, addressing to the President and Federal Council of the State Duma of the Russian Federation to initiate the procedure of accession to the Russian Federation as a subject of Russian Federation, putting to the referendum mentioned questions, violated constitutional principle of territorial integrity of Ukraine and exceeded its authorities, and thus the Resolution does not comply with



Articles 1, 2, 5, 8, paragraph 2 of Article 19, Article 73, paragraph 3 of Article 85, paragraphs 13, 18, paragraph 20 of Article 92, Articles 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138 of the Constitution of Ukraine.

The Resolution contradicts also the fundamental principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of a state, constituted in international law instruments, in particular the principle of mutual respect for the sovereign equality of each state including political independence, the ability to change the borders under international law by peaceful means and by agreement. As a result of these principles States Parties shall refrain from violation of territorial integrity or political independence of any state by use of force or threat of force or other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, as well as actions directed against the territorial integrity or unity of any State Party (The United Nations Charter, the Final Act of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of 1975, the Framework Convention the Protection of National Minorities of 1995).

5. By the Resolution, the Commission of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on holding of an all-Crimean referendum is established. Under the Temporary regulation on a republican (local) referendum in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea it is provided for establishing of territorial and district commission on preparing and holding of the referendum.

According to the Resolution, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea shall organize financial, technical and other support of holding of the all-Crimean referendum. Due to the fact that the Resolution contradicts the Constitution of Ukraine and according to Article 81 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine" activity of all organs created to hold of this referendum as well as financing activities to hold of the referendum should be terminated, and ballots and campaign materials should be destroyed.

Thus, based on the materials of the case the Constitutional Court Ukraine came to the conclusion that the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by adopting the Resolution No. 1702-6/14 "On holding of the all-Crimean referendum" dated March 6, 2014, violated the Constitution of Ukraine.

Given the above and pursuant to Articles 147, 150, 153 of the Constitution of Ukraine, Articles 51, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 70, 73, 78, 79, 81 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine" the Constitutional Court of Ukraine

**d e c i d e d:**

1. To recognize as non-conforming with the Constitution (unconstitutional) the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea No. 1702-6/14 "On holding of the all-Crimean referendum" dated March 6, 2014.
2. The Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea No. 1702-6/14 "On holding of the all-Crimean referendum" dated March 6, 2014, declared unconstitutional shall be voided on the day of rendering by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of this Decision.
3. To terminate the work of the Commission of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on holding of an all-Crimean referendum, and territorial and district commissions established to hold the referendum.
4. The Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea must terminate funding of activities connected with holding the referendum; ensure the destruction of ballots and campaign materials.
5. The Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine shall be compulsory in the territory of Ukraine, final and may not be appealed.

5/29/2018

Judgement of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on all-Crimean referendum - News from Ukraine's diplomatic missions - MFA of Ukraine

The Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine shall be subject to promulgation in “Visnyk of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine” and other official publications of Ukraine.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE

Image of: [www.interbuh.com.ua](http://www.interbuh.com.ua)

## Latest news



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[greece.mfa.gov.ua](http://greece.mfa.gov.ua)



[Wounded Ukrainian soldiers arrived to Lithuania for rehabilitation](http://lithuania.mfa.gov.ua) | Today, 17:13

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[Ambassador of Ukraine Mr.M.Brodovych participated at the “Models of Economic Diplomacy for Efficient Internationalization” meeting in Menges](http://slovenia.mfa.gov.ua) | Today, 16:45

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Judgement of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on all-Crimean referendum - News from Ukraine's diplomatic missions - MFA of Ukraine



**[Ambassador of Ukraine in Australia Dr. Mykola Kulinich met shadow Foreign Minister of Australia Hon Senator Penny Wong | Today, 10:44](#)**

[australia.mfa.gov.ua](http://australia.mfa.gov.ua)



**[The scope of EU-Ukraine cooperation should be in line with ambitious reform agenda – a meeting of Prime Minister and European Commission President | 27 May, 12:57](#)**

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## MFA on social media



[> All social media accounts](#)

### Tweets by @MFA\_Ukraine

MFA of Ukraine  Retweeted

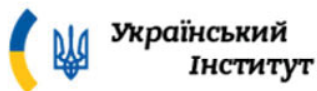
 **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**   
@PolandMFA

FM #Czaputowicz during the #UNSC briefing on the situation in #Ukraine#PLUNSC



[Embed](#)

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5/29/2018

Judgement of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on all-Crimean referendum - News from Ukraine's diplomatic missions - MFA of Ukraine



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Урядова  
«гаряча лінія»  
**1545**  
www.ukc.gov.ua



"Foreign Affairs"  
Magazine



Ukraine  
UNESCO



Study in  
Ukraine



Рада експортерів  
та інвесторів  
при МЗС України



prev next



Президент  
України



Верховна  
Рада  
України



Кабінет  
Міністрів  
України



Національний  
Комітет  
Міжнародної  
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Ukrainian Chamber  
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Ukraine:  
country  
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State  
Border Guard  
Service



Brand  
UKRAINE



UKRINFORM



Національна  
Радіокомпанія  
України



Національна  
Академія  
Державного  
Управління



Центральна  
виборча  
комісія

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# Annex 605

Fundraising for the Rendering of Humanitarian Assistance to the Residents of the Southeast of Ukraine, The Communist Party of the Russian Federation (17 June 2014)



## **Fundraiser Announced to Collect Donations for Humanitarian Aid to Residents of Ukraine's Southeast**

The Central Committee of the Community Party of the Russian Federation has announced a fundraiser to collect donations for humanitarian aid to residents of Ukraine's southeast. Donors are asked to send funds to the account of the *Russkiy Lad* all-Russia creative movement. The account details are provided in the enclosed file.

Headquarters of the Central Committee of the Community Party of the Russian Federation for Humanitarian Aid to Ukraine's Southeast

June 17, 2014 (Updated on July 29, 2014, 4:15 p.m.)

### Attachments

a1b078\_izveshchenie.doc (78 KB)



# Annex 606

Video Showing Military Convoy Passing By (24 July 2014)

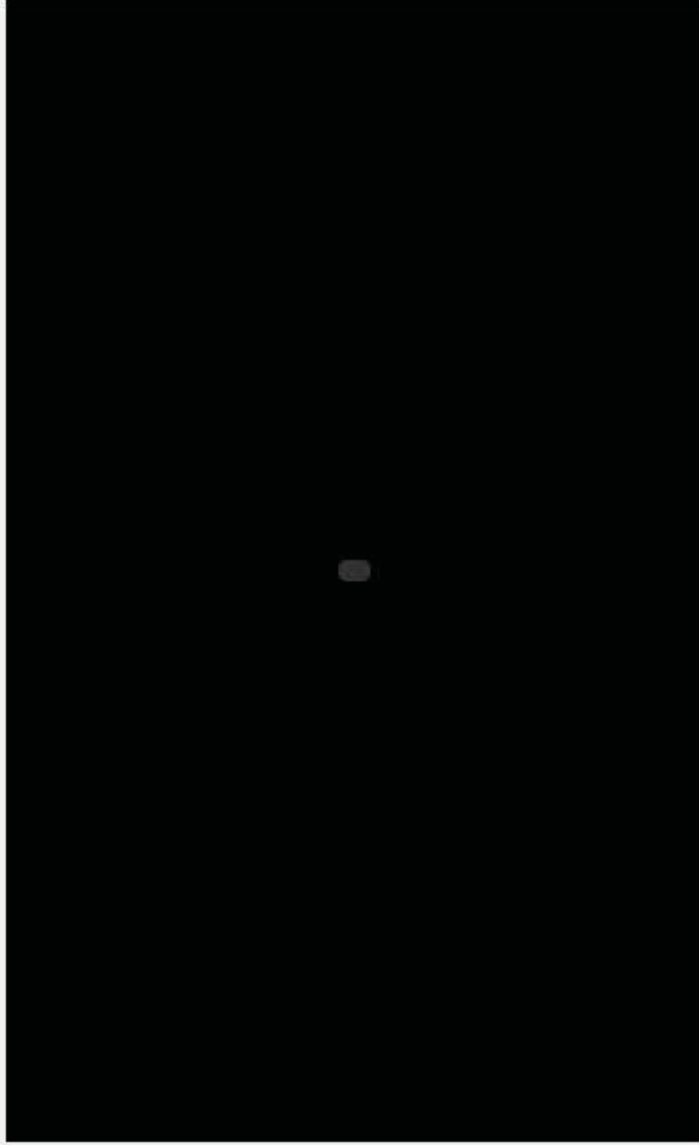


# Annex 607

Archived Website of Deleted Video, Showing Upload Information (upload 23 June 2014)







## ПВО, колонна российских букв едет в сторону Украины

Русско-украинская война · 39 videos



Subscribe 638

4,382

17 5

Like

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Add to

Published on Jun 23, 2014  
Белгородская область, Старый Оскол 23.06.2014

Show more

Жириновский нападение на  
Посольство России в Киеве  
by TroilkaTV  
204,419 views

10:12

REVENGE 9 - Cheating Prank Turns  
Into SUICIDE PRANK  
by ViralBrothers  
14,653,671 views

3:09

Dad hates son's tattoos  
by Kim Anderson  
2,078,926 views

0:16

Last Week Tonight with John Oliver:  
FIFA and the World Cup (HBO)  
by LastWeekTonight  
6,175,270 views

13:14

Dear Kitten  
by BuzzFeedVideo  
12,728,515 views

2:58

Everything Wrong With Frozen In 10  
Minutes Or Less  
by CinemaSins  
5,359,705 views

12:06



# Annex 608

Video Showing Convoy Containing the Buk (24 June 2014)



# Annex 609

Video Showing Military Convoy, uploaded by Svetlana Smirnova (24 June 2014))



# Annex 610

Website Posting Photograph of Military Convoy





# Annex 611

Video of Military Convoy, Uploaded by Ekaterina Zubakhina (24 June 2014)



# Annex 612

Intentionally Omitted



# Annex 613

Video Showing Buk in Alexeyevka (25 June 2014)



# Annex 614

IgorGirkin, Twitter (17 July 2014)





# IgorGirkin

twitter.com/GirkinGirkin/status/489884062577094656

[GirkinGirkin's profile](#)



**IgorGirkin@GirkinGirkin**


**#Снежное** О русских зенитчиках и "Буке" в Снежном "это дом 50 лет октября, в нем пирка, недалеко уголек и фуршет"

2:27 PM - 17 Jul 2014

5 replies 43 retweets 17 likes

1.

New conversation

1.  **axel@ok1ua** 17 Jul 2014

Replying to [@GirkinGirkin](#)  
Russian terrorists hide missiles among resident buildings in East Ukraine  
Via [@GirkinGirkin](#)

1 reply 18 retweets 4 likes

2. [1 more reply](#)

2.

1.  **Ronteo@RonTeoTwit** 19 Jul 2014  
Replying to [@GirkinGirkin](#)  
[@GirkinGirkin](#)



[ukraineatwar.blogspot.nl/2014/07/russia](http://ukraineatwar.blogspot.nl/2014/07/russia)

... [ukraineatwar.blogspot.nl/2014/07/meetin](http://ukraineatwar.blogspot.nl/2014/07/meetin)

... **#Russia #Putin** shoots down Malaysian **#MH17** RT! Ukraine@war

0 replies 0 retweets 0 likes



# Annex 615

Roman, Twitter (17 July 2014)



# Roman

 [twitter.com/MOR2537/status/489702736766586880](https://twitter.com/MOR2537/status/489702736766586880)

## Tweets

### @MOR2537

Донецк

Joined April 2013

## Tweets



**Roman@MOR2537**

Провезли ракетный комплекс на тягаче+две машины прикрытия через Торез в Снежное в 12-10.

2:26 AM - 17 Jul 2014

20 replies 511 retweets 148 likes

1.

1.



**Дитячий письменник@chemodanov\_di** 1 Oct 2016

Replying to **@MOR2537**

Дитячий письменник Retweeted Гурьянов Сергей

друзе, ты сорвал джекпот:

Дитячий письменник added,

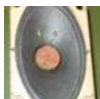
**Гурьянов Сергей@Segozavr**

Следственная группа JIT предложила свидетелям перевозки Бука связаться со следствием. Возможно предоставление австралийского паспорта.

0 replies 4 retweets 2 likes

2.

1.



**shost shost (100+)@shostshost** 2 Oct 2016

Replying to **@MOR2537 @LyapunovS**

твит оказался знаковым, жаль его не прочитали кто в mh17 лететь собирался

(а уж американцы могли бук скрыть на раз)

0 replies 3 retweets 1 like

# Annex 616

Roman, Twitter (17 July 2014) (second tweet)







**Roman** @MOR2537 · 17 Jul 2014

Провезли ракетный комплекс на тягаче+две машины прикрытия через Торез в Снежное в 12-10.

20 510 147



**Roman**  
@MOR2537

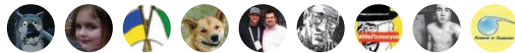
Follow

Похож на БУК, верх зачехлен был.



2:53 AM - 17 Jul 2014

88 Retweets 23 Likes



3 88 23



**Фима** @Fima\_KiD · 17 Jul 2014

Replying to @MOR2537  
@MOR2537 @HuSnizhne а не могли теры взять его с нашей части ПВО? если на буксире был, значит какие то проблемы.

1 1 2



**Внутрішня хуцпа** @crazynizhniy · 17 Jul 2014

@KievlyaninDikiy @MOR2537 @HuSnizhne С месяц назад один нерабочий БУК уже таскали на трейлере

2 1



# Annex 617

Social Media Page (Twitter) of Flightradar24, archived on 17 July 2014

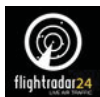


# Flightradar24Verified account

 [twitter.com/flightradar24/status/489795658879348737/photo/1](https://twitter.com/flightradar24/status/489795658879348737/photo/1)

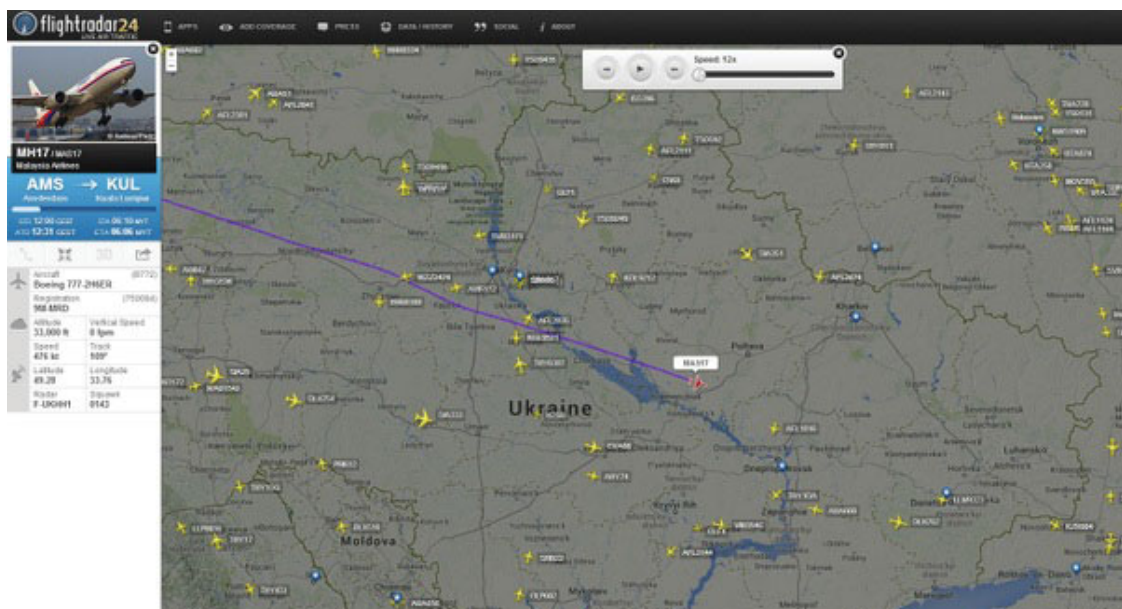
Twitter has a new Terms of Service and Privacy Policy, effective May 25, 2018. [Learn more](#)  
[flightradar24's profile](#)

## Tweets



**Flightradar24Verified account@flightradar24**

Malaysia Airlines flight **#MH17** just before it disappeared over Ukraine.



8:35 AM - 17 Jul 2014

160 replies 5,185 retweets 696 likes



# Annex 618

Social Media Post (Twitter) Time-Stamped 10:40 17 July 2014 (17 July 2014)







Донецк - это Украина!

Jul 17, 2014 at 3:40 am

+ Follow

Плохие новости.

В районе 9 часов из Макеевки в сторону Донецка по макеевскому шоссе проследовал тягач на платформе которого был установлен ЗРК Букм1-м2?

Указанная ЗРК проследовала до пересечения с бульваром Шахтостроителей. Ее сопровождал конвой в составе, 1 паркетник серого цвета Rav4, камуфлированный автомобиль УАЗ и микроавтобус хюндай синего цвета с тонировкой. По состоянию на 9-15 комплекс находился на пересечении Шахтостроителей и Ильича. Боевики повыходили из автомобилей заняв таким образом 2 крайних левых полосы движения. Очевидно, ожидали дальнейших логистических указаний.





♡ 23 More ▾

10 comments



**Sergey Chuchko**

Тот самый сломанный Бук?

17 Jul 2014



**Kasha Shevchenko**

охринительно похие новости.

17 Jul 2014

♡ 6



**Yana Butenko**

Твою мать! Это недалеко от меня

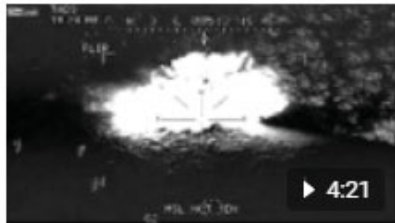
17 Jul 2014





**Denis Sergienko**

Пусть наши возьмут у США в аренду пару вертолетов "Апач" и жить нашим ребятам станет легче в 100 раз. Колорады даже не будут понимать откуда к ним прилетел сюрприз...  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UbMilFEQtCA>



17 Jul 2014

♥ 6



**Katerina Cox**

Кошмар,я рядом живу...Когда же это все закончится?!???  
Россия,вы че гоните?!? 21 век на дворе,мирно договориться и решить все не можете?! А говорите великая страна ! Хуйня,а не страна!

17 Jul 2014

♥ 24



**Ekaterina Volkova**

09.07.14 спецподразделение Вооруженных Сил Украины, который принимает участие в антитеррористической операции, обезвредил скрытый штаб террористов в Славянске. Спецназовцы вывезли два "Урала" боеприпасов и вооружения, брошенных террористами. В частности, найдено большое количество гранатометов РПГ-18 «Муха»:



17 Jul 2014

♥ 2



**Inna Inna**

Россия, ты охренела в конец... потом не удивляйся, почему тебя ненавидят!

17 Jul 2014

♥ 14



**Anatoliy Chuprina**

а из Макеевки в сторону Снежного в 10:40 прошла колонна из 3 Т-64 и 1 камаза

17 Jul 2014

♥



Putin Khuylo replied to Anatoliy

Толян, сразу звони в АТЦ, чтобы наши могли знать об их перемещении.



17 Jul 2014

♥ 1



Anatoliy Chuprina replied to Putin

Повідомляю про все що бачу

17 Jul 2014

♥ 2

The author has opted to limit comments for this post

# Annex 619

Video Showing Buk Exiting Snizhne (17 July 2014)



# Annex 620

Social Media Post (Twitter) Time-Stamped 12:07 17 July 2014 (17 July 2014)







**Практическая руSSофобия** | |

@WowihaY

Follow



Мимо нас, в сторону центра проехала установка ПВО. 4 ракеты, говорят это БУК#стоптеррор #торез в сторону #снежное

2:07 AM - 17 Jul 2014

98 Retweets 35 Likes



9

98

35



**AK @erranta2\_andrij** · 18 Jul 2014



Replying to @WowihaY

@WowihaY @nehay82 ну а сфоткати звичайно ніхто не здогадався

1



**Практическая руSSофобия** | | @WowihaY · 18 Jul 2014



@erranta2\_andrij @nehay82 а как вы думаете, в маленьком городке насколько быстро вычислить место съемки и человека? пулю в лоб? никто не хочет

1



**AK @erranta2\_andrij** · 18 Jul 2014



@WowihaY @nehay82 маленьке місто? населення >80 тис. Про вичислення, думаю, не варто говорити

1



**Практическая руSSофобия** | | @WowihaY · 18 Jul 2014



@erranta2\_andrij @nehay82 80 тыс. по переписи 80? Через центр идет 1 трасса Н21 и вычислить откуда снимали нет проблем. я в Торезе 39 лет. поверьте

1



**..Tsun mi.. @777999qwqw** · 17 Jul 2014



Replying to @WowihaY

@WowihaY Мимо нас, в сторону центра проехала установка ПВО. 4 ракеты, говорят это БУК #стоптеррор #торез в сторону #снежное

1

2



**Gosh Tykhyi @goshquiet** · 17 Jul 2014





# Annex 621

Video Showing Buk Missing One Missile (uploaded 18 July 2014)



# Annex 622

Video Showing Buk TEL (19 July 2014)

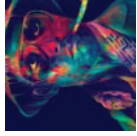


# Annex 623

vlad\_igorev, Livejournal (23 July 2014)







[evilmilker](#)

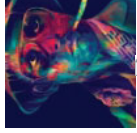
- [Recent Entries](#)
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- [Profile](#)
- [Add to friends](#)
- [RSS](#)

## Мрачный Молочник

это как веселый, но только мрачный




 Про сбитый над Торезом малазийский Боинг МН17 и террористов ДНР или крупный фейл Стрелкова Гиркина



[evilmilker](#)  
July 17th, 2014

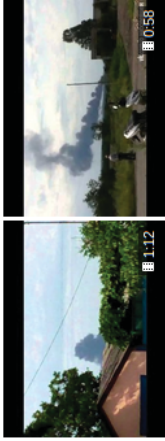
Решил написать пост. С форматированием не заморачивался, так что извиняйте)

Итак, спустя несколько минут после того как был сбит малазийский лайнер, сепаратисты сегодня в своих хрониках похвастились "птичкападом", дескать нефиг у нас тут летать, мы же предупреждали:

 Сводки от Стрелкова Игоря Ивановича  
17.07.2014 17:50 (мск) Сообщение от ополчения.

"В районе Тореза только что сбили самолет Ан-26, валается где-то за шахтой "Прогресс".  
Предупреждали же - не летать в "нашем небе".  
А вот и видео-подтверждение очередного "птичьего".  
Птичка упала за террорикон, жилой сектор не зацепила. Мирные люди не пострадали.

А также еще есть информация о втором сбитом самолете, вроде бы Су."



768 1942  
два часа назад

[ССЫЛКА НА КЕШ](#)

Как заметили в комментариях - у Гиркина Стрелкова официально нет аккаунтов и групп в соцсетях, но тем не менее по оперативности сводок видно, что постиг, кто-то явно из их команды умело разбавляя вояческой пропагандой (частенько выходящей за рамки здравого смысла, но тем не менее никто ее из ополчения не опровергает и не критикует). Т.е. вдумайтесь - якобы фейк аккаунт с 211 тысяч подписчиков вводит в заблуждение столько людей, но все закрывают на это глаза, не предупреждают людей не вестись на пропаганду из этого аккаунта (значит работают заодно). Согласитесь, очень удобно! В случае жестких фейлов всегда можно сказать дескать "я не я, и лошадь не моя, и я не извозчик", а тем временем инфоборсы по геббельсу выполняют свою работу: "Они пользуются тем, что средний, порядочный гражданин не в состоянии поверить в то, что можно лгать с такой наглостью и бесстыжей беспечностью, с которой лгут они. Чем чудовищнее ложь, тем легче в нее поверят."

**Обратите внимание на фразу в следующем видео: "ЗНАЧИТ НЕ ЗРЯ ПРИВЕЗЛИ"**



Люди за кадром говорят "оно сначала летело"



Дети так же подтверждают, что чем-то сбили.



Очевидцы удивляются, что пилоты не выпрыгнули из самолета



"Пошла ракета и разорвало"(0:37) !!!



Более полное видео с описанием: <http://www.archive.com/metadata/-Ukraine-MN17-Crash/cfcl11c6837f181a0512444107214a8?query=ukrainect=6&orderBy=Relevance&hits=15&referrer=search&search=%2fsearch%3fquery%3dukraine%26allfilters%3dVALIDATED%2520UGC%3aSource%3dallfilters=VALIDATED+UGC%3aSource&productType>

## Storyline

[Go to top](#) ^

New amateur footage has emerged of the immediate aftermath of the Malaysia Airlines MH17 crash in eastern **Ukraine** in which all 298 people onboard were killed.

The video is perhaps the first taken immediately after the plane came down.

The mobile phone footage, shot on July 17, shows the wreckage on fire in a field in the village of Hrabove with large plumes of black smoke billowing from the site.

Residents from the village are seen gathered near the site and can be heard asking about the whereabouts of the pilot.

This is significant because multiple Ukrainian military planes had been shot down by this time, and their pilots and crew regularly taken prisoner by rebel forces.

The reaction of villagers in the video, obtained on Sunday by The Associated Press, suggests their immediate assessment too was that another Ukrainian plane had been struck.

In another exchange, a person is heard questioning whether more than one plane had crashed, since there was so much debris.

People around him quickly correct him to say only one aircraft had come down.

The video's creator, a resident of the village of Hrabove, has asked not to be named.

The footage has been authenticated against known locations and events and is consistent with independent AP reporting.

The Boeing 777 was flying from Amsterdam to Kuala Lumpur when it was shot down on July 17 over a rebel-held area of **Ukraine**.

**Ukraine** and the West have blamed the attack on Russia-backed separatists using a ground-to-air missile.

=====

На одном из российских ресурсов появилась [запись](#) со свидетельством очевидца



Бойцы народного ополчения ДНР сообщили о том, что им удалось сбить украинский самолет Ан-26. Атака на воздушное судно состоялась 17 июля около 17:30 по местному времени, когда оно находилось в воздухе над городом Торез (ДНР).

По данным телеканала Life News со ссылкой на представителей ополчения, украинский транспортник упал в районе шахты «Прогресс». Жилых кварталов поблизости от места падения нет.

Как рассказал один из защитников Донбасса, когда самолет пролетал над Торезом, в воздух взвилась ракета, точно поразившая цель. После сильного взрыва транспортник начал падать, оставляя за собой шлейф черного дыма. Также на землю начали падать его обломки.

Через время когда стало известно, что это был сбит пассажирский самолет, то сепаратисты сподобились на еще одно сообщение:


1307 записей

**Сводки от Стрелкова Игоря Ивановича**  
 17.07.2014 Москва, INTERFAX.RU - Руководство Донецкой народной республики отрицает причастность к падению малазийского самолета "Боинг-777" под Донецком. Об этом "Интерфаксу" сообщил член Совбеза республики Сергей Кавтарадзе.  
 По его словам, в распоряжении ополченцев отсутствует оружие, способное сбить самолет на высоте в 10 000 километров. Состоящие на вооружении ДНР переносные зенитно-ракетные комплексы имеют максимальную дальность поражения в три тысячи метров.

17 минут назад 153 641

**Сводки от Стрелкова Игоря Ивановича**  
 17.07.2014 17:50 (мск) Сообщение от ополчения.  
 "В районе Тореза только что сбили самолет Ан-26, валется где-то за шахтой "Прогресс".  
 Предупреждали же - не летать в "нашем небе".  
 А вот и видео-подтверждение очередного "птичькопада".  
 Птичка упала за терроризм, жилой сектор не зацепила. Мирные люди не пострадали.  
 А также еще есть информация о втором сбитом самолете, вроде бы Су."

два часа назад 768 1942



Еще через некоторое время когда он понял, что по видео можно понять где именно упал Боинг, они и вовсе удалили свой первоначальный пост. И оставили только следующий за ним.

Клинический Павел Губарев на месте события утверждает, что самолет сбили над Днепропетровской областью из Бука и он пролетел еще 200 км. Кроме того он подчеркивает, что Буков у ополчения нет и РЛС у ополчения ТОЖЕ нет.

Напомним, что еще 29.06.2014 [ресурс ополченцев](#) хвастался, что у них появились ЗРК "Бук"

Фотографии Олпортієнко Оксана

К альбому

Далее

## События Новороссии

### Небо над Донецком будут защищать зенитно-ракетные комплексы "Бук"

29-06-2014, 19:50 | Категория: События, Бывший СССР, Донецк, События, Колонка главного редактора



Просмотров: **79847**



Донецкие ополченцы захватили военную часть противовоздушной обороны А-1402. Пункт ПВО является одним из подразделений ракетных войск и оснащен самоходными зенитно-ракетными комплексами "Бук". Это уже второе подразделение ВВС, перешедшее под контроль ополченцев за последние дни. Одна часть сдалась добровольно, за вторую велись многочасовые бои, передает РИА "Новости".  
Центральное информационное агентство Новороссии Novorus.info

**Понравилась статья? ПОДЕЛИТЬСЯ в соц. сетях!**

207



Так же ДНР хвастались захваченными Буками в твиттере, фото уже из твиттера выпилили - палево!

(ведь если с них никто не стрелял, то зачем тогда выпиливать фото? :

ссылка на кеш гугла: [Слава роботам! Гулгу слава!](https://evilmilker.livejournal.com/4379.html?thread=66587#t66587)



**Донецкая Республика** @dnpres Follow

Самоходные зенитно-ракетные комплексы "Бук" на территории зенитно-ракетного полка ПВО А1402 взятого под контроль ДНР. [pic.twitter.com/bT19BZCB1N](https://pic.twitter.com/bT19BZCB1N)

Reply Retweet Favorite More



RETWEETS 279 FAVORITES 50

6:59 AM · 29 Jun 2014

Flag media

Остался только [пост](#) про захват зенитно-ракетной части:

**Донецкая Республика** @dnrpress · 29 июня  
 В Донецке бойцы спецподразделения армии Донецкой народной республики захватили гарнизон ракетных войск, зенитно-ракетный полк ПВО № А-1402.  
 Подробнее

**иван львовскій** @lvov80

**@dnrpress** специалисты умеющие этим пользоваться или уже есть или скоро придут на территорию ДНР

Отвечить ↻ Ретвитнуть ★ В избранное ... Ещё

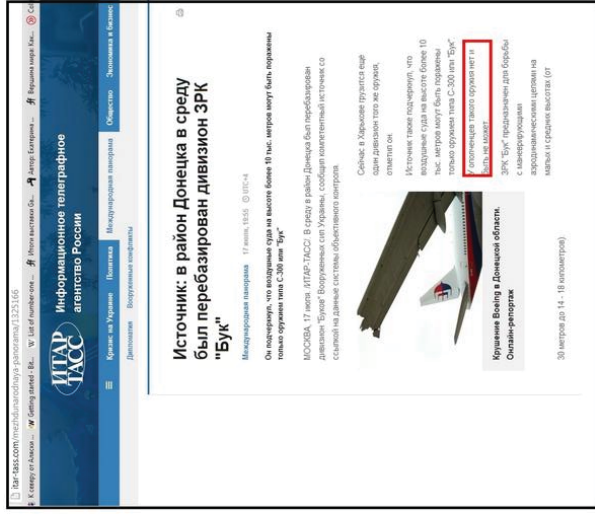
17:37 - 29 июня 2014 г.

Читать

## «ИТАР-ТАСС»

### ДО ТА ПІСЛЯ ТЕРАКТУ

<p><b>ИТАР-ТАСС</b> Информационное агентство России</p> <p>Ополченцы ДНР взяли под контроль воинскую часть ПВО с зенитно-ракетными комплексами "Бук"</p> <p><a href="http://itar-tass.com/mezhdunarodnaya-panorama/1287030">http://itar-tass.com/mezhdunarodnaya-panorama/1287030</a></p> <p><b>29.06.2014</b></p>	<p><b>ИТАР-ТАСС</b> Информационное агентство России</p> <p>Пресс-служба ДНР: у ополченцев на востоке Украины нет зенитных комплексов "Бук"</p> <p><a href="http://itar-tass.com/mezhdunarodnaya-panorama/1325289">http://itar-tass.com/mezhdunarodnaya-panorama/1325289</a></p> <p><b>17.07.2014</b></p>
--	--



Есть заявление Куртиняна, который как известен тем, что в споре с Губаревым и Ко о поставках оружия Россией называл это помощью гражданскому обществу. В данном видео он снова заявляет, что высококлассные специалисты-электронщики все того же гражданского общества уже прилетели в Донецк и намерены в кратчайшие сроки починить захваченный у украинских бандитов-бандеровцев Бук, а так же делает предположение, что их может оказаться даже несколько (вспомним как быстро самоконтрировалась захваченная "Нона") :



Видео уже выпилили по жалобе Куртиняна - палево, да.

Но добрые люди перезалили и будут перезаливать



Чуркин отмазывает террористов в ООН:



Днем очевидцы в социальных сетях сообщили о перемещении зенитно-ракетного комплекса "Бук" из Тореза в Снежное.

Террористы же в данный момент по российским каналам отрицают свою причастность к данной трагедии, говоря, что не имеют вооружения, способного сбить самолет на такой высоте.  
<https://evilmilker.livejournal.com/4379.html?thread=66587#66587>

Справка:

«Бук» (индекс ГРАУ — 9К37, по классификации МО США и НАТО — SA-11 Grifon) и его модификации «Бук-М1» (9К37М и 9К37М1) — самоходный зенитно-ракетный комплекс, предназначенный для борьбы с маневрирующими аэродинамическими целями на малых и средних высотах (от 30 м до 14—18 км), в условиях интенсивного радиопротиводействия.

**Roman** @MOR2537

**Провезли ракетный комплекс на тягаче + две машины прикрытия через Торез в Снежное в 12-10.**

Переглянути переказ

Відповісти 36 · Репост 4 · Дібножити 36 · Більше

12:26 · 17 лип. 2014

Відповісти @MOR2537

**Хуеява Троєщина** @askoyuk · 7 год  
@MOR2537 @HusNizhnie какой еще ракетный ? о..о вы чо, Любана?  
Детали

**Хлоп з Франківська** @stefan\_breider · 7 год  
@askoyuk @MOR2537 @HusNizhnie БУК везуть, місцеві пишуть  
Детали

**Mger** @Mgerchik · 7 год  
@MOR2537 @HusNizhnie чья техніка?  
Детали

**Roman** @MOR2537 · 7 год  
@Mgerchik @HusNizhnie ДНР  
Детали

**Roman** @MOR2537 · 7 год  
Полож на БУК, верх зачехлен был. pic.twitter.com/AsRhuoacZ  
Детали

**Файна Юкрайна** @faina\_ukr · 7 год  
@MOR2537 #Стоптеррор Провезли ракетный комплекс на тягаче+две машины прикрытия через Торез в Снежное в 12-10.  
Детали

**DONBASS** @donbas\_russ · 6 год  
@faina\_ukr @MOR2537 на Киев! pic.twitter.com/Min354zNMM  
Детали

**Киевленин** @KievleninDiyu · 6 год  
@MOR2537 @HusNizhnie а не могли теры взять его с нашей части ПВО? если на буссире был, значит какие то проблемы.  
Детали

**Хуєвий Нижний** @srazuizhny · 6 год  
@KievleninDiyu @MOR2537 @HusNizhnie С месяц назад один нерабочий БУК уже таскали на трейлере  
Детали

**tanya spasenova** @tanyaspasenova · 6 год  
@MOR2537 @Zhekanich\_UA неведимки  
Детали

**ТТТ** @Taty · 5 год  
@MOR2537 @HusNizhnie зенітка.. по самолетами будут пулять  
Детали

Фото установки **в Снежном**: заправка в Торезе на проспекте Гагарина. Сразу после ставка (по сообщениям местных жителей в твиттере)

Подробнее: из дискуссии в ВК по сообщению местных жителей он стоял в Торезе на пересечении ул. 50 лет СССР и проспекта Гагарина.

Фотография сделана с территории АЗС в направлении перекрёстка вышеназванных улиц. К слову проспект Гагарина это часть междугородней трассы Н21 проходящей через Торез (Донецк–Снежное–Луганск)

Координаты: <http://maps.yandex.ru/#/CYvo12KB>

Фотограф стоял под крышей АЗС "Pilot" (<http://maps.visicom.ua/i/POJFQN9YLM>)

А "Стройдом" на фото — это здание по адресу ул.50 лет СССР д.1 на карте



Отсюда и д.3:



СБУ перехватила разговор боевиков о сбитии боинга, хотя по моему мнению тоже зафейлились и намешали в запись нарезки из разных разговоров про разные события (сбитый 14 числа Ан, казаков и прочее), тем не менее про боинг там тоже есть кусочки и если сопоставить все факты, то можно понять примерно картинку. :



Кроме того, участники прошлых подобных перехватов очень часто подтверждали их подлинность (в одном из нынешних перехватов Бес тоже подтвердил, что его голос)

Перехват переговоров за несколько минут до сбития:



Выпиленный с канала сюжет LieNews (пособники террористов всегда оказываются рядом и выдают все самые горячие новости касаямо убийств и терактов сразу же после их совершения, но в этот раз ребята поторопились немного). Поспешили они его убрать и заменить на другую версию, но мы то помним первоначальный сюжет:





ЗРК БУК выдвигается на позиции по направлению к Саур-Могиле (инфо о месте съемки в описании).



Подробнее о месте: <http://ukraineatwar.blogspot.nl/2014/07/russia-shoots-down-malaysian-mh17.html>

Еще видео установки (как минимум без одной ракеты), точное место съемки пока не идентифицировано (говорят, что г. Краснодар). По заявлению МВД установка движется к границе РФ



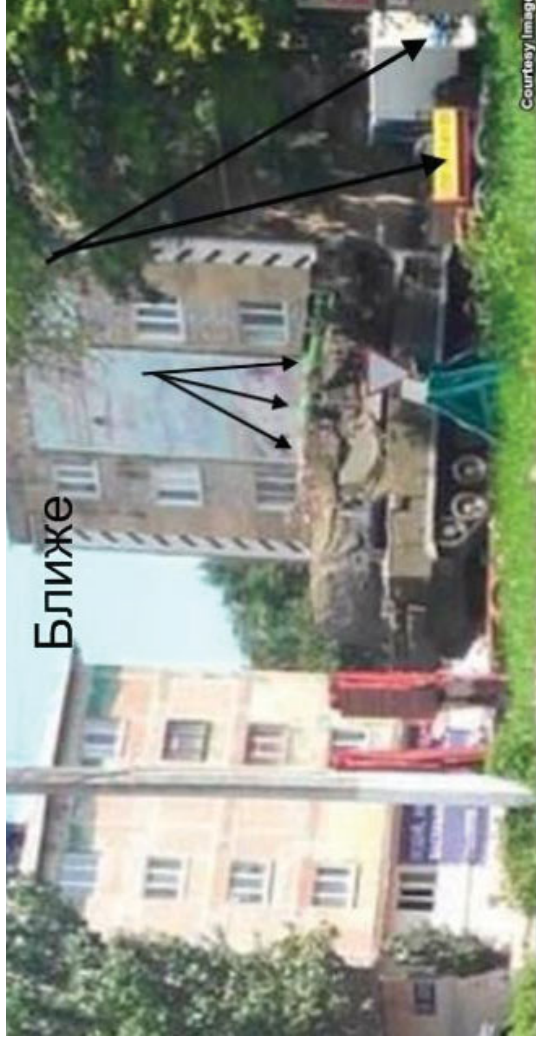


5/30/2018

Про сбитый над Торезом малазийский Боинг МН17 и террористов ДНР или крупный фейл Стрелкова Гиркина - Мрачный Молочник

Еще одно доказательство, что это та же самая установка, что стояла в Торезе (сделал [MEDISABAL](#), вчера в 17.53 на [politota](#))





г. Краснодон 4:30 утра следующего дня



(на фото как определили позже Луганск, выезд на Краснодон)

В сети со стороны кремлеботов распространяется вот такой фейк (абсолютно без каких-либо доказательств или подтверждений):

●●● Биллайн 15:54 20 %

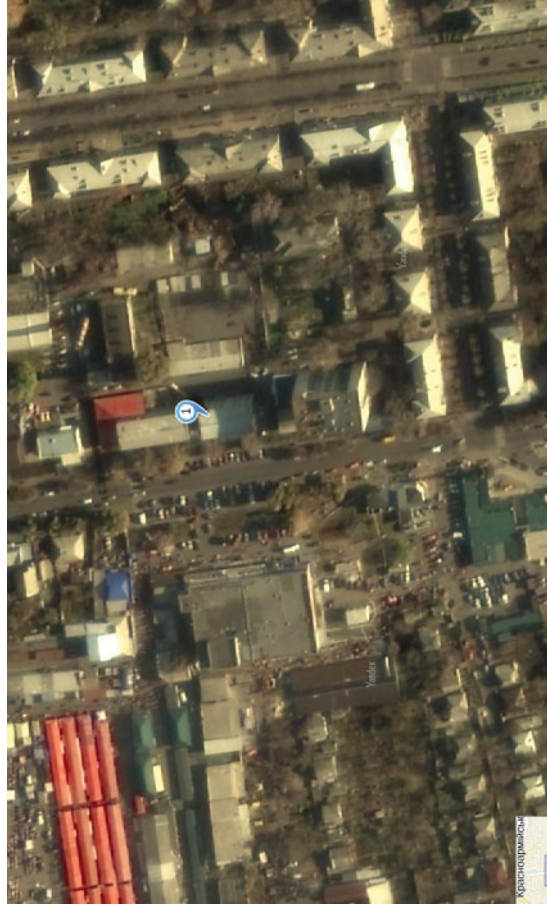
Комментарии

m.facebook.com.../345152268966834

В украинских пабликах распространяется видео, где якобы ополченцы вывозят в сторону РФ стрелявший Бук. Но на видео город Красноармейск, виден бигборд с рекламой автосалона на Днепропетровской, 34. С 11 мая и до сих пор город под контролем войск хунты, проводящих АТО!

На Буке не хватает одной ракеты. На фото и видео с тягачом (тем же) есть магазин Стройдом. Адрес: Красноармейск, Горького 49. То есть стрелявший Бук находился на территории, подконтрольной хунте и до сих пор там. Какие вопросы? Все ясно как день - Болинг сбили украинские военные вот этим вот самым Буком, и теперь, чтобы просочившееся в сеть видео не стало компроматом они просто туло валят все с большой головы на здоровую, типа это "ополченцы везут". Остаются верны своей брахливой натуре (одесситы сами себя сожгли, луганчане сами взорвали кондиционер, ДНР само стреляет по городам и так далее).

Вот снимок указанного адреса - на нем нет ничего похожего, кроме того на видео видны провода очень сильно похожие на троллейбусные, а в Красноармейске троллейбусов нет:



Кроме того, на фото рекламный щит компании Богдан Авто на котором нет никакого адреса (привет кремлеботам и ватникам):



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\* Ціна вказана стільки на 7.04.2014 рік на модель JAC J5 в комплекті Експорт. Комісія вказана за роботу право на змену (якщо було попередньо погоджено). Діагностика у менеджера дилерського центру «Богдан-Авто Хітс» або на сайті [www.bogdanauto.com.ua](http://www.bogdanauto.com.ua). Діагностика автомобіля розроблено і встановлено створено Пиньфарма. Дачей БІ С.Д.Дочка 5.

Реклама автосалона и новой модели авто Jас.

Смотрим дилеров Jас в Луганской области



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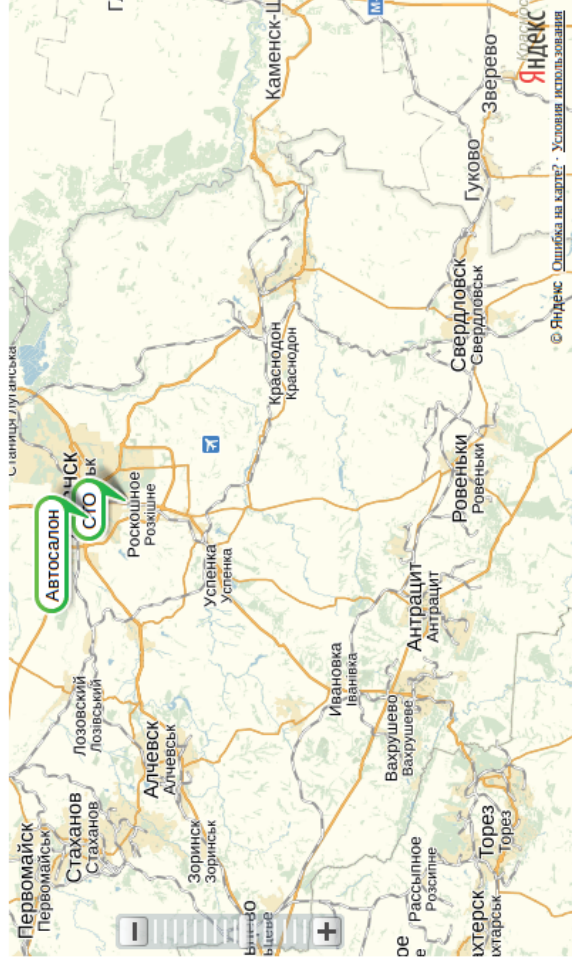
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ООО «СТЬ-Дриваго» ул. Ломоносова 96а (0642)71-14-89

Смотрим на карте ООО "Богдан-Авто Луганск" и ближайший до границы с Россией город в котором может быть билборд:

#### КАРТА ПРОЕЗДА



И о совпадении: Краснодар!

Несколько скринов с d3:



Смотрю активно начала распространяться инфо про то, что запись перехватов разговоров террористов обнародованная СБУ была якобы записана вообще на сутки раньше и это является доказательством, что Украина готовила все заранее и сама сбива самолет.

В качестве доказательств демонстрируются метаданные из скачанных видео, которые дапирются 16 числом.

Решил записать коротенькое опровержение для того чтобы боты прекратили этот бред спамить.



Перехват переговоров ополченцев террористов ДНР про Бук-М, Гвоздики, Грады и обстрелы Градами с РФ



Пару цитат про вопрос как получается стерео в записях от СБУ:

> ну это как раз нормально, на разные каналы обычно накладывается запись телефонов,

>GSM в любом случае дуплексе с частотным разделением, можно и стерео записывать

Видео про ракетный комплекс Бук



Цитата по из вики про Бук: "СОУ 9А38 является связующим звеном между ЗРК 2К12 «Куб» и 9К37 «Бук». Входит в состав ЗРК 2К12М4 «Куб-М4». Самоходная отневая установка может самостоятельно находить, опознавать и открывать огонь по целям. Таким образом СОУ 9А38 заключает в себе функции самоходной пусковой установки (СПУ) и самоходной установки разведки и наведения (СУРН). СОУ 9А38 способна находить цели в заданном секторе и выполнять захват цели, автосопровождение, решать предстартовые задачи и выполнять наведение трёх собственных ЗУР и трёх ЗУР сопряжённой с ней пусковой установки 2П25М3[1][2]"

СОУ 9А38 включает в себя следующие элементы: радиолокационную станцию 9С35, систему жизнеобеспечения, цифровую вычислительную систему, аппаратуру навигации, ориентирования и топопривязки, систему распознавания «Свой-Чужой», телевизионно-оптический визир, аппаратуру связи с СУРН 1С91М3 и СПУ 2П25М3.

Опять же есть куча всяческих модификаций.

Так же слышал мнение, что целенаведение для установки могли произвести и с территории РФ.

Нашел некоторые подтверждения. Заметки ополченца с [rs.su/rsa](https://rs.su/rsa) сепаратистов:

Заметки.

Из текста. Сбит АН-26. Кем и как пока не понятно. Явно не ПЗРК (высоко шел). Тогда чем? Ополчение подтвердило (агентство "Новороссия") гибель 30 ополченцев в автомобиле "Урал". Прямое попадание мины. На войне как на войне. На этом примере видно, что республике дорожат своей репутацией (аэропорт Донецка в мае еще одно подтверждение), а не врут как "сивые меринки" (Тымчуки, Селезнев) хунты, которые признают потери только в случае попадания фото- видеоданных в сеть.

Выводы. Киевская хунта предприняла сильные атакующие операции. Цель помочь блокированной группировке в районе аэропорта Луганска (выполнена). Вторая цель это продлить агонии южного котла (частично выполнена). Третья цель блокировать Луганск (не выполнена). Теперь карателям нужно тянуть время пока не соберется группировка южнее Донецка, которая судя по всему будет решать аналогичную задачу. Но чуть позже. Значит следует ждать новых боев под Луганском.

Нелогичное затишье. А "победа" где?

July 14th, 22:12

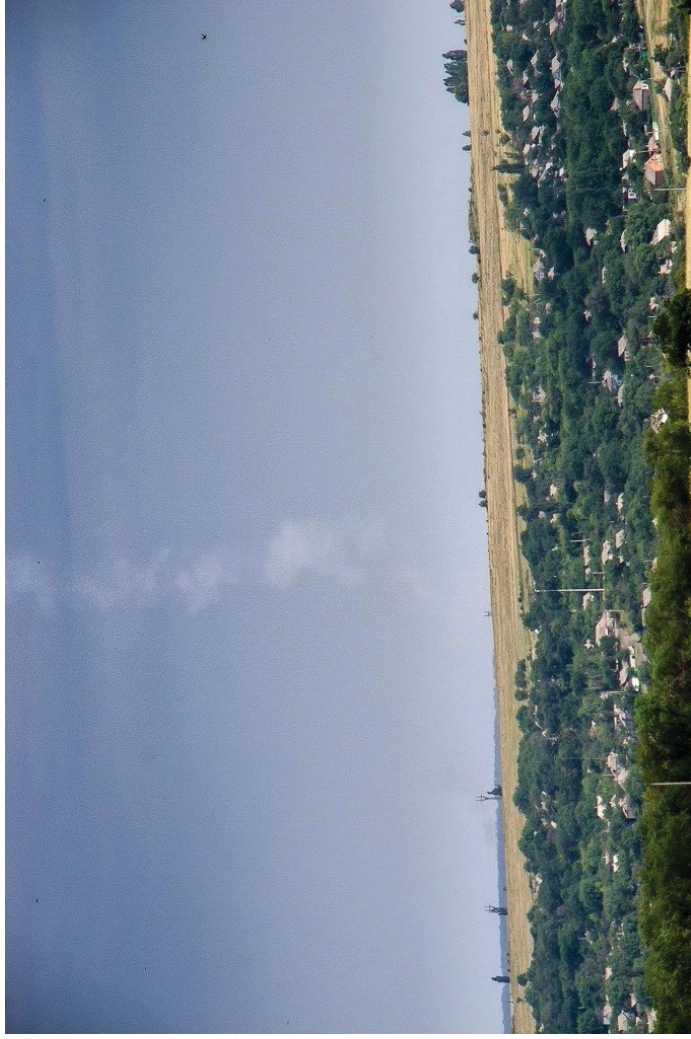
Не слышно моих оппонентов. Целый день ждал, но они так и не написали. Сегодняшний день как бы и без больших событий (обстрелы там всякие, но кого теперь этим удивить. К сожалению). Но вот одно событие меня по настоящему удивило: "Затишье на фронтах севера". Вчерашний вечер. Сводки сторон обещали бурное продолжение сегодня. Но... его не последовало. Я отлично помню штурм Славянска 19 июня. Затем было 20-е июня - попытка додвинуть "подавшихся" ополченцев. Видны были бои и одна из сторон считала (наивно) себя победителем. Почему я ничего такого не вижу сегодня. "Победители", странным образом к утру очистили от себя все якобы занятые населенные пункты и отошли на исходные позиции. Всю злость от "победы" выместили на мирных луганчанках (сегодняшние обстрелы артиллерией были особенно свирепы). А чуть не забыл - на дорогах оставили следы своего пребывания в виде остовов своих машин.. А где "победа"?

П.С. зато на Сауре все идет как надо. Тихо, без лишнего медийного шума, но как надо.

Теперь "логичное событие". Сегодня у ополченцев состоялось боевое крещение новых мощных систем ПВО "Бук" (АН-26). Не видели? Ну вот и хорошо, что не видели. Зато они кого надо, того увидели и "угостили". Теперь на высоте не скроешься. Даже несколько "Буков", при надлежащей невидимой (ну невидимы радиолучи из России) информационной поддержке могут надежно прикрыть небо республики в зоне боев (дальность 20 км, высота 16 км).  
Поясняю: РЛС стоят в России, возле границы. "Светят" цели для "Буков" постоянно. Ответки не боятся. Почти полигонные условия.

Так же в фейсбуке Герашенко опубликовал фото с инверсионным следом запуска ракеты:





"Это фото инверсионного следа, оставленного после запуска ракеты ЗРК "Бук".  
 Сделано через несколько минут после запуска ракеты из 3 микрорайона города Торез с запада на восток.  
 Тысячи людей видели запуск и полет ракеты", - отметил он.

**Фото с очень большой вероятностью может оказаться правдивым не смотря на отсутствие облачности. По поводу точки выстрела достаточно много материала для анализа**  
<https://meduza.io/feature/2015/03/17/sled-nad-torezom>

Репост про место запуска ракеты из ЗРК Бук : <http://evilmilker.livejournal.com/6167.html>

Еще про место запуска ракеты: <http://ukraineatwar.blogspot.nl/2014/07/схакт-location-pippointed-of-mh17.html>

**upd:** Есть несколько любопытных записей с каналов сепаратистов Zello где очевидцы подтверждают, что видели пуск ракеты и даже обозначают район:





[Пост про фальшивого испанца-диспетчера](#)

Вот видео говорящее само за себя, представителям ОБСЕ не разрешают нормально работать. Возникает закономерный вопрос - если вы не сбивали самолет, то зачем препятствуете работе международной организации?



Ответ на этот вопрос может дать новая запись перехваченных разговоров боевиков ДНР от СБУ по поводу поиска черных ящиков:

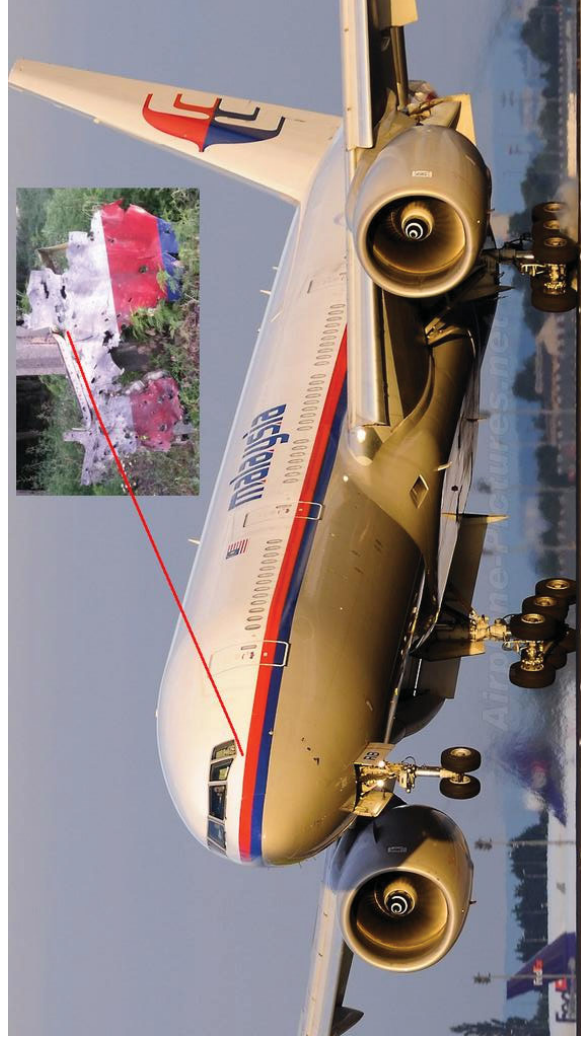


из комментариев:

 [@slaw1er](#) :

[ТВИТТЕР](#)

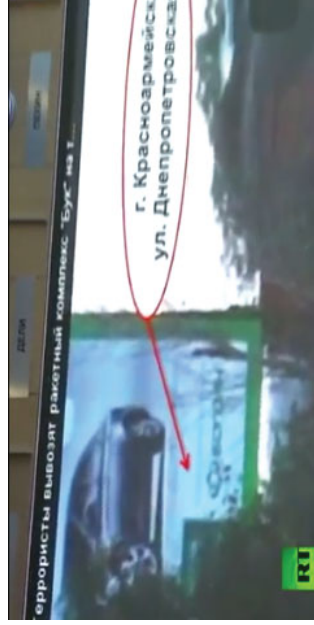
[#Russia](#) Buk missile hit [#MH17](#) right under the cockpit. This piece of debris proves it. No escape for [#Putin](#).



Очевидцы обсуждают момент взрыва Боинга (слышна быстрая серия взрывов справа от самолета):



Ребята, молния! Это просто эпик фейл российских властей, на пресс-конференции Министерства Обороны они снова повторяют этот бред для лохов и в качестве доказательств приводят вот этот кадр:



AAAAAAAAAAAA! У меня нет слов просто! Ссылка на пресс-конференцию [http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_detailpage&v=KSpco5RcQQo#t=1482](http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=KSpco5RcQQo#t=1482)



РБК: военный эксперт раскрыл доклад Минобороны РФ по крушению Boeing-777 по поводу версии, что Боинг сбили штурмовиком Су-25:



Еще про фейковость и абсурд доклада МО РФ - где же такой любимый поклонниками Путина Шарий? Почему не проверяет все эти фейки? : <http://staryayuk.livejournal.com/11763.html>

Давайте добавим материалы от юзера [dudgog](#) чтобы ни у кого не оставалось сомнений о характере повреждений:



Фотографии: Noah Snyder and Sabrina Tavernise/The New York Times

**23.07.2014, США |** Журналисты «Нью-Йорк Таймс» [Нова Шнайдер](#) и [Сабрина Тавернейс](#), сделавшие фотографии обломков малайзийского Боинга 777 под Донецком, попросили эксперта авторитетной военной исследовательской организации в США [JHS Jane's](#) Риди Фостера дать оценку повреждений на деталях фюзеляжа. Эксперт изучил фотографии и пришел к выводу, что повреждения вероятнее всего были нанесены шрапнелью после взрыва сверхзвуковой ракеты зенитного комплекса SA-11 («Бук»). Риди Фостер сказал, что по фотографиям трудно установить какая именно ракета была использована, но по характеру отверстий в деталях фюзеляжа можно судить, что это именно тот тип оружия, о котором говорили американские официальные лица после катастрофы самолета.

Если судить по местам повреждений в районе кабины пилотов, взрыв ракеты нанес удар шрапнелью в переднюю часть самолета:



Оригинальный материал: <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/07/22/world/europe/jet-wreckage-bears-signs-of-impact-by-supersonic-missile-analysis-shows.html>







Фотографии: Noah Snieder and Sabrina Tavernise/The New York Times

**Еще пару слов о верси о самолете от юзера [kamaqovich](#) :**

**[[Spoiler \(click to open\)](#)]**

Еще немного о тотальной путинской лжи, сеанс разоблачения со ссылками. В связи с истеричкой правок Википедии в части ТТХ штурмовика Су-25 предлагаю пользоваться страницей <http://airwar.ru/enc/attack/su25.html> - там пока не покорезжили... Так вот, смотрим, читаем, думаем. И что мы видим?

Да, "Гран" может подняться до 10000м... Практически без вооружения, и с большим трудом. Это его реальный потолок, достижимый только на пределе возможностей машины, если обдобрать подвески, оставив только пушку. Есть сомнения в том, что техническое состояние украинских самолетов позволит им набрать предельную для находящейся в идеальном состоянии машины высоту.

Но интереснее другое: на высоте максимальная скорость (находящегося в идеальном состоянии и с пустыми подвесками) Су-25 - М0,82. Т.е., для 10000м - около 882км/ч (там скорость звука 299м/с, плюс-минус текущие погодные условия - <http://www.dpva.info/Guide/Physics/Sound/SoundSpeedAirHeight/>). На той же высоте крейсерская (не максимальная!) скорость Boeing-777 (<http://airwar.ru/enc/airliner/b777-200et.html>) - 905км/ч. Так что "догонять Боинг" Су-25 не может никак и ни при каких условиях. Он МЕДЛЕННЕЕ. При наборе штурмовиком высоты разница, наверное, будет 70-100 км/ч. А ему надо именно догонять, потому что его ракеты можно пускать только находясь позади цели - им надо "видеть" сопла двигателей для захвата цели.

Так вот: покажите мне того идиота, который пошлет для перехвата цели машину, которая имеет меньшую скорость и, вообще, с большим трудом может забраться на требуемую высоту? При том, что ВВС Украины располагают и МиГ-29 и Су-27, про которые вопросов не возникает. Таких идиотов в природе не существует - ну, кроме как в "ополченцах", МО РФ и среди тех, кто им верит.

Кроме того, надо понимать, что Су-25 в принципе не несет ракет, которые могут разнести 300-тонный самолет так, чтобы его экипаж даже не успел подать сигнал бедствия. Его максимальное(!) вооружение "воздух-воздух" - ракета Р-60 (<http://airwar.ru/warop/avv/r60.html>), БЧ которой весит (ВВ и ГПС вместе) в зависимости от модификации - всего лишь 3-3,5 (три - три с половиной) килограмма. Наведение у нее инфракрасное, так что она максимум могла разнести один из двигателей - и, полагаю, на оставшемся Боинг просто бы хоть до Ростова долетел. И даже если бы упал - то не сразу, а минут через десять криков в эфире.



-----  
 ИТОГО: рассказы о том, как "украинский Су-25 догнал и сбил Боинг" являются ВРАНЬЕМ С ПЕРВОГО И ДО ПОСЛЕДНЕГО СЛОВА. Причем, учитывая кто это "озвучивает" - враньем заведомым и умышленным.  
 Илья В.

**Итак, продолжим - Аваков наконец-то дал координаты, хотя в принципе люди в комментариях и без него нашли место съемки своими силами, за это всем большой респект!**

 **sherlockp** :

Hi, I am pretty sure now that I have location of the video:

Lugansk, junction of Nechuya-Levitskogo and Chornomorska street.

Location:

48°32'44.9"N 39°15'49.6"E

<http://maps.yandex.com/?text=lugansk%2C%D0%20leninskogo%20komsomola&sl=39.29509568938756%2C48.4967491834162006&spn=0.008476%2C0.003262&l=39.263977%2C48.546191&spn=0.016952%2C0.002173&z=17&l=map%2Cstv.&ol=stv.&coll=39.26397737%2C48.54619062&os=dir%3A132.6296665338912%2C4.7788272223933985--spn%3A90.19952303273581%2C42.220750873414076>

Photo:

<https://maps.google.com/maps?l=48.546333,39.261675&spn=0.18,0.3&cbll=48.546333,39.261675&layer=c&photoid=po-97652158&cbp=-0.0,-0.0,0.0&q=Luhansk,+Luhansk%2C%21,+Ukraina&output=classic&dg=ntvb>  
 or  
<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/97652158>

Link to Bogdan Auto Shop in Lugansk about 600m from this point:

<http://point.autoua.net/tochki/750-bogdan-avto-lugansk-na-leninskogo-komsomola/>

where you actually can buy JAC J5 since April:

[http://lg\\_bogdanauto.com.ua/bogdan-auto/news/xoshodyaschaya-zvezda-jac-j5-v-aptele-uzhe-y-officialnoj-dilerskoj-seti-bogda/](http://lg_bogdanauto.com.ua/bogdan-auto/news/xoshodyaschaya-zvezda-jac-j5-v-aptele-uzhe-y-officialnoj-dilerskoj-seti-bogda/)

No doubts anymore it is here.



**Арсен Аваков** Что б присечь пусті разговоры - координаты съемки : Координаты місця, де була зафіксована військава

Техніка:

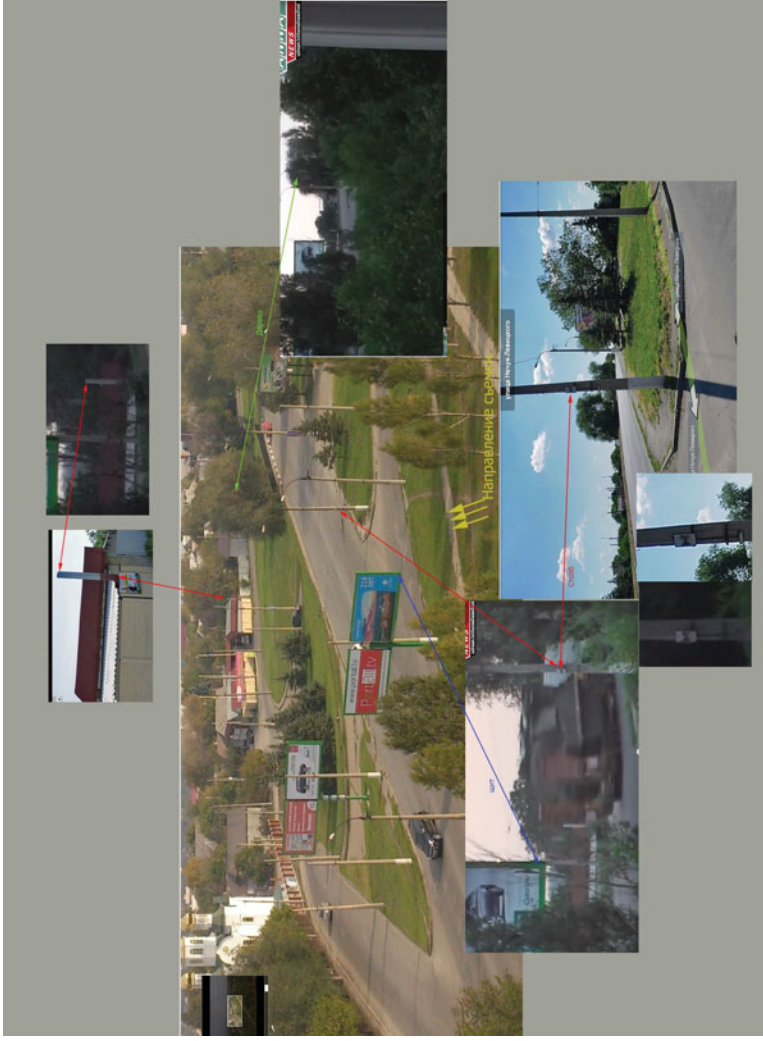
48.545760° , 39.264622°

Показать перевод

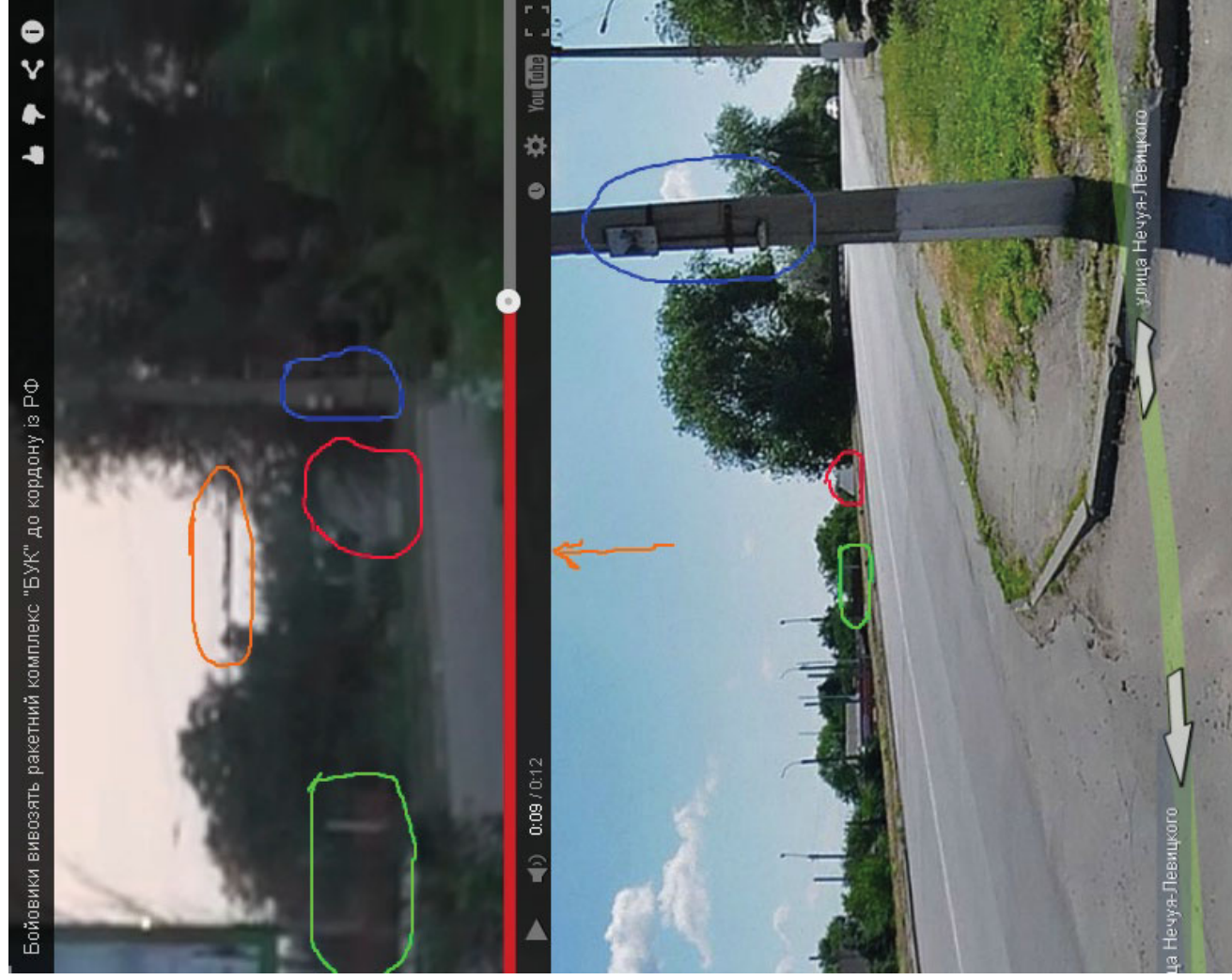
4 hrs · Нравится 223

Ориентировочная схема съемки:





[silly\\_starting](#)



Здесь было небольшое дополнение по поводу провода попавшего в кадр, но не видного на общих снимках от

[Vanka Klestov](#) корректировка, правильное сопоставление проводов:

<https://levimilker.livejournal.com/4379.html?thread=66587#t66587>





р.с. Ссылки на панорамы:

<http://maps.yandex.com/?text=lugansk%2C%20leninskogo%20komsomola&sl=39.29509568938756%2C48.496749183416206&ssprn=0.008476%2C0.003262&ll=39.264483%2C48.545752&sz=17&|m>

<http://maps.yandex.com/?text=lugansk%2C%20leninskogo%20komsomola&sl=39.29509568938756%2C48.496749183416206&ssprn=0.008476%2C0.003262&ll=39.264483%2C48.545752&sz=17&|m>

<http://maps.yandex.com/?text=lugansk%2C%20leninskogo%20komsomola&sl=39.29509568938756%2C48.496749183416206&ssprn=0.008476%2C0.003262&ll=39.264483%2C48.545752&sz=17&|m>

<http://maps.yandex.com/?text=lugansk%2C%20leninskogo%20komsomola&sl=39.29509568938756%2C48.496749183416206&ssprn=0.008476%2C0.003262&ll=39.264483%2C48.545752&sz=17&|m>

Кадр с вебки:

2014-07-02 04:07:02  
LC.LDS.UA



Ну и напоследок фото самого места, спасибо

[\[Млад\\_igorev\]](#)

[\[Смотреть фото\]](#)













5/30/2018

Про сбитый над Торезом малазийский Боинг МН17 и террористов ДНР или крупный фейл Стрелкова Гиркина - Мрачный Молочник





 [dinanbel333](#)

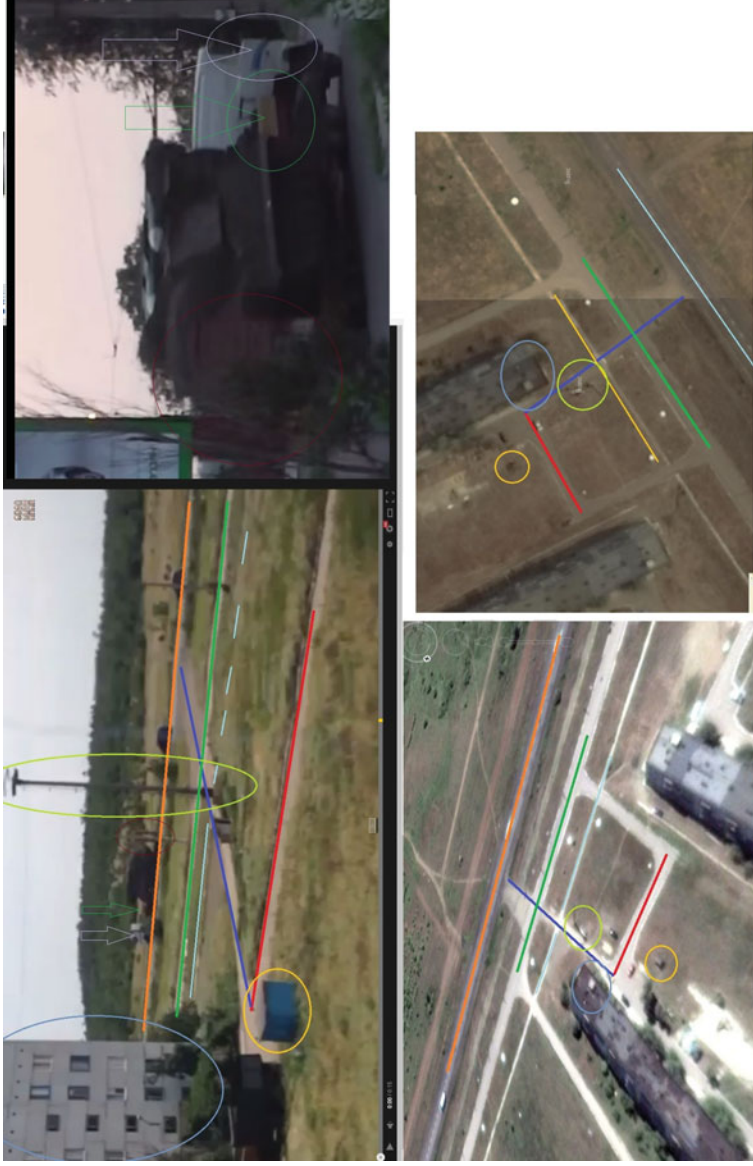
Еще одно видео Бука (которого яacob нет у ополчения)



Координаты:

- 1) <https://www.google.nl/maps/@48.0174778,38.3008296,349m/data=!3m1!1e3>
- 2) [http://maps.yandex.ru/?l=38.301082%2C48.017403.&spn=0.006866%2C0.002825&z=18&\\_saat%2Cskk](http://maps.yandex.ru/?l=38.301082%2C48.017403.&spn=0.006866%2C0.002825&z=18&_saat%2Cskk)

г. Зугрэс, ул. Карла Маркса



Еще одна объемная выкладка в форме вопроса-ответ: <http://0serg.livejournal.com/46553.html>

Опровержение видео с метсоستاга: <http://flight-mh17.livejournal.com/3462.html>

**Про переговоры диспетчера [досл.] пост :**

**И про записи переговоров с диспетчерами**

Последний месяц (примерно с 8-го августа) в российских СМИ идёт целенаправленная компания – скажем так – по заблаговременной дискредитации выводов Международной Экспертной Комиссии (I.I.T.) по расследованию обстоятельств и причин катастрофы Малазийского Боинга над Донбассом. Флагманами тут идут RT и LifeNews, и их статьи в перепечатывают несколько мелких газет/порталов в западной прессе – список этих «ретрансляторов» довольно короткий : Да – и на Западе тоже есть и дураки, и любители теорий заговоров – по любому поводу.

Практически все публикации в RT и LifeNews сейчас используют один и тот же приём: «Они уже две (три, четыре) недели молчат – это очень подозрительно!», «От нас что-то скрывают! Значит – есть что! Значит, нас собираются обмануть!», «Они засекретили переговоры диспетчеров с бортом! Они там хотят что-то подтереть!»

Друзья попросили меня прокомментировать как раз последний пункт, получилось небольшое эссе, которое мы решили вынести в открытый пост.

Итак:

**«Украинцы засекретили переговоры диспетчеров с бортом!»**

**Они там хотят что-то подтереть!»**

Это еще один мыльный пузырь от ИТАР-ТАСС.

Кратко, суть здесь, как всегда, в передеформации слов и подмене понятий.

Довольно примитивная двухходовка:

**Ход первый:**

Виталий Чуркин делает заявление о том, что надо **\*\*опубликовать\*\*** записи переговоров борта с диспетчерами Днепропетровского Центра (ДЦП), и требует этого от Украины. По его мнению это необходимо для прозрачности расследования. (Сейчас мы знаем, что такое заявление продублировал даже Лавров. Но и он говорит «опубликовать», а не «передать экспертам» – иначе его тут же поймают и возвратят – все записи ДЦП переданы в I.I.T.)

Однако, *опубликовать* записи Украина не может сразу по двум причинам –

а) не Украина руководит расследованием, а DSB; соответственно, Украина не может принять решения (Чуркину свой запрос надо адресовать в DSB);

б) Есть [свод инструкций ИКАО](http://www.icaa.nl), который подобные вещи запрещает; а правом исключения обладает пострадавшая страна (т.е. Голландия), и такое исключение должен утвердить Верховный (или

Конституционный - зависит от страны) Суд. Соответственно, Украина посылает Чуркина на три буквы, но молча (в глубине души).

#### Ход второй:

Российские СМИ начинают крик по поводу нежелания Украины проводить прозрачное расследование, а самые глупые заявляют, что Украина отказалась **\*\*передать\*\*** эти записи международной комиссии (хотя Чуркин требовал - **\*\*опубликовать\*\***). Ну, и конечно - "им есть что скрывать!", "они тнут время, что б потерять компромат!" - и далее со всеми остановами! :)  
 Можно ещё отметить истерику в росСМИ по поводу изятия Службой Безопасности Украины всех записей из Днепропетровского центра от 17-го июля - с той же риторикой. Но - это нормальная процедура в подобных случаях, более того - это совершенно необходимо. Диспетчерский центр не в силах обеспечить необходимый уровень безопасности, у него простой архив, но теперь *эта запись* из архива стала возможной уликой в *очень* резонансном деле. Естественно - такая мера *предписана* теми же правилами ИКАО (в самом Annex-13 она упоминается, расписано это в Appendix).

#### Теперь факты и аргументы :

DSB, которая руководит расследованием, *никаких претензий к Украине не высказывала*, по причине того, что претензий нет - все затребованные материалы они от Украины получили. Однако, на шум в росСМИ им наплевать, и заявление с опровержением - мол, всё, что надо, мы от Украины получили - они не делали и не будут. Тем более, что и нужды-то нет - через два дня, 9-го сентября, будет опубликован предварительный отчет DSB по расследованию. Там обязательно будет список всех использованных материалов - и станет ясно, что записи ДДЦ - переданы.

Но главное - весь этот шум вокруг записей переговоров выделенного яйца не стоит вот почему:

*Основное подозрение, сформулированное конспирологами - ДДЦ "специально" изменил маршрут лайнера и направил его в опасную зону. Этот вариант уже опровергнут* - в день катастрофы были опубликованы два заявления:

1) Малайзия-Эрлайнз заявила, что полет проходил по заранее оформленному маршруту *без отклонений* от заявленного курса и коридора;

2) ИКАО это заявление подтвердило.

Кроме того,

3) записи FlightRadar - всем доступные - тоже это подтверждают. Рейс МН17 всю Украину пролетел практически по прямой, в пределах своего коридора.

Ссылки на 1) и 2) можно найти в [вернем посты здесь](#), что касается карт - их там целая коллекция. :)

И *последнее, самое смешное* - в распоряжении DSB есть записи бортового самописца - речевого (VR). Английские эксперты, которые расшифровывали их, заявили, что состояние VR удовлетворительное, и что запись считана полностью, без потерь. На этой записи есть *все* переговоры борта с диспетчерами. То есть, по сути - записи Днепропетровского центра *не нужны* (их полная копия есть в бортовом самописце), и подтереть/подделать что-либо - НЕВОЗМОЖНО.

И кстати, речевой самописец в руках у Украинских властей даже не был - бандиты его передали прямо представителям Малайзии.

Но нашим оппонентам ни объяснить, ни доказать что-то - нельзя :)

Комментарии доклада комиссии по Боингу - <http://evilmilker.livejournal.com/12779.html>

Ссылка на сам доклад (англ): <http://www.onderzoeksaad.nl/uploads/phase-docs/701/b3923acad0e9rem-garport-mh-17-en-interactief.pdf>



Нашелся хозяин тягача перевозившего БУК: <http://ukraineatwar.blogspot.com/2014/07/another-photo-of-mh17-buk-transport.html>

Появились фотографии "Бука", сбившего МН17, в Росии в составе российских войск

[Данные немецкой разведки](#)

Очередной эпический перл от российской пропаганды: <http://evilmilker.livejournal.com/18233.html>

Думано у каждого зрелого думающего человека возникнет логичный вопрос: если ополченцы из Бука не сбивали Боинг, то почему они опровергли его наличие и до последнего пытались отмазаться используя самые невероятнейшие и абсурдные доводы? Почему они этот Бук вывозили в сторону РФ? Почему ополченцы препятствовали работе международной комиссии, распылявали обломки (говорили что для извлечения тела). Да если бы Украина сблала Боинг, то Путин приказал бы там все перифотграфировать и снять на видео сразу же. И ни единого обломка не трогать. Мы же наблюдаем совершенно противоположную картину. Почему в этих отмазываниях участвовала и продолжает участвовать Российская Федерация используя грубейшую ложь на весь мир? Интересно, задумаются ли те люди, которые свято верили всей остальной лжи российскому правительству по поводу событий в Украине (например, что РФ не поставляет оружие в Украину), что их и там могли точно так же грубо обманывать во всех принципиальных вопросах? Не просто преувеличивать, а переворачивать факты с ног на голову!

Комментируйте, опровергайте, будем докапываться до истины.

Еще раз большое спасибо всем небезразличным, в пост внес некоторые ключевые моменты из комментариев, хотя осталось еще много интересного. Если кого-то забыл упомянуть в посте, то напишите в личку. Чуть позже еще обновлю.

p.s. случайно потер все свои комментарии к посту)



Перепостить

Пост будет обновляться по мере поступления дополнительной информации.

Tags: [#mh17](#), [mh17](#), [Боинг](#), [Бук](#), [ДНР](#), [ЗРК](#), [самолет](#), [сепаратисты](#), [теракт](#), [террористы](#)

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[vlad\\_igorev](#)  
2014-07-23 12:33 pm (UTC)

5/30/2018

Про сбитый над Торезом малазийский Боинг МН17 и террористов ДНР или крупный фейл Стрелкова Гиркина - Мрачный Молочник











5/30/2018

Про сбитый над Торезом малазийский Боинг МН17 и террористов ДНР или крупный фейл Стрелкова Гиркина - Мрачный Молочник



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(Reply) (Thread)





2014-07-23 12:43 pm (UTC)

О, вообще супер! Я правда все никак до конца не могу понять, за каким хреном водитель поперся через Павловскую, а не раньше уехал на объездную, но видимо может или плутанул, или по высоте где-то не пролезал.

(Reply) (Parent) (Thread)



2014-07-23 01:51 pm (UTC)

Я выше кинул ссылку на видео с трёх камер в Луганске, колонна техники из России, там есть и это место. Этот маршрут у них был пропогнан, почему именно этот - не понятно, я не силен в дорожных маршрутах. Но можно уверенно сказать, что БУКи не плутали, ехали уже по проторённому пути.

(Reply) (Parent) (Thread)



crawl1er

2014-07-23 03:44 pm (UTC)

Ну да, вероятнее всего где-то по весу не проходил.

(Reply) (Parent) (Thread)



akitos

2014-07-24 07:06 pm (UTC)

на видео провода на дальнем плане, а тут на ближнем. Куда же они делись на видео?

(Reply) (Parent) (Thread)



2014-07-24 10:39 pm (UTC)

Провода и на видео и на фото на одном плане. Хотите защищать русский фейл о Красноармейске, предьявите вы фотографии этого места в том городе, потом поговорим.

(Reply) (Parent) (Thread) (Expand)

(no subject) — [akitos](#) — Expand  
 (no subject) — [vlad\\_igorev](#) — Expand  
 (no subject) — [akitos](#) — Expand  
 (no subject) — [akitos](#) — Expand  
 (no subject) — [trueview](#) — Expand

## Обман зрения

igeevna

2014-07-25 03:31 pm (UTC)

Тут вспоминается ганцовщина, про которую все спорили, в какую сторону она крутится. Особенности перевода мозгом плоской картинки в объёмную. Без дополнительных данных кажется, что провода дальше столба и это бы подтверждалось бы, если бы БУК их загордели, проезжая. А выяснилось, что БУК их не загораживает - там на фоне головок ракет видно много элементов этих проводов.

Обман зрения, короче.

(Reply) (Parent) (Thread) (Expand)

Re: Обман зрения — [akitos](#) — Expand

(Deleted comment)



Re:

 [vlad\\_igorev](#)  
2014-12-26 09:13 pm (UTC)

Уверен.

([Reply](#)) ([Parent](#)) ([Thread](#))



**фото не сходится с видео**

 [argolubev](#)

2015-06-05 06:49 am (UTC)

Я не вижу, как можно из снимка vlad\_igorev 2014-07-23 12:33 (UTC) (фото проводов троллейбуса) получить ту картинку подобных проводов, которую мы видим на снимке бука из видео. Чисто из последнего видно, что провода протянуты вдоль той улицы, по которой движется бук. На фото же, на предполагаемой улице движения бука таких проводов мы не видим. Они есть на другой улице, которая подходит к Нечуй-Левицкого. Но получить такую же картинку расположения этих проводов, как в видео при различных углах мне представляется невозможным.

Далее, на фоне щита с рекламой справа мы видим сухое дерево. Его нет ни на одном из предполагаемого фото с предполагаемого места проезда.

*Edited at 2015-06-05 06:56 am (UTC)*

([Reply](#)) ([Parent](#)) ([Thread](#))



**Ре: фото не сходится с видео**

 [vlad\\_igorev](#)

2015-06-20 05:21 pm (UTC)

А у вас есть фото этого места в городе Красноармейске(как утверждает МО РФ)?

Как?! Нет! А в чем проблема??? Город Красноармейск не является закрытым для журналистов, да и сторонников РФ там хватает. Почему мин. обороны России досихпор не разжились этими снимками???

Может одна из причин то, что в Красноармейске вообще нет троллейбусов :))))

Вы можете сколько угодно требовать кадры точно с того ракурса, что и видео. И твердить "я не верю". Мне на это наплевать. Потому, что вы вообще не можете ничего предъявить в подтверждение просто голословного утверждения властей России.

На таких условиях я с вами спорить не буду. У меня есть снимки места, у вас ничего нет. Снимки из Красноармейска в студию, тогда поговорим.

([Reply](#)) ([Parent](#)) ([Thread](#))



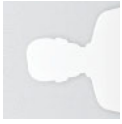
**Ре: фото не сходится с видео**

 [argolubev](#)

2015-06-29 10:54 am (UTC)

Я не твердил, что не верю. Мне просто хотелось убедиться, вот и все. Если я хочу сослаться на это расследование в разговоре с теми, кто верит в версию МоР, то мне хотелось бы, чтоб у них не было сомнений в правильности источника. Так что вы напрасно на меня набрасываетесь с упреками. Не меня надо упрекать, а отсутствие убедительности в том материале, о котором я ранее сказал. Если у вас есть снимок с таким же ракурсом, как и в видео, то вы его должны выставить, тогда все вопросы отпадут.

([Reply](#)) ([Parent](#)) ([Thread](#))



**val\_mik@inbox.ru**



2015-07-27 03:29 pm (UTC)

Извините, но этот фейк разоблачается "на раз"!!! Определяем ИСТИННЫЙ РАЗМЕР болбирда т накладываем его на скриншот из видео <http://radikal.com/images/2015/07/27/LmgUP.jpg>

Определяем местонахождение болбирда

<http://radikal.com/images/2015/07/27/dFfux.jpg>

Определяем ИСТИННОЕ местонахождение оператора и и панорамы

<http://radikal.com/images/2015/07/27/LADng.jpg>

КАК видите, нет ничего похожего на ВИДЕО...

(Reply) (Parent) (Thread)



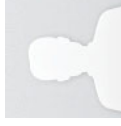
**Re: val\_mik@inbox.ru**



2015-07-27 07:48 pm (UTC)

Десятый раз повторяю для особо оларённых, я там был, место видел, это Луганск. И сколько вы городулёк не гордите мне на это плевать. Фото этого места в Красноармейске в студио!!! Из Красноармейска!!! Повторю третий раз- фото из Красноармейска того места что на видео сюда!!! Все остальное художественное творчество засуньте себе куда хотите.

(Reply) (Parent) (Thread)



**А конкретнее?**



2015-07-27 08:29 pm (UTC)

Извините, но «плевать»-это не аргумент... Вы скажите КОНКРЕТНО, что Вас не устраивает в моем разоблачении этого фейка?

(Reply) (Parent) (Thread)

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# Annex 624

Photograph Showing Geo-Location Markers (23 July 2014)





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### Информация об изображении

Название: 1 (9)б  
 Загружено: 23.07.2014 16:33  
 Просмотров: 77  
 Размер изображения: 1600×1200 пикселей  
 Размещено на: <https://www.google.ru/> И ещё →  
 Изменение фото: 23.07.2014 15:27  
 Программа: Adobe Photoshop CS6 (Windows)

Microsoft

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# Annex 625

Actual Requests for Assistance to the Militia of Novorossia, StrelkovInfo (as archived on 10 August)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



## Current details for making donations for the militia of Novorossiya

---

**Sberbank card:** 4276 8520 1089 2704 (Alexander Viacheslavovich Kononov).

Card account number: 40817810052090170029

Beneficiary's bank: Sberbank of Russia.

BIC: 046015602

Corr. account: 30101810600000000602

Taxpayer identification number (INN): 7707083893

Code of reason for taxpayer registration (KPP): 616143001

**Webmoney** and **Yandex.Money:** after having our accounts with these payment systems repeatedly blocked, we do not publish them openly. To receive the account and make the transfer, email us at [juchkovsky@gmail.com](mailto:juchkovsky@gmail.com).

You can also make a transfer (including from overseas) using such payment systems as Kolibri, MoneyGram, Western Union — to do so, contact us at [juchkovsky@gmail.com](mailto:juchkovsky@gmail.com) to receive the beneficiary's name.

A money transfer from foreign countries (outside Russia) can be made via Western Union. Write an e-mail to [juchkovsky@gmail.com](mailto:juchkovsky@gmail.com) in order to receive the first name and last name of the beneficiary.



# Annex 626

Report on Past Deliveries, Coordination Center for New Russia (19 August 2014)



# 2014 Performance Report of the Novorossiya Assistance Coordination Center

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 [kcpn.info/node/140](http://kcpn.info/node/140)

**We would like to thank all those who made a donation for the right cause. We would gladly thank each and every one of those who donated either 100 roubles or 100,000 roubles, but for now we will just list those who made a considerable contribution to our future victory.**

The team of the Novorossiya Assistance Coordination Center would like to thank:

- 1) Gennady for the hefty contribution on behalf of the company led by him.
- 2) Alexander Ivanovich for buying 50 sets of summer and winter footwear and clothing for the Volunteer Communist Detachment.
- 3) Artiom for buying a large shipment of optical equipment.
- 4) Igor for donating a big arsenal of interesting specimens of gear and knives.
- 5) Alexander and Alexey for buying us a car for transporting our cargo.
- 6) The MyRevolutionRus community.

## **1) Cash donations for the period**

- + 6,000 from Irina Pushkina
- + 2,000 from the Ukrainian Front
- + 50,000 from Konstantin
- + 100,000 from Ivan
- + 2,500 from Alexander from Udelnaya
- + 5,000 from Alexander from Udelnaya

TOTAL donations: 165,500 roubles

## **2) Sberbank card**

Balance as of September 1: 123,885.71 roubles

- + 2,007,499.30 roubles,
- 2,017,571 roubles withdrawn,
- 6,443 roubles in Sberbank commission fees for transfers.

Balance as of January 5, 2015: **107,371.01**

### **3) Yandex.Money. Wallet 410011337213551.**

+ 59,334.07

- 20,000 roubles withdrawn in cash.

- Withdrawal fee: 630 roubles. Wallet

balance: 38,704.07 roubles.

### **4) PayPal.**

The PayPal administrators are not big fans of ours. For this reason, we give out our PayPal account upon request only. We will stop short of disclosing our PayPal account balance for the same reason.

- 380,000 roubles in cash has been withdrawn from the account (this is a ballpark figure).

### **5) Donations from corporate donors.**

+1,000,000 roubles.

- 138,750 – procurement of 125 Flora winter outfits

- 523,250 – procurement of 575 Afghan (Bhutan) winter outfits

- 135,000 – procurement of 1 Quantum HD38S thermal imaging camera

- 203,000 – procurement of 58 tactical vests

Balance: 0.

### **Expenses.**

Cash balance as of September 1: 62,842.29 roubles and 4,000 dollars.

+ 165,500 roubles donated in cash

+ 2,017,571 roubles transferred to the Sberbank card

+ 20,000 donated via Yandex.Money

+ 380,000 roubles donated via PayPal

- 260,000 – procurement of winter uniforms in Moscow

- 3,000 – cost of transporting a wounded soldier from Donetsk to Rostov

- 7,000 – cost of the funeral for the above-mentioned wounded soldier (he died before we could transport him)

- 400,000 – purchase of a mobile intensive care unit for Tigra

- 147,000 – purchase of 42 tactical vests

- 80,000 – to support a family of a militia fighter for 4 months



- 24,000 – procurement of 10 machine gun cases for 100 cartridges each and 8 “snail” cases for automatic grenade launchers
- 63,100 – procurement of magazines for AK 7.62 and tactical vests
- 5,700 – to pay for the travel of two volunteers from Moscow to the Volunteer Communist Detachment
- 100,000 – procurement of 250 sets of Flora winter outfits
- 1,300 – Dolg-M2 tactical belt
- 3,100 – reactive muzzle recoil compensator for the AK assault rifle
- 780 – Armacon adapter for the AK assault rifle
- 5,700 – Fab Defense plastic butt stock for the AK assault rifle
- 21,136 – procurement of uniforms (caps, boots, T-shirts, vests, summer and winter outfits)
- 2,590 – procurement of 2 mounts for the Dragunov sniper rifle for 30 mm
- 3,490 – procurement of a 20-60\*60 spotting scope
- 9,000 – procurement of 18 coveralls for tank personnel
- 18,000 – procurement of 5 Gorka-3 (fleece) outfits
- 3,500 – procurement of Gorka outfits
- 4,000 – winter army boots
- 3,600 – procurement of 3 boresighting cartridges
- 6,500 – procurement of a tactical prismatic scope
- 13,330 – procurement of 2 optical scopes
- 8,000 – procurement of a night-vision monocular
- 1,000 – procurement of treats for the wounded soldier Alexey at the Military Medical Academy
- 3,750.50 – fees charged by shipping companies to deliver humanitarian cargo from the regions to St. Petersburg
- 10,000 – cash handed out in person to the soldier with call sign “Rybak”
- 2,080 – procurement of food supplements for the soldier with call sign “Rybak”
- 850 – procurement of athletic vitamins for the soldier with call sign “Rybak”
- 2,000 – for Berkutenko (before the campaign announced to collect donations for him)
- 8,000 – handed over to the public service institution “Spasiom Donbass” [Save Donbass] to fund the purchase of CCTV cameras
- 1,583 – medications for “Chechen”

- 2,739 – procurement of 20 torchlights and batteries for them
- 11,900 – procurement of a drone modem
- 3,780 – procurement of the Canon IXUS 45 camera with a memory card for photo reports
- 20,000 – procurement of 5 Gorka outfits (for “Kalmyk”)

### **Formation of the Volunteer Communist Detachment**

- 87,000 roubles – payment for the training camp for the Detachment in St. Petersburg
- 95,000 roubles – placed in the Detachment’s cash fund
- 1,000 dollars – placed in the Detachment’s cash fund
- 8,000 – procurement of essential food items before dispatch of the Detachment
- 12,456 – accommodation and meals for volunteers
- 1,300 – production of seals of the Volunteer Communist Detachment
- 175,000 – procurement of 50 tactical vests
- 24,000 – procurement of 50 magazines (5.45 mm) for 45 cartridges each
- 5,000 – procurement of 10 magazines for the Dragunov sniper rifle
- 6,600 – procurement of 6 Army-issue sleeping bags
- 1,500 – procurement of 10 Army-issue sleeping pads
- 40,500 – procurement of 45 sets of summer camouflage (Russian numerals)
- 7,000 – procurement of 20 entrenching tools
- 930 – procurement of 22 canisters of gun oil
- 9,200 – digital night-vision monocular
- 5,300 – 70 sleeve patches ordered for the Detachment
- 45,000 – procurement of 9 new 6Sh23 bullet-proof vests
- 7,000 – procurement of three 6Sh7 helmets
- 6,000 – procurement of 21 food rations
- 10,000 – procurement of a GPS/Glonass navigator
- 10,000 – accommodation for 4 Spanish volunteers in Moscow
- 48,000 – procurement of 16 Kevlar helmets
- 6,400 – procurement of 10 magazines and 10 firing pins for Makarov pistols

- 
- 32,000 – procurement of cigarettes for the Volunteer Communist Detachment (60 blocks)
  - 1,000 – production of a seal for “Mechanic”
  - 4,000 – winter army boots
  - 600 – pistol holster for the Volunteer Communist Detachment
  - 4,800 – procurement of a USB memory stick and router for the Volunteer Communist Detachment
  - 1,000 – procurement of an MTS SIM card for a wounded soldier at the Military Medical Academy
  - 545 – procurement of treats for a wounded soldier at the Military Medical Academy
  - 3,960 – procurement of crampon transportation containers for Volunteer Communist Detachment
  - 40,000 – procurement of 50 coveralls for tank personnel
  - 1972.36 – hotel for a wounded soldier at the Military Medical Academy
  - 3,120 – procurement of computer equipment for the Volunteer Communist Detachment
  - 8,400 – procurement of 3 Rakov's machines (for loading cartridges into machine gun belts) and 1 “snail” case for the automatic grenade launcher
  - 6,600 – procurement of 2 Gorka outfits
  - 6,000 – transportation for the wounded soldier Stas from Oplot
  - 2,000 – procurement of a 100-cartridge case for a PKM machine gun
  - 35,449 – mobile communication
  - 20,000 – cost of renting a Gazel minivan to Donetsk (Nikolay)
  - 15,000 – for cargo delivery from Moscow (Stas)
  - 175,200 – salary of our driver (Bars) from August to December
  - 309,277.14 – transportation costs / train tickets (gasoline, toll roads, commercial parking lots, train tickets for volunteers, bus rent for the Volunteer Communist Detachment, etc.)
  - 746 – printing of stickers of the Novorossiya Assistance Coordination Center
  - 4,800 – manufacture of lapel pins with the Novorossiya Assistance Coordination Center logo

**Cash balance:**

**1) 33,907 roubles.**

**2) 3,000 dollars**

**THANK YOU, FRIENDS!**

# Annex 627

Video of Buk in Stary Oskol (1 September 2014)



# Annex 628

Alexander Zhuchkovsky, On the Advisability of Purchasing Armored Vehicles, StrelkovInfo (4 September 2014)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

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## Regarding the Advisability of Procuring Armored Equipment

[web.archive.org/web/20140910125333/http://strelkov-info.ru/reports/ответ-на-вопросы-о-целесообразности-3](http://web.archive.org/web/20140910125333/http://strelkov-info.ru/reports/ответ-на-вопросы-о-целесообразности-3)

Strelkovinfo

September 4, 2014



I would like to respond to several reports and commentaries regarding the advisability of our purchase of several units of armored equipment. The complaint is that public funds were spent in an unreasonable manner: there is already plenty of equipment, it would be better to spend on ammunition, communications equipment and other items.

The complaint and argument in the matter deserve a separate report.

Thanks to the organizational talent of my “partner in combat” Oleg Melnikov, we ordered and acquired in early August two BRDM-2s [amphibious armored patrol cars] for 3 million (plus 100,000 for shipping) and in mid-August one BTR-80 [armored carrier], also for 3 million (shipping was included). All the vehicles are “fresh” (from being mothballed) and with “accessories” (if you know what I mean), i.e. relative to the “market price” they were very inexpensive.

The two BRDMs were purchased at the request of a donor who contributed a large sum (80,000 euros, I mentioned this contribution in the previous report) for the relevant purposes. As for the militia’s abundance of equipment, at that point it had very little. The “Mainland” [Russian Federation] was not helping the DPR [Donetsk People’s Republic] with armored at the time, and whatever was “squeezed out” of the Ukrainians, that was caught in the initial encirclements, was often damaged and inoperable. In addition, it must be understood that we were proceeding

from the needs of our unit, which was not rich in equipment. Even now, when the militia has enriched itself with a substantial number of units of armored equipment, we cannot say that it is enough, many units are not fully supplied with it. As for our BRDMs, just while being transported from the Lugansk border (when serious fighting was taking place there before the entry of a humanitarian convoy from the RF) they served the LPR [Lugansk People's Republic] border guards well.

The BTR-80 was also ordered long before the successful replacement of the militia's "armored vehicle fleet." But the issue is not just the shortage of armored vehicles at the time. As you noted, the BTR that was acquired bears the name "Traveling Companion and Pogrom." The idea of giving such a name to one of the armored vehicles came up back in July during my correspondence with several readers of this website (probably the most powerful "news advocate" of Novorossiia [New Russia]), who proposed the idea of a "people's tank" and made several large donations totaling about 2 million rubles. Unfortunately, it was not enough for a tank (one could be bought for 8 million), so we confined ourselves to the purchase of the BTR-80. The vehicle is already deployed and is operating in Snezhnoye.

Aleksandr Zhuchkovsky







# Annex 629

Regular Dispatch Is Not Humanitarian Aid, Coordination Center for Assistance to New Russia  
(19 November 2014)

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# More shipments of non-humanitarian aid.

---

[kcpn.info/node/115](http://kcpn.info/node/115)

Or, to be more exact, more shipments of non-humanitarian aid.

A car packed full with all kinds of useful items for the militia left for the frontline today.

This shipment is special in that traditional deliveries from the Novorossiya Assistance Coordination Center to soldiers were accompanied by humanitarian aid collected by the St. Petersburg-based members of the Communist Party.

Although it was an elongated version of the Gazel minivan, we had to use every available helping hand to pack it tight. The box simply would not fit. We ended up loading some of them into the driver's cab.

This shipment is only the first portion of the delivery. The next minivan is leaving for the frontline tomorrow.

The Novorossiya Assistance Coordination Center would like to thank ALL those who helped us collect donations for aid to the militia: volunteers, St. Petersburg-based members of the Communist, and the Partisan Course. Friends, we merely assemble and send off the shipment.

You, on the other hand, do all those things that are vital for the militias of Novorossiya.

Thank you.

**(You might want to check out the photos and videos of the minivan loading process.)**



Tags:

Reports





# Annex 630

Regular Dispatch Is Not Humanitarian Aid, Coordination Center for New Russia (19 November 2014)

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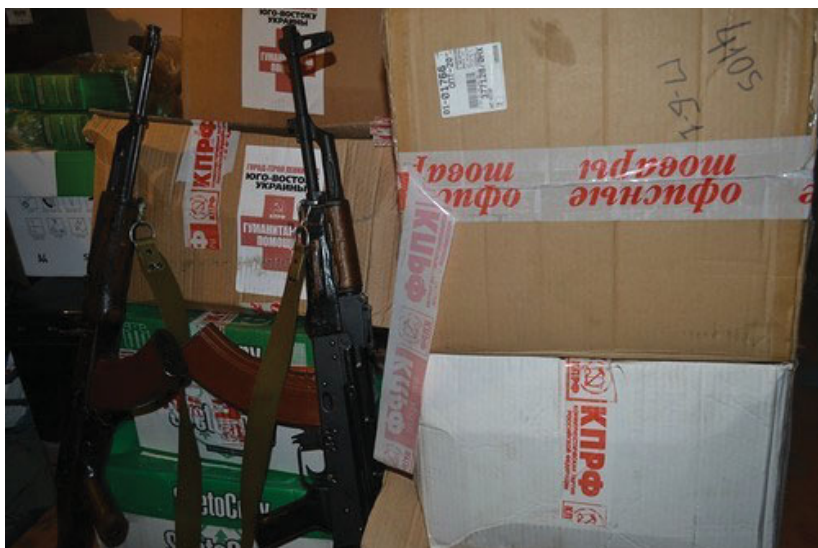


# Communist Party of Russia for the Volunteer Communist Detachment

---

 [kcpn.info/node/136](http://kcpn.info/node/136)

Shipment delivered to Alchevsk by the **Novorossiya Assistance Coordination Center** from the St. Petersburg City Committee of the Communist Party of Russia for the Volunteer Communist Detachment.





Tags:

- [Volunteer Communist Detachment](#)
- [Reports](#)

# Annex 631

Communist Party for the DKO (Volunteer Communist Detachment), Coordination Center for Assistance to New Russia (30 December 2014)

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# Communist Party of Russia for the Volunteer Communist Detachment

---

 [kcpn.info/node/136](http://kcpn.info/node/136)

Shipment delivered to Alchevsk by the **Novorossiya Assistance Coordination Center** from the St. Petersburg City Committee of the Communist Party of Russia for the Volunteer Communist Detachment.





Tags:

- [Volunteer Communist Detachment](#)
- [Reports](#)



# Annex 632

Communist Party for the DKO (Volunteer Communist Detachment), Coordination Center for  
New Russia (30 December 2014)

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from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its  
Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



# More shipments of non-humanitarian aid.

---

[kcpn.info/node/115](http://kcpn.info/node/115)

Or, to be more exact, more shipments of ~~non~~-humanitarian aid.

A car packed full with all kinds of useful items for the militia left for the frontline today.

This shipment is special in that traditional deliveries from the Novorossiya Assistance Coordination Center to soldiers were accompanied by humanitarian aid collected by the St. Petersburg-based members of the Communist Party.

Although it was an elongated version of the Gazel minivan, we had to use every available helping hand to pack it tight. The box simply would not fit. We ended up loading some of them into the driver's cab.

This shipment is only the first portion of the delivery. The next minivan is leaving for the frontline tomorrow.

The Novorossiya Assistance Coordination Center would like to thank ALL those who helped us collect donations for aid to the militia: volunteers, St. Petersburg-based members of the Communist, and the Partisan Course. Friends, we merely assemble and send off the shipment.

You, on the other hand, do all those things that are vital for the militias of Novorossiya.

Thank you.

**(You might want to check out the photos and videos of the minivan loading process.)**



Tags:

Reports



# Annex 633

Report of the CCNR on the Results of 2014, Coordination Center for New Russia (12 January 2015)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

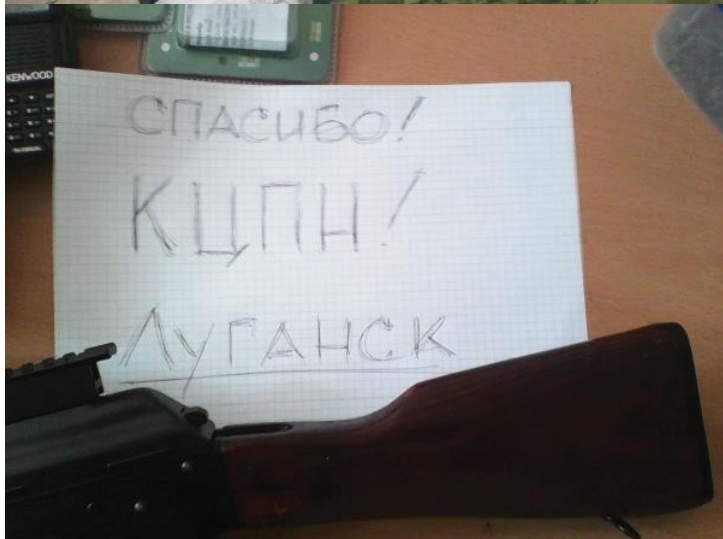
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# Reports on previous shipments

[Kcpn.info/node/71](http://Kcpn.info/node/71)

I've had a bit of spare time to upload photos of our previous deliveries. One of them was a shipment for the State Security Committee (KGB) of the Luhansk People's Republic (LNR) and Leshyi's platoon based on Luhansk. Since the city has no electricity or water supply, to say nothing of the Internet, we received the photos only recently when our KGB contact managed to go out of town where communication is still available. The photo quality reflects the conditions under which the photos were taken. :-)









Personal weapon of Yura at KGB: “Black Mamba” – just as deadly as the snake after which it was named.



Guys at KGB also prepared several gifts for the junta punitive squads and hope to serve them in person in the near future:



Tags:

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# Annex 634

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPR, The Statement on Bus Shelling near Volnovakha (13  
January 2015)





## The Statement on bus shelling near Volnovakha

13 January 2015

The Donetsk People`s Republic completely denies its involvement in the killing of 10 and wounding of 13 passengers of the bus hit by the shelling on the 13th of January near Volnovakha.

First published photos of the shelled bus cast doubt on the official version of the Ukrainian side about shelling carried out by the DPR military forces.

The tragedy took place near Volnovakha. These areas are out of reach of weapons and MLRS of the DPR army.

We strongly believe that the most probable explanation of happened tragedy is the shelling of the bus by the military forces of Ukraine and the representatives of the nationalistic paramilitary formations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Donetsk People`s Republic demands independent investigation of this tragedy.

## Official statements

---

Natalia Nikonorova has commented adoption of the law “on the reintegration of Donbass”

21 February 2018

Natalia Nikonorova has commented the results of third anniversary of the Complex of measures signing in

6/6/2018

The Statement on bus shelling near Volnovakha

ДОНЕЦЬК

12 February 2018

Natalia Nikonorova has commented the imposition of USA sanctions against DPR officials

29 January 2018

## Congratulations

---



DPR MFA congratulations on Day of the Republic

10 May 2018



DPR MFA congratulations on Victory Day

09 May 2018



Natalia Nikonorova has congratulated on the International Women's Day

07 March 2018

official website

OF MINISTRY FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DONETSK PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Address: Bohdana Khmel'nyts'koho Ave, 102, Donetsk, 83015

Contact Phones:

Reception of the Ministry: +38-062-334-99-05

For applications of citizens: +38-066-588-70-08, +38-071-309-33-11


e-mail: [info@mid-dnr.su](mailto:info@mid-dnr.su)



# Annex 635

Social Media Page (VKontakte) of Oleksandr Zhukovsky (post of 15 March 2015)



 Alexander Zhuchkovsky  
Mar 18, 2015 at 4:15 pm

[+ Follow](#)

We've had a very productive three days with Goodwin in Moscow. We met with and resolved work-related issues with the best friends of Novorossiya in the capital city: Strelkov, Kholmogorov, Prosvirnin, Krylov, Svyatenkov, Shalimova, and Chudinova.

We collected 225,000 roubles in donations for the Novorossiya militia, foe which we thank the readers of Sputnik i Pogrom (who donated 120,000) and our constant donors Dmitry (100,000) and Irina (5,000). These funds will go toward buying fuel vitally needed in one of the most critical areas of the frontline.

People can't seem to get over Boroday. They have been mocking the photo I have taken with him. Some people rushed to Strelkov to tell on me: supposedly I've been gallivanting between restaurants with his sworn enemy. Igor Strelkov and I had a hearty laugh about it the following day.

As for Boroday, I received answers to my questions regarding Slovyansk and Donetsk in the SIP club. At the restaurant, Boroday said "we still have to work together" in an attempt at making peace. As he was discussing Strelkov, I detected some inner distress and nervousness in him. I believe that somewhere down deep he recognizes the abnormal nature of this whole story and regrets having lost Igor as a friend. When I suggested going to Strelkov with a bottle of cognac and good intentions, Boroday rejected this as meaningless ("too much has been said").

I have already left for Rostov. We are having a good time with "Malyi" (commander of the Semenovka Battalion, who is receiving a bit of treatment here). It will probably be long before I will have a chance at leisure again. It's time to return. Lots of work waiting outside of Mariupol.





# Annex 636

Video Showing Military Convoy Heading to Alexeyevka (11 June 2015)



# Annex 637

Intentionally Omitted





# Annex 638

Video of Military Convoy Passing (1 September 2015)



# Annex 639

Video of a Convoy in Alexeyevka (1 September 2015)



# Annex 640

Video Footage Taken in Alexeyevka (1 September 2015)



# Annex 641

Video of Military Convoy in Stary Oskol (1 September 2015)





# Annex 642

Video (and Still Image) Showing License Plate of Military Vehicle in Convoy (1 September 2015)



# Annex 643

Intentionally Omitted



# Annex 644

Video Footage Taken in Stary Oskol (1 September 2015)



# Annex 645

Charitable International Humanitarian Projects Assistance Fund, Rusprofile (22 December 2015)

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Home page - International Humanitarian Project Assistance Fund  
Copy of EGRUL entry of 12.22.2015

Unified State Register of Legal Entities

Information about the legal entity

CHARITABLE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN PROJECTS ASSISTANCE FUND

OGRN	1157700020598
INN/KPP	7706431844/770601001
As at	12.22.2015

Name

1	Full name	BENEVOLENT INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN PROJECT ASSISTANCE FUND
2	Abbreviated name	HUMANITARIAN PROJECT ASSISTANCE FUND
3	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015

Yandex-Direct

Address (Location)

4	Post code	119017
5	Constituent entity of the Russian Federation	MOSCOW
6	Street name (prospekt, perulok etc.)	PEREULOK PYZHEVSKII
7	House number (property etc.)	5
8	Building (structure etc.)	Building 1
9	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015

Yandex-Direct

Information about registration

10	Method of establishment	CREATION OF A LEGAL ENTITY
11	Principal State Registration Number	1157700020598

12	Registration date	12.22.2015
13	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015

Information about the registration authority in the entity's location

14	Name of the registration authority	Moscow Directorate of the Federal Tax Service
15	Address of the registration authority	125284, Moscow, Khoroshevskoye shosse, 12A
16	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015

Information about registration with the tax authority

17	INN	7706431844
18	KPP	770601001
19	Registration date	12.22.2015
20	Name of the tax authority	MOSCOW INSPECTORATE NO. 6 OF THE FEDERAL TAX SERVICE
21	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	2157700247659 12.22.2015

Yandex-Direct

Information about the person authorized to act on behalf of the legal entity without a Power of Attorney

22	Surname	PASHKOV
23	Name	VLADIMIR
24	Patronymic	IGORIEVICH
25	INN	380503089580
26	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information IN EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015
27	Position	PRESIDENT
28	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information IN EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015

Yandex-Direct

Information about the founding members (members) of the legal entity

29	INN	9801019080
30	Full name	INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT BANK COMMERCIAL BANK (LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

31	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015
32	County of origin	South Ossetia
33	Registration date	05.15.2015
34	Registration number	1159800030409
35	Name of the registration authority	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH OSSETIA TAXATION AND REVENUES COMMITTEE
36	Address (location) in country of origin	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH OSSETIA, TSHINVAL, UL. STALINA, 20
37	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015

#### Yandex-Direct

Information about nature of business as listed in the All-Russian Industry Classification System

(OKVED OK 029-2014 KDES Ed. 2)

Information about core business

38	Business code and designation	65.23 FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER BUSINESS GROUPS
39	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015

Information about other businesses

1

40	Business code and designation	73.20 SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
41	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015

2

42	Business code and designation	73.10 NATURAL AND ENGINEERING SCIENCES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
43	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015

3

44	Business code and designation	74.13.2 CONDUCT OF PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS
----	-------------------------------	---

45	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015
4		
46	Business code and designation	85.31 SOCIAL SERVICES PROVISION INCLUDING ACCOMMODATION
47	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015
5		
48	Business code and designation	85.32 SOCIAL SERVICES PROVISION EXCLUDING ACCOMMODATION
49	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015
6		
50	Business code and designation	22.11 BOOK PUBLISHING
51	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015
7		
52	Business code and designation	22.15 OTHER FORMS OF PUBLISHING
53	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015
8		
54	Business code and designation	92-31 ART-RELATED ACTIVITIES
55	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015
9		
56	Business code and designation	92.51 LIBRARY, ARCHIVE AND CLUB-RELATED ACTIVITIES
57	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015
10		
58	Business code and designation	92.62 OTHER SPORTS-RELATED ACTIVITIES
59	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015

11

60	Business code and designation	74.40 ADVERTISING
61	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015

12

62	Business code and designation	22.12 NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING
63	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015

#### Yandex-Direct

Information about entries in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities

1

64	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	1157700020598 12.22.2015
65	Basis of entry in EGRUL	ENTRY OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE REGISTRATION OF THE LEGAL ENTITY IN THE UNIFIED STATE REGISTER OF LEGAL ENTITIES ON ITS ESTABLISHMENT, BASED ON DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
66	Name of registration authority responsible for the EGRUL entry	MOSCOW DIRECTORATE OF THE FEDERAL TAX SERVICE

Information about documents submitted for the EGRUL entry

67	Document name	THE LEGAL ENTITY'S CHARTER
68	Document name	DECISION ON INCORPORATION
69	Document name	DECISION TO REGISTER THE LEGAL ENTITY, MADE BY AN AGENCY OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
70	Document number	10980
71	Document date	12.22.2015

72	Document name	R11001 - ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CREATION OF THE LEGAL ENTITY
2		
73	State Registration Number and date of entry of the above information in EGRUL	2157700247659 12.22.2015
74	Basis of entry in EGRUL	ENTRY OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE REGISTRATION OF THE LEGAL ENTITY WITH THE TAX AUTHORITIES IN THE UNIFIED STATE REGISTER OF LEGAL ENTITIES
75	Name of the registration authority responsible for the EGRUL entry	MOSCOW DIRECTORATE OF THE FEDERAL TAX SERVICE

# Annex 646

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Donetsk People's Republic, Press Conference with Aleksandr Kofman and Sergei Mironov in Donetsk (28 December 2015)

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## Press conference with Aleksandr Kofman and Sergei Mironov in Donetsk

28 December 2015

Today, December 28, 2015 a press conference took place with the DPR Foreign Minister Aleksandr Kofman and Russian State Duma member, leader of party «Just Russia» Sergei Mironov.

Aleksandr Kofman while opening press conference thanked guest for the help and support which Sergei Mironov and his party provide to Donbass people. According to him, support of fraternal Russian nation is of great importance for the DPR citizens.

Sergei Mironov in his turn stressed that today Donbass people stand for the right to live on their native land by their own laws, speak native language, bring into effect right on freedom, their original cultural and moral values. Russian people entirely support DPR and LPR people in this struggle. He also added that Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics have special mission – new Donbass states become front line in struggle for rights of the whole Russian world. That is why in this struggle Russia is on their side.

According to Sergei Mironov, Donetsk People's Republic sooner or later would become a sovereign and independent state that is why today it's very important to elaborate law making base. «Just Russia» party is ready to provide overall assistance in elaboration of law projects and regulations, organization of DPR Parliament relevant committees` activities.

At the end of a press conference Sergei Mironov congratulated all Donbass citizens on coming holidays and wished soonest absolute victory.



# Annex 647

Video of Buk Near Makiivka (3 May 2016)



# Annex 648

Report on Expenditures and Purchases for the Militia of Novorossia, StrelkovInfo (24 February 2017)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



# Report on expenses and procurements for the militia of Novorossiia

 [web.archive.org/web/20170703072916/http://strelkov-info.ru/reports/отчет-о-расходах-и-закупках-для-ополче](http://web.archive.org/web/20170703072916/http://strelkov-info.ru/reports/отчет-о-расходах-и-закупках-для-ополче)

StrelkovInfo

February 24, 2017

Dear friends, this month our needs at the frontline and expenses have increased by an order of magnitude, which is why in early February I published an appeal calling for donations of funds and items.

Despite the fact that the heavy trench war in Donbass is taking a very long time. Despite the fact that people are tired of the war. Despite the falling incomes of Russian citizens due to the economic crisis. Despite everything else: people continue to support us.

Everything we requested in the appeal for donations have been procured, and then some more. Thanks to you, our soldiers now have all the essentials needed for continued service on the frontlines.

Between January 21 and February 23 (the report up to January 21 is available here: <http://strelkov-info.ru/reports/p1675>) **we collected 857,000 roubles in donations** (+ the balance of 10,000 roubles from the previous donation campaigns). We used these funds to buy food rations, gear, equipment, medications, etc. for our units. **Purchases are shown in photos 2-9.**

Also, during this period, we have received a large amount of items for the militia and point-of-need packages – food, medications, tobacco, chainsaws, gear, equipment, etc. The list of items is shown below. **Photos of shipments – 1 and 10-13.**

All of the items purchased or received have already been shipped to the DNR and delivered to their intended recipients. Of the items needed at the present time, we could not buy only additional batteries for drones (we order them from China).

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## List of items purchased:

- 500 dry food rations – 125,000.
- 120 pots (36,000) and 120 flasks (36,000) – 72,000.
- 120 sleeping pads (60,000) and 120 sitting pads (24,000) – 84,000.
- 100 sets of thermal underwear – 120,000.
- 50 winter sleeping bags – 75,000.
- 35 pairs of rubber boots – 14,000.
- 20 camouflage nets – 20,000.
- 20 boxes for AGS-17 shots with tapes (30,000) and 4 ammo boxes for PKT, PKM, and NSV (4,000) – 34,000.
- 35 magazines for AK rifles (7,000), 20 – for SVD rifles (4,000), 5 – for PM pistols (1,000), and 2 – for Stechkin automatic pistols (700) – 12,700.
- 70 cleaning panels for AK rifles (3,500) and 70 grease dispensers (3,500) – 7,000.
- 10 wiping rods for RPK, PK, and SVD (1,000), 2 barbed scrapers for RPG (200), and 4 belts for AK rifles (200) – 1400.
- 45 pouches for AK rifle magazines (4,500) and 10 for VOG (1,000) – 5,500.
- 9 Baofeng radios (22,500) and 6 radios (6,000) – 28,500.

- 6 torchlights (4,800) and 3 knives (1,500) – 6,300.
- 4 pairs each of thermal socks and thermal gloves (1,400) and 3 pairs of tactical gloves (1,200) – 2,600.
- 2 pairs of army boots (3,400) and 2 sets of knee guards and elbow guards (900) – 4300.
- 3 tactical vests (6,000) and backpack (1,800) – 7,800.
- Geysler Prestige water purification system with spare parts – 17,000.
- Expenses for treatment of soldiers and medication – 55,000.
- Transportation costs – 70,000.
- Other expenses for the current period: fuel and lubricants, telephony, car repairs, food and cigarettes for soldiers, etc. – 80,000.

**Total: 842 thousand roubles.** Balance: 25 thousand roubles

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#### **Our account details:**

Sberbank of Russia card: 4276 8520 1089 2704 (Alexander Viacheslavovich K.)

Card account number: 40817810052090170029. BIC: 046015602, corr. acc.

3010181060000000602, taxpayer identification number: 7707083893, code of reason for taxpayer registration: 616143001.

Webmoney and Yandex.Money: to receive our account numbers and make a donation, write to us at [juchkovsky@gmail.com](mailto:juchkovsky@gmail.com) (after having our accounts with these payment systems repeatedly blocked, we do not publish them openly).

International transfers can be made via MoneyGram or other services. Email us at the above-mentioned address to receive the name of the beneficiary in Rostov-On-Don.

\*\*\*

#### **List of items received** for militias, their families, and healthcare institutions in the DNR:

- Three chainsaws from Konstantin (Moscow), Alexander (Luhansk), and Elena (Ryazan Oblast) (Photo 1).
- From Svetlana (Moscow), “Not a step backwards” foundation (Photo 10): 50 boxes of tobacco, 12 boxes of utensils, 18 boxes of syringes (20,000 pcs), 20 boxes with muesli porridges, blood transfusion systems, medical gloves, warm singlets, pillows, etc.
- From Irina Vasilkova (Moscow) (Photo 11): point-of-need packages, food, medications, stationery and household items, etc.
- From Miroslava Reginiskaya, Zhensovet of Novorossiya Foundation (Photo 11): 72 “Novorossiya” children’s sweatshirts, 15 boxes of candy, rubber boots, warm clothing, buckwheat, etc.
- From Konstantin Neverov (Moscow) (Photo 12): Stihl chainsaw with oil and spare parts, sleeping bags, sitting pads, shaving foam, tents, food, medications, etc.
- From Alexander Shveytsar and Denis Yasenev (Photo 13): binoculars, flasks, torchlights, fleece sweatshirts, raincoats, thermal socks, etc.
- From Victoria (Rostov): 10 blood glucose meters, food, clothing, and mattresses;
- Food from Alexander Zharov, singlets from Tatyana (Izhevsk), medications from Konstantin (Moscow).

We apologize if some of the donors could not find themselves on this list.

Due to the large amount of donations, we may have inadvertently omitted the names of some donors. You may send us a complaint at [juchkovsky@gmail.com](mailto:juchkovsky@gmail.com)



**Thank you** all who sent and collected donations for the militia and their families. Special thanks go to Svetlana (Moscow) and Irina Vasilkova for their organizational assistance as well as Anna Abakumova, Alina Potapova, Ekaterina Volokhova, Ekaterina Trunina, Valentina Vecherko, and Yuri Starshinin.

\*\*\*

**We thank** all sympathetic people in Russia and overseas who continue to financially support the people's militia of Donbass:

Dmitry, Irina, Mara, Konstantin and Roman "Greek" from Moscow, Tatyana, Liliya and Valentin from Donetsk, Tatyana from Izhevsk, Leonid from Arkhangelsk, Nikolay Rebrov from Yakutsk, Maria from Belarus, Nicholas from Sweden, Svetlana from Ireland, Vasiliy from Belgium, Mikhail from Canada, Victor from Germany, Andrey from Germany, Evgeny P., Dmitry Glotov, Viktor Yaroshenko, Elena Fridman, Sergey Lipnev, Maria Streltsova, Taisiya Purtova, Nikolay Kniazev, Dmitry Golubkov, Alexey Proskuryakov, Piotr Trifonov, Vladimir Vasilyevich K., Alexey Sergeyeovich M., Alexey Viacheslavovich K., Olega Germanova G., Andrey Viktorovich Z., Sergey Alexeyevich D., Elena Borisovna E., Alexander Petrovich I., Andrey Mikhaylovich M., Elena Vladimirovna K., Dmitry Yuryevich P., Olga Borisovna V., Yaroslav Vladimirovich K., Alexander Alexandrovich K., Dmitry Sergeyeovich T., Alexander Olegovich I., Vladimir Alexeyevich S., Dmitry Sergeyeovich K., Pavel Alexandrovich E., Dmitry Mikhaylovich L., Taisiya Gennadyevna P., Tatyana Alexandrovna Z., Mikhail Alexandrovich N., Sergey Yuryevich B., Alexey Alexandrovich B., Mikhail Alexandrovich P., Shamil Mingalievich G., Evgeny Vladislavovich A., Kirill Alexnadrovich V., Gleb Nikolaevich S., Irina Ivanovna I., Nikolay Alexandrovich K., Denis Viktorovich Kh., Elena Ivanovna S., Yuriy Konstantinovich Z., Vladimir Vladimirovich R., Alexander Konstantinovich K., Viktoria Igorevna K., Viktor Vladimirovich K., Igor Sergeyeovich G., Larisa Yuryevna V., Igor Mikhaylovich P., Alexey Viktorovich T., Alexander Andreyevich L., Alexey Leonidovich K, and others whose names we don't know.

Special thanks go to Sergey, who donated 250,000 roubles in Moscow, and Vladimir Alexandrovich S. who sent us 100,000 roubles.

We thank all people and news agencies that publish our reports and details. We would like to thank the "Sputnik and Pogrom" website for assistance with collecting the donations. Our heartfelt thanks go to our main "informational sponsor" – the VKONTAKTE page of the Situation Reports from the Militia of Novorossiia ([vk.com/strelkov\\_info](https://vk.com/strelkov_info)).

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During the war in Donbass, we made 30 major deliveries of uniforms, gear, equipment, and other items worth 127 million roubles.

Detailed information about our work and all reports for previous months are available here: [strelkov-info.ru/go/reports](https://strelkov-info.ru/go/reports).

Address your questions about aid to Donbass, reports, and other issues to [juchkovsky@gmail.com](mailto:juchkovsky@gmail.com).



# Annex 649

Report on Expenditures and Purchases for the Militia of Novorossia, StrelkovInfo (14 April 2017)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



# Report on expenses and procurements for the militia of Novorossiya

 [web.archive.org/web/20170703062350/http://strelkov-info.ru/reports/отчет-о-расходах-и-закупках-для-ополче-2](http://web.archive.org/web/20170703062350/http://strelkov-info.ru/reports/отчет-о-расходах-и-закупках-для-ополче-2)

StrelkovInfo

April 14, 2017

Owing to ongoing support from sympathetic people in Russia and overseas, we continue our efforts in the following areas:

- Procurement of gear and equipment for the people's militia of Donbass.
- Operation of drones (aerial reconnaissance, drone manufacture and repairs).
- Treatment and rehabilitation of wounded soldiers.
- Collection of items for the militia (gear, medication, food, etc.) and delivery from Russia to Donetsk.

In March - early April, we received shipments from Rostov, Krasnodar, St. Petersburg, and Moscow intended for our offices and healthcare institutions in the Donetsk People's Republic (**photos 5-9**, report on shipments received below).

Donations for the current period amount to **374,000 roubles** (+ a balance of 25,000 roubles from previous donation campaigns) This money was spent on (**photos 1-5**):

- 150 pots and 150 flasks – 75,000.
- Pixel uniform (VKBO) – 25 sets – 50,000.
- Gorka uniform – 20 sets – 24,000.
- Softshell uniform – 3 sets 7500.
- Beriozka camouflage – 20 sets, and Pixel camouflage – 30 sets – 30,000.
- 100 sleeping pads – 45,000.
- 16 tactical vests – 40,000.
- 10 pairs of military boots – 18,000.
- 6 backpacks – 10,800.
- 5 radios – 10,500.
- 6B23 bullet-proof vest – 4,000
- 4 magazines for AK assault rifle (1,000) and 3 magazines for Makarov pistol (750) – 1,750.
- Handle for AK assault rifle (2,000) and Makarov pistol (1,600) – 3,600.
- Expenses for treatment of soldiers and medication – 28,000.
- Transportation costs – 16,000.
- Miscellaneous costs in the current period (fuel and lubricants, telephony, etc.) – 20,000.

**Total: 384 thousand roubles** Balance: 15 thousand roubles

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## Our details:

Sberbank of Russia card: 4276 8520 1089 2704 (Alexander Viacheslavovich K.)

Card account number: 40817810052090170029.

BIC: 046015602, corr. acc. 3010181060000000602, taxpayer identification number: 7707083893, code of reason for taxpayer registration: 616143001.

Webmoney and Yandex.Money: after having our accounts with these payment systems repeatedly blocked, we do not publish them openly. To receive the account and make the transfer, email us at [juchkovsky@gmail.com](mailto:juchkovsky@gmail.com).

International transfers can be made via MoneyGram or other services. Email us at the above-mentioned address to receive the name of the beneficiary in Rostov-On-Don.

\*\*\*

**We thank** all sympathetic people in Russia and overseas who continue to support the people's militia of Donbass:

Irina, Marat, Dmitry and Svetlana from Moscow, Viktoria from Rostov, Tatyana from Izhevsk, Dmitry from St. Petersburg, Leonid from Arkhangelsk, Liliya from Kazan, Roman "Greek" from Moscow, Nicholas from Sweden, Mikhail from Canada, Victor from Germany, Dmitry Chupin, Maria Krasnova, Ivan Deyneka, Sergey Lipnev, Anton Kapustin, Alexey Proskuryakov, Alexey Sergeyeovich M., Alexey Leonidovich K., Maria Igorevna M., Alexey Viktorovich T., Vladimir Alexeyevich S., Andrey Viktorovich Z., Pavel Alexandrovich E., Evgeny Alexandrovich S., Alexey Viacheslavovich K., Andrey Vladimirovich U., Vladimir Vasilyevich K., Viktoria Igorevna K., Alexander Vladimirovich Zh., Alexey Viktorovich S., Oksana Nikolaevna Ch., Dmitry Sergeyeovich T., Vadim Olegovich P., Anton Mikhaylovich P., Dmitry Yuryevich P., Yuriy Alexandrovich S., Vasiliy Borisovich M., Svetlana Igorevna K., Olga Germanova G., Mikhail Vasilyevich S., Dmitry Alexandrovich K. Andrey Mikhaylovich M., Ivan Alexandrovich N., Yuriy Konstantinovich Z., Nina Vasilyevna M., Ekaterina Evgenyevna B., Anton Andreyevich Z., Gleb Nikolaevich, and others whose names we don't know.

We also express gratitude to all people and news agencies that publish our reports and account details, primarily the page of the Status Report from the Militia of Novorossiia ([vk.com/strelkov\\_info](https://vk.com/strelkov_info)).

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**Report on shipments received and delivered** to Donetsk for the militia and healthcare institutions of the Donetsk People's Republic:

Photos 5, 6, and 7: Svetlana from Moscow ("Not a step backwards" foundation) donated food, medications, and bandaging materials, ceramic utensils, photocopier, computers, starters and chargers, etc.

Photo 6: Victoria from Rostov donated food and medication.

Photo 8: Donor from Krasnodar donated food, household utensils, and stationery.

Photo 9: Donor from Rostov donated uniforms, army boots, medications, wheelchair, hospital bed, intensive care unit equipment, books, etc.

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During the war in Donbass, we made 30 major deliveries of uniforms, gear, equipment, and other items worth 126 million roubles.

Detailed information about our work and all reports for previous months are available here: [strelkov-info.ru/go/reports](http://strelkov-info.ru/go/reports).

Address your questions about aid to Novorossiya, reports, and other issues to [juchkovsky@gmail.com](mailto:juchkovsky@gmail.com).





# Annex 650

Report on Expenditures and Purchases for the Militia of Novorossia, StrelkovInfo (30 May 2017)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



# Report on expenses and procurements for the militia of Novorossiya

 [web.archive.org/web/20170807103155/http://strelkov-info.ru:80/reports/p1852](http://web.archive.org/web/20170807103155/http://strelkov-info.ru:80/reports/p1852)

StrelkovInfo

May 30, 2017

Owing to ongoing support from sympathetic people in Russia and overseas, we continue our efforts in the following areas:

- Procurement of uniforms, gear, and equipment for the people's militia of Donbass.
- Operation of drones (aerial reconnaissance, drone manufacture and repairs).
- Treatment and rehabilitation for fighters of the Donetsk People's Republic (DNR) army.
- Collection of items for the militia (gear, medication, food, etc.) and delivery from Russia to Donetsk.

This month we received shipments from Moscow and Rostov for our offices and healthcare institutions in the Donetsk People's Republic: (**Photos 5-7**, a list of names and items received is provided below).

Donations for the current period (late April - May) amount to **252,000 roubles** (+ a balance of 15,000 roubles from previous donation campaigns). This money was spent on (**photos 1-4**):

- 40 pairs of summer army boots (64,000) and 7 pairs of Bootex (22400) – 86,400.
- VKBO uniform – 10 sets (17,000), ACU uniform (2,500), and Smoke uniform (2,000) – 21,500.
- “Kikimora” camouflage – 7 sets (17,500) and “Sumrak-2” camouflage – 3 set (6600) – 24,100.
- 5 sets of knee guards and elbow guards (3,000) and 5 field vests (9,000) – 12 000.
- 6 Legion tactical vests (12,500), Ratnik vests (3,000), and Nemezida vests (1800) – 17,300.
- 32 green tactical belts (12,800) and 12 black tactical belts (6,000) – 18,800.
- 2 pairs of tactical gloves (900), tactical glasses (1,200), sleeping pad (450), and sitting pad (200) – 2,750.
- 16 officer's tablets – 22,500.
- Medical solutions – 10,000.
- Expenses for treatment of soldiers – 12,000.
- Transportation costs – 20,000.
- Miscellaneous costs in the current period (fuel and lubricants, telephony, etc.) – 15,000.

**Total: 262 thousand roubles.** Balance: 5 thousand roubles

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## Our details:

Sberbank of Russia card: 4276 8520 1089 2704 (Alexander Viacheslavovich K.)

Card account number: 40817810052090170029.

BIC: 046015602, corr. acc. 30101810600000000602, taxpayer identification number: 7707083893, code of reason for taxpayer registration: 616143001.

Webmoney and Yandex.Money: after having our accounts with these payment systems repeatedly blocked, we do not publish them openly. To receive the account and make the transfer, email us at [juchkovsky@gmail.com](mailto:juchkovsky@gmail.com).

International transfers can be made via MoneyGram or other services. Email us at the above-mentioned address to receive the name of the beneficiary in Rostov-On-Don.

\*\*\*

**We thank** all sympathetic people in Russia and overseas who continue to support the people's militia of Donbass: Irina Vasilkova for money transfers and assistance with assembling shipments in Moscow, Roman "Greek" for assistance with collecting donations in Moscow, Marat from Moscow, Nicholas from Sweden, Victor from Germany, Mikhail from Canada, Nikolay Kniazev, Alexey Sokolov, Alexander Minaev, Leonid Andreyev, Vladimir Kliuchnikov, Sergey Lipnev, Alexey Proskuryakov, Boris Nikator, Anatoliy Georgievich I., Nikolay Alexandrovich K., Viktor Vitalyevich Ya., Shamil Mingalievich G., Sergey Alexandrovich T., Dmitry Yuryevich P., Vladimir Vasilyevich K., Alexey Sergeyeovich M., Yuriy Nikolayevich T., Viktoria Igorevna K., Andrey Anatolyevich P., Oleg Alexeyevich K., Sergey Mikhaylovich P., Mikhail Vladimirovich F., Valentin Ivanovich Kh., Ilya Alexandrovich M., Alexander Alexandrovich A., Vladimir Alexeyevich S., Svetlana Igorevna K., Sergey Alexandrovich V., Alexander Vladimirovich Zh., Sergey Vladimirovich K., Vladimir Vladislavovich K., Pavel Alexandrovich E., Roman Valentinovich Sh., Olga Germanova G., Rollan Andreyevich B., Leonid Yevgenyevich F., Kirill Valeryevich S., Alexey Viacheslavovich K., Alexander Yurevyich I., Nina Vasilyevna M., Ekaterina Evgenyevna B., Maria Igorevna M., Alexander Alexandrovich K., Dmitry Sergeyeovich T., Andrey Viktorovich Z., Yuriy Alexandrovich S., Yuriy Konstantinovich Z., Roman Alexandrovich B., Maxim Alexandrovich B., Yaroslav Sergeyeovich M., Andrey Mikhaylovich M., Olga S. from Dzerzhinsk, and others whose names we don't know.

We also express gratitude to all people and news agencies that publish our account details, primarily the page of the Status Report from the Militia of Novorossiia ([vk.com/strelkov\\_info](http://vk.com/strelkov_info)).

\*\*\*

We thank Svetlana Akhromeyeva ("Not a step backwards" foundation) for donating singlets for the Republican Guard of the DNR (8 bags, photo 5), 5 electric kettles (photo 7), 300 pairs of socks, etc.; Victoria (Rostov) for donating 50,000 syringes for healthcare institutions of the DNR (photo 6); Sergei (Orel) for donating a weapon safe box (photo 7); Andrey Morozov for donating the Armed oxygen concentrator for the mobile intensive care unit of the Republican Guard (photo 7); Yuriy Starshinin (diapers), Yuliya Morozova (items for children), Anna Abakumova (food), Ekaterina Volokhova (aid to families in Gorlovka), Ekaterina Trunina, and all others who supported

our militias and their families this month.

\*\*\*

During the war in Donbass, we made 31 major deliveries of uniforms, gear, equipment, and other items worth 126 million roubles.

Detailed information about our work and all reports for the three years of the war are available here: [strelkov-info.ru/go/reports](http://strelkov-info.ru/go/reports).

Address your questions about aid to Novorossiya, reports, and other issues to [juchkovsky@gmail.com](mailto:juchkovsky@gmail.com).

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# Annex 651

Report on Expenditures and Purchases for the Militia of Novorossia, StrelkovInfo (22 July 2017)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.





# Report on expenses and procurements for the militia of Novorossiya

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 [web.archive.org/web/20170815073832/http://strelkov-info.ru:80/reports/p1895](http://web.archive.org/web/20170815073832/http://strelkov-info.ru:80/reports/p1895)

StrelkovInfo

July 22, 2017

Owing to ongoing support from sympathetic people in Russia and overseas, we continue our efforts in the following areas:

- Procurement of uniforms, gear, and equipment for the people's militia of Donbass.
- Operation of drones (aerial reconnaissance, drone manufacture and repairs).
- Treatment and rehabilitation for fighters of the Donetsk People's Republic (DNR) army.
- Collection of items donated in Russian cities and delivery to militias and their families (gear, medications, food, etc.).

This month we received shipments from Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Rostov for our offices and healthcare institutions in the Donetsk People's Republic: (**Photos 4-10**).

Donations for the current period (July-June) amount to **324,000 roubles** (+ a balance of 5,000 roubles from previous donation campaigns). This money was spent on (**photos 1-3**):

- 50 pairs of summer army boots – 75,000.
- Pixel uniform – 40 sets – 72,000.
- Beriozka camouflage – 40 sets – 32,000.
- 100 camouflage T-shirts – 10,000.
- 40 camouflage caps – 6,000.
- 5 field backpacks – 18,000.
- 5 camouflage nets – 15,000.
- Food in bags (sugar, peas, buckwheat) – 24,000.
- Expenses for treatment of soldiers and medication – 20,000.
- Transportation costs – 17,000.
- Miscellaneous costs (fuel and lubricants, car repairs, telephony, etc.) – 30,000.

**Total: 319 thousand roubles.** Balance: 10 thousand roubles

\*\*\*

## Our details:

Sberbank of Russia card: 4276 8520 1089 2704 (Alexander Viacheslavovich K.)

Card account number: 40817810052090170029.

BIC: 046015602, corr. acc. 3010181060000000602, taxpayer identification number: 7707083893, code of reason for taxpayer registration: 616143001.

Webmoney and Yandex.Money: after having our accounts with these payment systems repeatedly blocked, we do not publish them openly. To receive the account and make the transfer, email us at [juchkovsky@gmail.com](mailto:juchkovsky@gmail.com).

International transfers can be made via MoneyGram or other services. Email us at the above-mentioned address to receive the name of the beneficiary in Rostov-On-Don.

\*\*\*

**We thank** all sympathetic people in Russia and overseas who continue to support the people's militia of Donbass: Irina Vasilkova for money transfers and assistance with assembling shipments in Moscow, Marat from Moscow, Nicholas from Sweden, Mikhail from Canada, Victor from Germany, Alexander from Holland, Alexandra Zhuchkovskaya, Piotr Smirnov, Alexey Sokolov, Sergey Lipnev, Evgeny Nedelko, Dmitry Glotov, Maria Krasnova, Alexey Proskuryakov, Marina Vlasova, Leonid from Arkhangelsk, Artiom from St. Petersburg, Tatyana from Izhevsk, Daniil Albertovich S., Vladimir Vasilyevich K., Oleg Alexeyevich K., Andrey Vladimirovich U., Dmitry Alexandrovich M, Valeria Gennadyevna S., Natalya Nikolaevna D., Dmitry Viacheslavovich Z., Sergey Alexandrovich T., Sergey Mikhailovich P., Alexey Viktorovich T., Vladimir Alexeyevich S., Pavel Alexandrovich E., Olga Borisovna V., Alexander Vladimirovich Zh., Nina Vasilyevna M., Alexey Viacheslavovich K., Alexander Yuryevich I., Sergey Alexeyevich D., Dmitry Sergeyevich T., Yuriy Konstantinovich Z., Alexey Sergeyevich M., Anton Karenovich D., Yuriy Nikolaevich T., Ilya Alexandrovich M., Yuriy Alexandrovich S., Viktoria Igorevna K., Andrey Viktorovich Z., Ivan Alexandrovich N., Alexander Alexandrovich K., Vladimir Alexeyevich S., Rolan Andreyevich B., Leonid Gennadyevich A., Pevel Vladimirovich Ch., Svetlana Igorevna K., Andrey Mikhailovich M., Maria Igorevna M., Alexander Vladimirovich U., Vsevolod Alexandrovich S., Sergey Vladimirovich K., Viacheslav Yaroslavovich K., Oleg Olegovich P., Dmitry Yuryevich P., and others whose names we don't know.

We also express gratitude to all people and news agencies that publish our contacts and account details, primarily the page of the Status Report from the Militia of Novorossiia ([vk.com/strelkov\\_info](https://vk.com/strelkov_info)).

\*\*\*

We thank all those who donated items for the militias of Donbass and their families during this period: Miroslava Reginskaya, Zhensovet Foundation, for a large shipment of canned goods (164 boxes) and medications (13 boxes) – photo 4; Sergey from Moscow for donating food, stationery, and camouflage net – photo 5; Konstantin from Moscow for donating 10 tents – photo 5 (in bags).

We also received the following items for healthcare institutions and families of DNR and LNR: point-of-need packages from Natalya (Moscow) – photo 6; shipment for a boarding school from the Civil Patrol Foundation – photo 7; donation from Irina Bednova – photo 8; donation from Viktoria (Rostov) – photos 9 and 10.

\*\*\*

During the war in Donbass, we made 32 major deliveries of uniforms, gear, equipment, and other items worth 126 million roubles.

Detailed information about our work and all reports for previous months are available here: [strelkov-info.ru/go/reports](http://strelkov-info.ru/go/reports).

Address your questions about aid to Novorossiya, reports, and other issues to [juchkovsky@gmail.com](mailto:juchkovsky@gmail.com).



# Annex 652

Mariupol City Council, Left Bank District Infrastructure (24 July 2017)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.





[...]

## Left Bank District Infrastructure

[Main](#) / [District Administration](#) /

[Left Bank District Administration, Mariupol City Council](#) /

Left Bank District Infrastructure

### Industrial area of the city

**Date founded 1939**

**Area 3,998.7 ha**

**Population 120,150 people**

### Located in the district:

**Educational institutions:** Mechanical and Metallurgical Technical School under Priazovsky State Technical University, Mariupol Construction College, Professional Construction School No. 2, Mariupol Professional School, Professional School for Service and Retail Professions No. 60, Professional School for Transportation No. 64, general education schools – 8, 3 specialized schools: No. 5, No. 40, No. 4, Preparatory School No. 1, educational complex of schools No. 14 and No. 69, boarding school No. 1, Athletics School for Children and Youth No. 3

Preschool institutions – 24, Sunshine Orphanage

**Public Health Institutions:** tuberculosis clinic, municipal drug addiction treatment center, Preschool Resort for Children with Non-Tubercular Respiratory Diseases, Mariupol, 2 municipal hospitals: No. 4 and No. 7, First Aid Centers No. 6 and No. 5, Birth Center No. 2, hospice, Priazovsky Regional Clinic Medifast LLC.

Social institutions: Mariupol Home for Veterans of War and Labor No. 1 regional center for social services (providing social services), Regional Center for Social Rehabilitation of Handicapped Children, Municipal Service Center for the Homeless, Left Bank District Center for Social Services for Families, Children and Youth.

**Cultural institutions:** Municipal Palace of Culture, House of Children’s and Youth Creativity, Youth Technology Club, 5 libraries, Musical School No. 3, recreation zones: 2 parks, 3 squares, beach, 75 playgrounds.

Athletic institutions: Azovets Municipal Athletics Complex (stadium with seating for 8,000, riding hall, halls for wrestling, boxing, weightlifting, soccer field, 3 courts with synthetic flooring), Bogatyr Sports School for Children and Youth, space for beach soccer, 12 commercial organizations provide residents with sports and fitness services. Athletic courts near residential buildings: 63.

**Large companies in the district:** Azovstal Metallurgical Plant PJSC, Azovstalstroy SMF PJSC, Markograf PJSC, Ukrenergochermet private joint stock company.

<http://marsovet.org.ua/articles/show/article/730>[5/11/2018 4:44:21 PM]

Left Bank District Infrastructure – District Administration - Left Bank District Administration, Mariupol City Council - Mariupol City Council

Small and medium businesses: Komplekt LLC, Azovmontazh private company, Vostok School Food Service Company, Yuzhprommontazh LLC, Lazur LLC, Marita LLC, Gratsiya Trading House LLC, Phoenix LLC, Business House private company provides retail and consumer services, provision of fee-based services to the public at over 800 sites, including supermarkets: Amstor, Laim, Brusnitsiya, Vian, ATB and others, operates at 8 markets, total area 15,159 m2 at 1,738 retail locations.

**District Housing Stock:** 679 local council buildings, 4 agency-owned buildings, 33 cooperative buildings, 28 homeowner associations, 9,073 single-family homes, 5 residential services companies.

Media: *Novy Avzovstalets* newspaper, *Golos Stroitel'ya* newspaper

Post offices: 12, Sberbank branches: 6.



# Annex 653

Official Site of Kharkiv City Council, Mayor, Executive Committee, History of Kharkiv (27 July 2017)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



## **Kharkiv**

Official Site of Kharkov City Council,  
mayor, executive committee



The city of Kharkov is a center of historical and geographical area of Ukraine which has a settled name “Slobozjanshchina”.

The area of modern Kharkov is more than 300 sq. km and its population is 1 mln 450 thousand people. The territory of the city is a hilly flatland with valleys, ravines, etc. The climate is moderately continental: annual average air temperature is +6,9<sup>0</sup>, the coldest month in a year is January (-6,1<sup>0</sup>), the warmest month is July (+20,5<sup>0</sup>).

People had started to settle at the territory of modern Kharkov in ancient times.

Archaeological excavations testify that different peoples lived there: Scythian and Sarmatian, Chernyakhovsky tribes, cumin people. It is also known that in the second half of the 1st th. B.C. the territory was settled by the eastern Slavic tribe of the Severians. In the VIII century the Slavs founded their settlement on the place of future Kharkiv, which was known as



Donets town in the X century. Donets was not only a fortress, but a center of crafts (blacksmith's, jewel, ceramic etc.), an important center of transit trade. The first mention about Donets in the chronicles belongs to 1185. The episode of “The Lay of Igor’s Warfare” which is the most important writing of Kievan Rus is also connected to this town. A hero of the poem Novgorod-Seversky knyaz Igor Svyatoslavovych stayed there after his capture. Donets town was destroyed by khan Baty in the middle of the XIII century.

There are several versions of the appearance of the name of the city as “Kharkov”. Some of historians think that Kharkov is a transformed name from Sharukhan, the cumin capital which was located on these lands, the others connect it with the name of the leader of Ukrainian settlers Kharko (Chariton) in the middle of the XVII century. Most of the specialists consider that the city got its name from the river Kharkov. For the first time this name was mentioned in “The Book of Great Schedule” which was composed in 1627. The name of the river is still a hydronimic enigma.

The founders of the city were the Ukrainian Kazaks and peasants who ran away from the national, religious and social pressure of the Pole landlords of the Dnieper and Western Ukraine, especially in the period of emancipative fight of Ukrainian people headed by B. Khmelniyskyi.

Ukrainian settlers started to inhabit unsettled territories which in the beginning of the XVI century were formally included into the body of Moscow state. The land was called “the Wild Field” as it was devastated after the Mongol and Tatar raids.

The Russian settlers appeared here in the same time as the Ukrainians. In the result of interaction of two migration streams: a big one from the West, which was Ukrainian, and the smaller one from the North, which was Russian, the Slobozjanian subculture was formed. In the XVII-XVIII centuries Slobozjanshchina turned into a special historical and cultural region of Ukraine with a distinctive hue of material and spiritual culture.

The first Kharkov fortress was built according to “Cherkassky (which means Ukrainian) way”. In 1656 the Moscow tsar Aleksey Mikchaylovich issued a decree about creating a separate Kharkov voivodeship. The fortress, which appeared on the place where two rivers the Lopan and the Kharkov merged together, had 10 towers and the length more than a kilometer. The oldest document where Kharkov was mentioned is the tsar decree



about constructing of Kharkov fortifications to a Chuguyev vaivode Sukhotin. The decree was issued on the 28<sup>th</sup> of March 1656. According to the letter of the first Kharkov vaivode Selifontov of 1657 and name register of 1658 Kharkov was rather a big settlement. There were 578 men in the register and it is possible to suppose that there were no less than 200 houses in the town.

Kharkov became the center of Kharkov Kazak regiment. The Ukrainian settlers brought a typical for them Kazak war and administrative order. The craft people started to settled around the fortress from the very first years of its existence. The first slobodas (suburbs) such as Goncharovka, Zjuravlevka etc. appeared. This fact testified that Kharkov turned from an important border outpost to a center of crafts and trade.

To the beginning of the XIX century Podol – the district between the fortress and the river Kharkov – was settled, and in the 30-40s of the century, when the threat of Crimea and Nogay Tatars raids passed away, the settling stepped over the rivers Lopan and Kharkov. There were 1000 housings and a range of social buildings of different kinds in the town. Four of six the biggest fairs of Slobozjanshchina – Uspensky, Kchreshchensky, Troitsky and Pokrovsky – were held in Kharkov.

There were changes in the social life of the city. In 1765 the regiment administrative order was liquidated. The Slobodsko-Ukrainian governorate was created instead of sloboda regiments.

For a very long time Kharkov belonged to Bielgorod eparchy. In 1799 the Slobodsko-Ukrainian eparchy with its center in Kharkov was created. Uspensky church is among the first churches which were built in the city. The erection of it started in 1658. The modern sanctuary was built in the 70-es of the XVIII century. In 1726 Pokrovsky abbey was founded on the territory of Kharkov fortress. The abbey sanctuary is the oldest in Kharkov.



Kharkov becomes the governorate city. The city council was created (1785). Since 1734 the post service had started to work, in 1739 the first doctor appeared, in 1778 the first drug-store started to work. All these changed the living of kharkovites in a way, but during the whole century their main occupation was agriculture (to 70% of population). The titles of streets and lanes which appeared in that time testify of development of crafts and trades. They are: Chebotarskaya, Rymarskaya, Shlyapnyi, Stoliarnyi, Slesarnyi.

In the XVIII century Kharkov became an educational center.

The Kharkov Collegium (the Slavic and Latin school which was transferred in 1726 from Bielgorod got this title in 1731) became the second in importance in Ukraine after Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. A complete course of science was taught there. The Collegium library became the first in the city and in 1840 there were 5 thousand books in the library.

In the beginning of the XIX century Kharkov was developing not only as a trade center but as an industrial one. There had been more than 70 enterprises: mills, fat-melting plants, alcohol distilling plants, tan-yards in the city by 1897. Till the middle of the XIX century the city industry had a handicraft character mostly, and the main economics brunch was trade and agricultural products processing. Since the second part of the XIX century, because of serfage liquidation and the fast development of of Donetsk and Kryvoy Rog region, the city becomes the largest economical center of Russian Empire. In the middle of the century there were more than thirty thousand inhabitants in Kharkov. The development of railway transport became a factor which influenced the city development directly. In 1869 a railway trunk was opened, which connected the city with Moscow and than with Donbass, Kiev, ports of Black and Azov seas. A car-maintenance business was developing, in 1897 Kharkov railway engine building plant issued the its first production. Enterprises started to make the products of various kinds – from agricultural machines to engines. Therefore Kharkov became a supplier of agricultural mechanics to the empire market. The plant of Gelferih-Sade built in 1882 made the largest amount of production of this kind.

In 1828 they started to pave the city. In 1871 gas lighting appeared in the streets of Kharkov, in 1881 the first line of city plumbers was put into exploitation. In 1882 the first line of city horse railway was built, this railway existed till 1981. In the end of the XIX century the first power plant was built in the city and this enabled the development of city transport electrification. In 1905 the first electric tram appeared in the streets of the city. In 1988 Kharkov became the second electrified city of Ukraine.



In the second part of the XVIII century the Russian government tried to unify the system of education. In 1788-89 the main and the minor public schools appeared in Ukraine. In 1789 The Main Public School was opened in Kharkov and in 1805 it became the foundation of the new-created male grammar school.

New educational institutions appeared with the development of the city. By the beginning of the XX century there had been four male, two female grammar schools, two non-classical secondary schools, a seminary, several private grammar schools and boarding schools, the School for Noble Maidens, Commercial School, five higher primary schools (111 primary schools in 1902).

A lot of events in cultural and scientific life of Kharkov in the XIX century happened for the first time not in the city only, but in Ukraine. The first provincial museum in Russia was opened in Kharkov in 1886. It was the City Art and Industrial Museum. The opening of one of the oldest in the country and the first in Ukraine Kharkov university on the 17<sup>th</sup> (29<sup>th</sup>) of January of 1805 had a huge meaning. V.N.Karazin became the founder of the university. The university is a cultural and scientific center; it is famous by its scientists, graduates and teachers: N.N.Beketov, V.Y.Danilevskiy, H.F.Sumtsov, D.I.Bagaley, and many other coryphées. For the first time in the Russian Empire the grade of Doctor of History was given to a woman Yefimenko A.Y. in 1910. In 1873 the Veterinary Institute was opened in Kharkov. The Institute of agriculture and forestry was evacuated to Kharkov from Novaya Aleksahdria.



Therefore by the beginning of the XX century Kharkov had become an industrial, scientific and cultural center with a huge potential. The new age put unexpected corrections into development of the city. A lot of important events in Ukrainian history are connected to Kharkov. On the 29<sup>th</sup> of January (according to the old dating) of 1900 the first political party in the Dnieper Ukraine was created there. It was the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party (RUP). On the 12<sup>th</sup> of December of 1917 the Soviet power was declared. The boisterous flowing of economical processes conditioned the sharpening of social contradictions . In the 70-es – 80-es of the XIX century Kharkov became a center of populist movement. Spontaneous actions of workers occurred



During the Civil War Kharkov survived a red bolshevics' terror, Denickin's army revelry, intervention aftermaths and nationalization.

In the beginning of the 20-es there starts a period of wide transformations in different branches of social life. Considerable changes were made in the administrative and territorial order of the city. On the 26<sup>th</sup> of January of 1919 the city was divided into three districts – Ivanovo-Lysogorskiy, Petino-Zjuravlevskiy and Oshovyansko-Kholodnogorskiy. The executive committees concentrated the management of all the sides of social life in their hands. The names and the number of districts were changed often. There were eight of them by 1938 and they corresponded to the modern division mainly. In 1919 Kharkiv appropriated the state of capital officially

By the end of 1925 the industrial enterprises were rebuilt and reconstructed, new plants and fabrics appeared. In 1940 the industry of the city was 12 times bigger than in 1913.

In 1924 the first radio station in Ukraine began its work. The new settlements of workers appeared. They were: the one named by Artem, the one named by Kirov, the settlement of tractor builders, the Red October. The district heating supply of the city was started. In 1939 the first trolley-bus line appeared. In the 20-30-es a wide net of seven years schools appeared, the struggle with ignorance was started. A period of activity of an outstanding



pedagogue A.S.Makarenko is connected to Kharkov. New forms of out-class work came into life, and in 1935 the first Palace of Pioneers in Ukraine was opened in Kharkov. Considerable changes were made in the higher education system. Since 1921 there appeared the Medical Institute, the Institute of Public Maintenance, and the Law Institute in 1937 appeared after reorganization of the university. In 1930-31 there were organized 23 new higher educational institutions.

In 1920-30 there was started an activity of many new scientific organizations and institutes of the city such as the Ukrainian Profoundometer Academy, the Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Charred Cole Building, the Ukrainian physical and technical institute etc. The science societies held a scientific work, regional ethnography was developing.

In the first half of the XX century the city was changed greatly because of the monuments appearance (in 1935 the best in the world monument to T.G.Shevchenko by M.G.Manizer was opened) and because of works of "The Kharkov Rossie" Beketov, architects Veryovkin, Zjukov etc. In 1925 Gosprom was built in constructivism style.

The cultural life of the city was full of events. The State Drama Theatre "Berezil" headed by Les Kurbas moved from Kiev to Kharkov in 1926, in 1929 the Ukrainian Theatre of Musical Comedy issued the first performances. In 1932 the Kharkov organization of the Union of Composers of Ukraine was organized, in 1934 – of the Union of Writers of Ukraine.

The city had incredible losses in the years of mass repressions of Stalin regime and in the years of Great Patriotic war. It became a subject of a special interest of Hitler Germany and as a result both sides fought cruelly for possessing it. The city went from one hands to others twice, it survived the occupation, hunger and ruining. By the moment of deliverance of the city 200 thousand square meters of living areas had been ruined, all the housing maintenance had been put out of work, a considerable amount of material assets of Kharkov enterprises had been also ruined in spite of evacuation. By the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August – the day of deliverance of the city – there had been no working enterprises in the city.

During the occupation thousands of kharkovites were murdered just because of their race, nation or belonging to the party, a lot of people were overtaken to Germany.

But even in these inhuman conditions people of the city tried to save and keep the cultural values.

There were killed and tortured more than 256 thousand of civilians and 164 thousand were overtaken during 21 months of occupation. There were 200 people left from 900 thousand of population before the war. The material damage of Kharkov region maintenance, organizations, cultural institutions and civilians was 33,5 milliards rubles altogether.

A lot of the streets of the city are named by the defenders and deliverers of Kharkov: platoon of lieutenant P.N.Shyronin, O.Yarosh and others.

Self-sacrificing work on the city rebuilding had been started right after the deliverance of Kharkov. But only by the beginning of the 50-es the level of production which had been observed before the war had been gained. The production itself became more and more perfect. There were new plants and factories opened: "Electrotyajmash", "The Plant of Road Machines@ etc. By now there are more than 250 big enterprises in





the city. According to this data Kharkov is considered to be a leading industrial center of Ukraine.

In the middle of the 50-es Kharkov television started its work. In 1962 the population of the city approached 1 million mark and Kharkov became the second after Kiev city with a million population in Ukraine.

In the 50-80-es the building of the whole massives of the city was begun: Pavlovo Polie, Alekseevka, Saltovka.

In 1975 the first line of Kharkov metropolitan was opened and there are three of them working now.

Though the 70-es – the first half of the 80-es are considered as a period of stagnation in the history of the country, the city succeeded in many ways in science, culture and maintenance development.

In 1985 the period of reforms – “perestroika” – was started. Declaration of Independence of Ukraine in 1991 became the culmination of democratic society processes. It allowed the new state to create the future by itself. The life of the city became a reflection of the new processes in the society. For example, because of the new Constitution issued by Verkhovna Rada the Soviet Ukraine square became the Constitution square. The city was grasped by the wave of privatization. In a result of it plenty of private enterprises, schools etc. appeared on the map of the city. The cultural life became verified. But the enterprises and organizations created after the ware are the base of it.

In 40-50-es there were created the Ukrainian SRI of selection and genetics, SRI of organization and mechanization of mine building. In 60-70-es there were opened the Institute of Public Food Industry, Institute of Cryobiology and Cryomedicine problems, North East Center of Academy of Science of Ukraine etc. And now the city is proud of its scientists. They are academicians L.T.Malaya, A.V.Pogorelov and others.



The biographies of more than 100 academicians and corresponding members of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine are connected to the Kharkov State (now National) university. Technical and military higher educational institutes made their contribution into development of techniques and science.

People living in Kharkov have a possibility to visit numerous theatres, the circus (in 1974 it received a new building for 2300 visitors), the planetarium (opened in 1957) There are numerous festivals and conquests held in the city. In 1992 According to the conclusion of UNESCO the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of “Berezil” theatre and in 1993 there was held an international festival “Berezil-93”.

During the last years there were held the festivals “Ukrainian toloka”, festivals devoted to the memory of K.I.Shulzjenko, to the memory of the pianist V.Kraynev and others.

The history of the city of Kharkov consists of three and a half centuries of beautiful and tragic events. The city was accepted to the League of historical cities. Its development was and is and will be one of the main moments in the life of the whole state of independent Ukraine.

**Sergey Kudelko**

**PhD, professor,**

**Headmaster of the Regional Ethnography Center  
of V.N.Karazin's Kharkov National University**

Print



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# Annex 654

Save the Donbas (last archived on 12 September 2017)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

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September: 12,840 roubles  
Total: 82,178,840 roubles

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NOVOROSSIYA ASSISTANCE FUND

(HTTPS://WEB.ARCHIVE.ORG/WEB/20170905090711/HTTP://SPASIDONBASS.RU/)  
TO HELP

/ HOW

WAYS TO MAKE DONATIONS:




*\* Click a suitable option for a monetary donation*

## MOST POPULAR WAYS

This form lets you donate funds using a bank card, cellular operator, or Yandex.Money. Choose the appropriate icon and type in the amount you wish to donate. Thank you!

Details of payment: Save Donbass. Charity.

Amount:  roubles

Payment method   



Payment processing service provided by PayAnyWay (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170905090711/http://payanyway.ru/>).

BANK DETAILS:

**For rouble transfers (RUB):**

Beneficiary: "Svoikh Ne Brosayem" foundation. Account number: 40703810438000000241  
Beneficiary's bank: OAO Sberbank of Russia, Moscow. BIC: 044525225  
Corr. acc: 30101810400000000225  
Foreign currency code (if needed): 70100.  
Taxpayer ID (INN): 7728402580  
Code of reason for taxpayer registration (KPP): 772801001  
Details of payment: Charity.

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**For US dollar transfers (USD):**

SWIFT: SABRRUMM  
Bank: SBERBANK of RUSSIA  
Bank address: MOSCOW, Nikulinskaya street, 25.  
Account number (IBAN): 40703840038001000018  
Beneficiary: "Svoikh Ne Brosayem" Fund  
Address: Moscow, Akademika Vinogradova 1-270

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**For euro transfers (EUR):**

SWIFT: SABRRUMM  
Bank: SBERBANK of RUSSIA  
Bank address: MOSCOW, Nikulinskaya street, 25.  
Account number (IBAN): 40703978338001000017  
Beneficiary: "Svoikh Ne Brosayem" Fund  
Address: Moscow, Akademika Vinogradova 1-270

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SUPPORT US ON SOCIAL NETWORKS:

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HUMANITARIAN AID FOR NOVOROSSIYA



Today Donbass is one of the biggest flash points on our planet with a running death toll of 50,000 people, including 1,000 children. It is our sacred duty to help civilians survive this bloodbath. Today the honorable mission of collecting donations for Donbass and providing aid to Novorossiya rests on the shoulders of rank-and-file citizens and such public service institutions as our Novorossiya Assistance Foundation.

Our main goal is to provide as much assistance to Donbass as possible and deliver exclusively point-of-need humanitarian aid, while bypassing intermediaries and all sorts of political impostors. We guarantee: everything purchased with your funds and collected at humanitarian aid drop-off points will be delivered strictly into the hands of those who really need this aid.

The “shopping list” is prepared and items procured for humanitarian aid purposes strictly according to requests from public service institutions and specific individuals in need. This means that people receive exactly what they need at the given time.

For our part, we ensure maximum transparency of the donation collection and spending process. The donation counter on the website is reset once every 24 hours. Detailed financial reports are published on a monthly basis complete with all account statements, photos, and videos proving the purchases.

The Novorossiya and Donbass Assistance Foundation launches various promos and activities to increase the flow of donations and raise public awareness about the war in Novorossiya.

Do not remain indifferent. Help Novorossiya any way you can right now.

Head of Novorossiya Assistance Foundation  
Gleb Kornilov

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## HUMANITARIAN AID DROP-OFF POINTS

Central Warehouse

**28 Akademika Kapitsy Street, bldg. 1, Moscow  
(Konkovo Metro)** Daily from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Be sure to warn us about your arrival by calling us at 8  
(968) 792-03-00

*\* It is preferable to deliver all bulky shipments to this address.*

REMAINING **204 DROP-OFF POINTS**:

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Altai Krai	Show addresses ()
Astrakhan Oblast	Show addresses ()
Belgorod Oblast	Show addresses ()
Vladimir Oblast	Show addresses ()
Volgograd Oblast	Show addresses ()
Voronezh Oblast	Show addresses ()
Ekaterinburg	Show addresses ()
Republic of Mari El	Show addresses ()
Ivanovo Oblast	Show addresses ()
Irkutsk Oblast	Show addresses ()
Kemerovo Oblast	Show addresses ()
Kostroma Oblast	Show addresses ()
Komi Republic	Show addresses ()
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	Show addresses ()

Krasnodar Krai	Show addresses ()
Krasnoyarsk Krai	Show addresses ()

Kursk Oblast

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Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast

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Omsk Oblast

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Nenets Autonomous District

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Orenburg Oblast

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Penza Oblast

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Perm Krai

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Republic of Sakha-Yakutia	Show addresses ()
Republic of North Osetia-Alania	Show addresses ()
Republic of Tatarstan	Show addresses ()
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Finland

Show addresses ()

**WE DO NOT ACCEPT CIVILIAN CLOTHES** \* *If you would like a drop-off point to be opened in your town, contact us (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170905090711/http://spasidonbass.ru/contact-us/>). \*\* Please report immediately any and all instances of improper operation of drop-off points (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170905090711/http://spasidonbass.ru/contact-us/>). List of essential items for the militia and civilians of Novorossiia (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170905090711/http://spasidonbass.ru/spisok/>) \* *We are working to open as many humanitarian aid drop-off points as possible in Moscow and other Russian cities. If you are able to assist us with this, please contact us (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170905090711/http://spasidonbass.ru/contact-us/>). If you already have a drop-off point like that running, let us join our efforts for our common goal... and the inevitable Victory. For our part, we guarantee centralized deliveries of shipments first to Moscow and then directly to Donetsk. All logos of your organization and city will be preserved.**

## BECOME A VOLUNTEER:

We need support in all sorts of areas. Collection, transportation, and warehousing of humanitarian cargo. Assistance with setting up new drop-off point in cities across Russia and the CIS. Distribution of informational leaflets and stickers. If you have the desire and ability to help in any way, please contact us (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170905090711/http://spasidonbass.ru/contact-us/>).



© Novorossiia and Donbass Assistance Foundation

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20170905090711/https://www.facebook.com/spasidonbass/>)

**StormWall** PRO

(<https://web.archive.org/web/20170905090711/http://stormwall.pro/>) Our reliable shield against DDOS attacks

<https://web.archive.org/web/20170905090711/http://spasidobass.ru:80/make-donations/>



# Annex 655

Rudy Bouma, Twitter (20 October 2017)



# Rudy Bouma Verified account

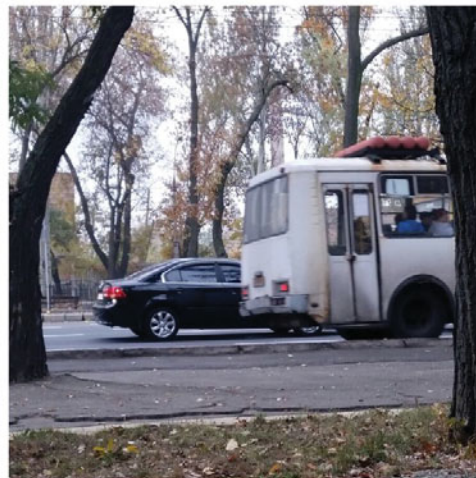
 [twitter.com/rudybouma/status/921387895772078080](https://twitter.com/rudybouma/status/921387895772078080)

## Tweets



**Rudy Bouma** Verified account @rudybouma

(1) Gisteren vrijgegeven foto Buk lijkt op foto's die ik vandaag liet maken niet in Makeevka (zoals [#JIT](#) vermoedt) maar hier Donetsk. [#MH17](#)



7:49 AM - 20 Oct 2017

2 replies 20 retweets 16 likes

1.

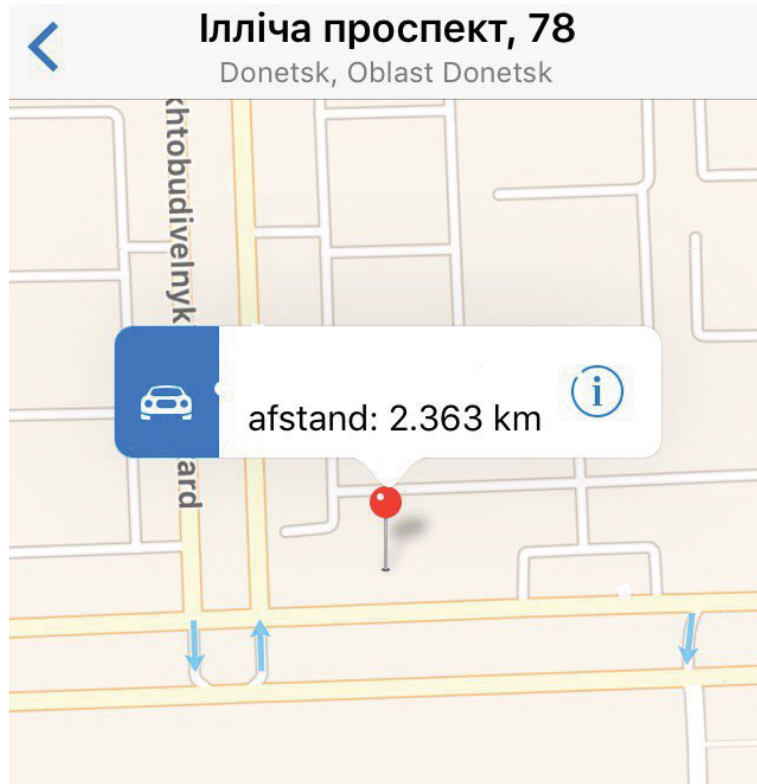
New conversation

1.




**Rudy Bouma** Verified account @rudybouma 20 Oct 2017

(2) Foto's zijn hier gemaakt voor beauty-salon op kruising waar getuige op 17-7-2014 al een Buk heeft gespot.



1 reply 4 retweets 6 likes

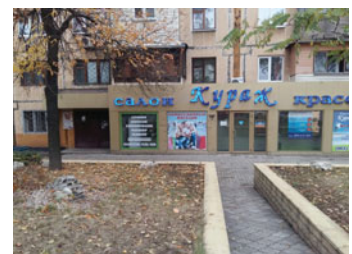
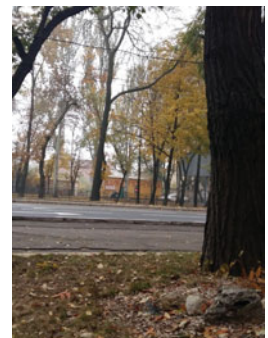
2.  **Rudy Bouma** Verified account [@rudybouma](#) 20 Oct 2017

Rudy Bouma Retweeted Aric Toler

Rudy Bouma added,

**Aric Toler** [@AricToler](#)

Trees in the foreground may match up with two trees near a beauty salon at 78 Ilycha in Donetsk. More on [@check](#):



[checkmedia.org/bellingcat/pro](http://checkmedia.org/bellingcat/pro)

...

Show this thread

0 replies 2 retweets 8 likes

End of conversation



2.

1.



**Hector Reban@HectorReban 22**

Oct 2017

Replying to **@rudybouma**

Waarom vermoedde JIT dat? Als anonieme bron duiding had gegeven, had-ie wel Donetsk gezegd. Dus waar komt het vandaan?

0 replies 0 retweets 0 likes



Донецк - это Украина!  
17. Jul 2014

Плохие новости.

В районе 9 часов из Макеевки в сторону Донецка по макиевскому шоссе проследовал тягач на платформе которого был установлен ЗРК БукМ1-м2?

Указанная ЗРК проследовала до пересечения с бульваром Шахтостроителей. Ее сопровождал конвой в составе, 1 паркетник серого цвета Rav4, камуфлированный автомобиль УАЗ и микроавтобус хюндай синего цвета с тонировкой. По состоянию на 9-15 комплекс находился на пересечении Шахтостроителей и Ильича. Боевики выходили из автомобилей заняв таким образом 2 крайних левых полосы движения. Очевидно, ожидали дальнейших логистических указаний.





# Annex 656

Extract of Smerch Firing Table, Ministry of Defense of Ukraine (March 2018)

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Attn: Ms. O.V. ZERKAL, Deputy Foreign  
Minister of Ukraine for European Integration

**COMMANDER OF THE INFANTRY OF  
THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE**

March 23, 2018  
No. 116/4/4078  
Kyiv-119, 04119

Re: No. 72/17-194/510-559 of March 5, 2018

Dear Olena Dmytrivna [Ms. Zerkal],

The Command of the Infantry of the Armed Forces of Ukraine has processed your letter requesting information regarding specific questions exploring the particulars of the shelling of the town of Mariupol on January 25, 2015.

Please be informed about the findings as follows.

**Regarding the 9N235 fragmentation payload**

The 9N235 payload is designed to kill personnel and vehicles without armor (or with light armor). The payload has an overall weight of 1.75 kg, including 0.32 kg of an explosive material. On average, the exploding payload creates 96 fragments weighing 4.5 g each, and 360 fragments weighing 0.75 g each.

The approximate radius of the reduced kill zone is 10-20 m (the kill zone area is 300-1,100 m<sup>2</sup>). Fragments weighing 4.5 g pierce 5-7 mm armor from up to 10 m away, and 1-3 mm armor from up to 100 m away.

Regulatory documentation does not specify the values of nominal dimensions of the shell hole created by an explosion of the payload. Approximate estimated values of shell hole dimensions are as follows: diameter – up to 15-20 cm, depth – up to 3-5 cm.

**Regarding high-explosive fragmentation projectiles for BM-21**

The BM-21 multiple rocket launcher uses a series of rocket-propelled missiles of various types. 9M22U is the primary type of high-explosive fragmentation projectiles.

The projectile has an overall weight of 66.6 kg, including 6.4 kg of an explosive material. On average, the exploding projectile creates 1,640 fragments weighing 2.4 g each (with specific fragmentation) and 2,280 fragments of varying weight (with random fragmentation, including fragments of the projectile shell).

Regulatory documentation does not specify the values of nominal dimensions of the shell hole created by an explosion of the projectile. The dimensions depend on many factors such as the angle of incidence, type of the detonator setting (fragmentation or high-explosive action), the type of soil, etc. The approximate estimated values of the dimensions of the shell hole created by an explosion (with the detonator set to high-explosive action) in dry, medium-density soil are as follows: diameter – up to 2.0-2.5 m, depth – up to 1 m. When the detonator is set to fragmentation action, the shell hole dimensions are much smaller: diameter – up to 1.5 m, depth – up to 0.3-0.4 m.

**Regarding the firing tables**

We enclose an excerpt from the firing table of the Smerch multiple rocket launcher with 9M55K projectiles. The BM-21 firing tables were provided to Ukrainian Foreign Ministry representative K.A. Hipenko during a working meeting.

Attachment: above-mentioned information on 1 page, for the specified recipient only.

Best regards,

Colonel General  
POPKO

[Signature]

S.M.

EXCERPT  
from the firing table of the Smerch multiple rocket launcher with 9M55K projectiles

R m	S thousand	T <sub>p</sub> s	NΦ imp	NK <sub>1</sub> imp	NK <sub>2</sub> imp	ΔNΦ <sub>T</sub> imp	Br m	Bb m	Y <sub>a</sub> m	Y <sub>s</sub> m	Y <sub>p</sub> m	V <sub>p</sub> m/s	θ <sub>p</sub> deg	Δt <sub>e</sub> s	ΔX <sub>e</sub> m	R m
50,000	546.7	82.96	2215.6	91	227	387.2	219	159	1611	10473	4076	442	-40	41	1768	50,000
60,000	650.4	102.46	3100.0	126	418	551.9	227	186	1917	14851	4376	504	-46	47	1473	60,000
70,000	750.2	121.21	3928.9	159	602	707.8	230	215	2197	20034	4847	583	-48	60	1254	70,000

**Designations:**

- R - range (m)
- S - sighting (milliradian)
- T<sub>p</sub> - flight time until the cassette head element opening point (s)
- NΦ - functional setting (imp)
- NK<sub>1</sub> - functional coefficient No. 1 (imp)
- NK<sub>2</sub> - functional coefficient No. 2 (imp)
- ΔNΦ<sub>T</sub> - coefficient for calculation of test error (imp)
- Br - characteristics of the density of hits relative to range (m)
- Bb - characteristics of the density of hits relative to bearing (m)
- Y<sub>a</sub> - height of the active segment of the trajectory (m)
- Y<sub>s</sub> - height of the trajectory (m)
- Y<sub>p</sub> - height at which the cassette head element opens (m)
- V<sub>p</sub> - velocity of the speed vector at the point of opening (m/s)
- θ<sub>p</sub> - angle of inclination of the speed vector at the point of opening
- Δt<sub>e</sub> - payload elements flight time (s)
- ΔX<sub>e</sub> - payload elements flight range (m)





# Annex 657

Mariupol City Council, Population (6 March 2018)

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# Population

[Главная](#) / [Our City](#) / Population

## Demographic Situation

According to investigative information, on the 1st of March 2010 the population decreased on 556 people and is 490739 people. The main reason of the decrease of population remains its natural decrease, that is partially compensated by positive migration nett.

There is a positive migration nett in the city – 27 people, in comparison with the similar period last year it decreased on 80%. At the period under consideration 346 people arrived in the city, 319 people left it.

The number of people in Mariupol comprises 11,0% of the population in the region.

[Распечатать](#)

Мариупольский городской совет

**Адрес:** пр. Мира,70, г. Мариуполь, Донецкая область, 87500 Украина

**E-mail:** [mar.v@dn.gov.ua](mailto:mar.v@dn.gov.ua)

**Телефон контактного центра:** 15-55; +38 (050)3451555; +38(067)3451555

При цитировании любых материалов сайта ссылка на [www.marsovet.org.ua](http://www.marsovet.org.ua) обязательна.



# Annex 658

Financial Reports, The managing company OD "Novorossiya" - ANO "KNB": Transfer of money for OD "Novorossia" II. Strelkov (last visited 21 March 2018)

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# Financial reports

---

 [novorossia.pro/finotchet.html](http://novorossia.pro/finotchet.html)

## Page under development

Financial reports of Alexey Viktorovich Sorokovyi, Chief of Staff of the Novorossiya Movement.

### ANO KNB account statement

ANO KNB account statement as of May 1, 2015: [vipiska\\_01\\_05\\_2015.pdf](#) [153.38 Kb]  
(downloads: 98)

ANO KNB account statement as of September 11, 2015: [vipiska\\_11\\_09\\_15.pdf](#)  
[354.54 Kb] (downloads: 81)

Since May 1, 2015, we received 2,295,592.60 roubles, i.e. slightly more than 2 million roubles in half a year, and spent the following amounts (total) in the space of six months:

11,000 roubles – bank fees;

15,000 roubles – repairs of vehicles of the Novorossiya Movement

36,000 roubles – stickers and posters with propaganda

50,000 roubles – Internet access

199,000 roubles – footwear for defendants of Donbass

462,000 roubles – food sent to Novorossiya

607,000 roubles – prosthetic limbs for wounded soldiers

862,000 roubles – rent of a warehouse in Moscow and a warehouse in Rostov.

Total: 2,242 million roubles in six months

### Breakdown by month:

[Show / Hide text](#)

## Menu

---

## LATEST NEWS

---

02.28.2018, 11:31 588

### FIELD POST OFFICE OF SOLDIERS' TRUTH

02.19.2018, 21:03 927

### SOLDIERS' TRUTH: "NON-GLOSSY HEROES" 2

02.04.2018, 16:06 4144

### EVGENY "PRAPOR" SKRIPNIK: "DONBAS WAR – A TEST OF RUSSIANNES"

01.25.2018, 15:25 699

SOLDIERS' TRUTH "VISITING THE HOBBITS"

12.29.2017, 19:30 1309

SOLDIER'S TRUTH "VIRGIL"

12.26.2017, 13:26 613

SOLDIERS' TRUTH: "LESSON IN COURAGE" 12.17.2017

12.25.2017, 16:36 527

NEWS OF SOLDIERS' TRUTH "SPECIAL MISSION" 12.23-24.2017

12.25.2017, 15:38 356

NEWS OF SOLDIERS' TRUTH "SPECIAL MISSION" 12-22.2017

12.24.2017, 17:47 714

SOLDIERS' TRUTH: "NON-GLOSSY HEROES"

12.23.2017, 11:12 354

SOLDIERS' MUSICAL TRUTH. CONCERT No. 16

All news

Home Financial reports

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# Annex 659

Help the Russians (last visited 21 March 2018)

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# PROTECTING RUSSIANS IN UKRAINE

Russia, Moscow / + 7 (499) 340-40-75  
rod.pravo@gmail.com



[DONATE](#)

[NEWS](#)

[DONATIONS](#)

[BLOG](#)

[SPENDING](#)

[PROJECT INFO](#)

[THANK YOU!](#)



## FATHER OF EVGENY MEFEDOV, TAKEN PRISONER BY UKRAINE, ADDRESSES PUTIN

March 21, 2018

LATEST DONATIONS

May 3, 2017 | Donation of 1,100 roubles received | Yandex.Money

WE HAVE COLLECTED: 1,913,886.92 roubles

### Donate

Donate



Yandex wallet: 410012299505781

Donate

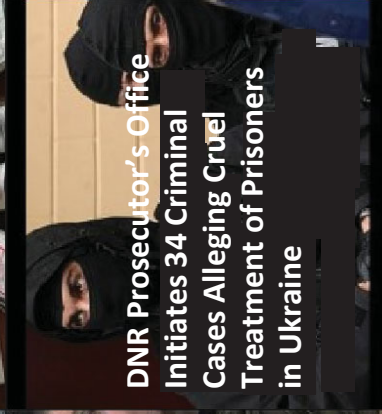
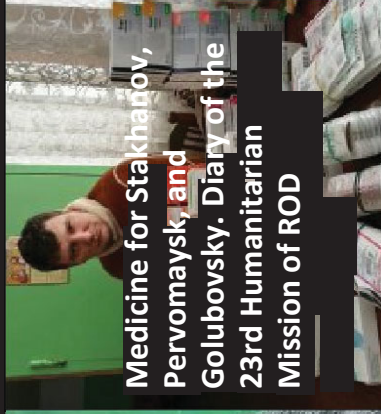
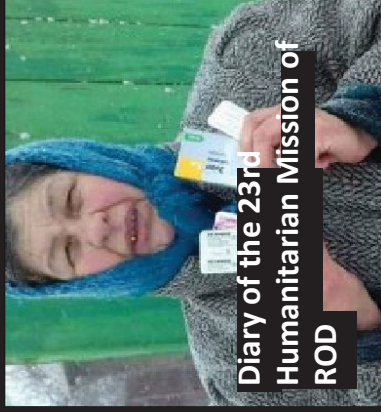


☰ Poll

Our mission in Donbass:

- Help only civilians
- Any unclaimed aid is distributed to militias

☰ Announcement

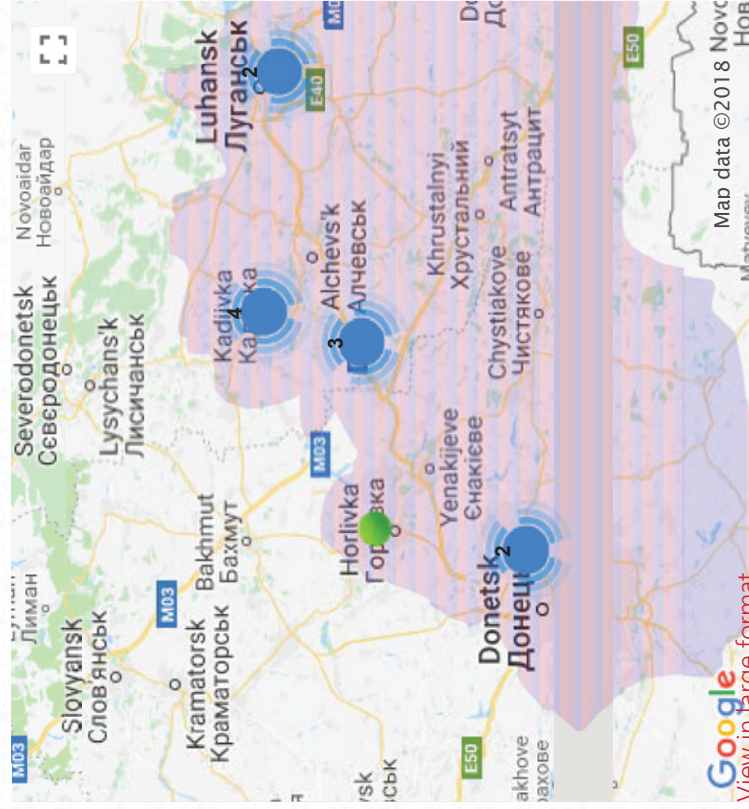


Number for making donations: +7 (967) 033 41-62

All donations and spending of funds are **regularly reported**

Our volunteers are not paid. Technical expenses from your donations are not covered. Everything you donate is sent to help underprivileged citizens of Donbass down to the last cent

**Aid map**



**Blog**



March 8, 2018

Diary of the 23rd Humanitarian Mission of ROD

Help civilians and wounded militias in equal proportions, if possible

Vote

Results

Share your opinion



## 23rd Humanitarian Mission of ROD will deliver medications to the frontline village of Golubovskoe

Published: February 9, 2018 / author: **Melissa**

This time our humanitarian mission is heading to the village of Golubovskoe (LNR). Golubovskoe is located near the frontline, between Kirovsk and the village of Donetsk. It is a peasant village where people "life off the land", which is why...

### Donetsk

February 9, 2018

Suspects in the slaying of Mikhail "Givi" Tolstykh apprehended

February 9, 2018

DNR Prosecutor's Office Initiates 34 Criminal Cases Alleging Cruel Treatment of Prisoners in Ukraine

January 26, 2018

Since 2014, Ukrainian military killed almost 6,000 civilians in Novorossiya

### Luhansk

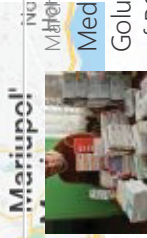
March 8, 2018

Diary of the 23rd Humanitarian Mission of ROD

March 2, 2018

Medicine for Stakhanov, Pervomaysk, and Golubovsky. Diary of the 23rd Humanitarian Mission of ROD

**Facebook**



March 2, 2018

Medicine for Stakhanov, Pervomaysk, and Golubovskiy. Diary of the 23rd Humanitarian Mission of ROD

February 9, 2018

23rd Humanitarian Mission of ROD will deliver medications to the frontline village of Golubovskoe



### We protect Russians!

On May 2, dozens of people died in a burning building in the Trade Unions House in Odesa to the sounds of laughter and joyous yelps of Ukrainian nationalists. In the wake of this tragedy, the Russian Public Movement launched the project "Help Russians" to help the families of those killed and other victims. [Get to know us.](#)

### Latest events

February 9, 2018

23rd Humanitarian Mission of ROD will deliver medications to the frontline village of Golubovskoe

### Odesa

March 21, 2018

Father of Evgeny Mefedov, Taken Prisoner by Ukraine, Addresses Putin

February 26, 2018

Antimaydan Activist Deported from Russia Driven to Suicide in Ukrainian Pretrial Detention Facility

January 18, 2018

Ukrainian Parliament Declares Novorossiya to Be "Occupied": Donbass Reintegration Law Passed

### Subscribe to news feed

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Subscribe

**Human Rights Center...**  
1,218 likes

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Be the first of your friends to like this

VKONTAKTE

### Twitter

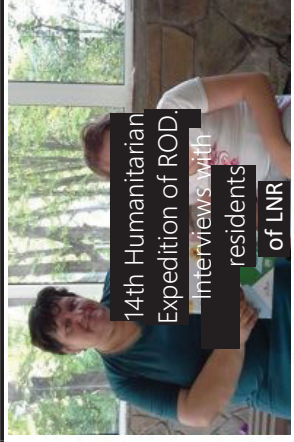
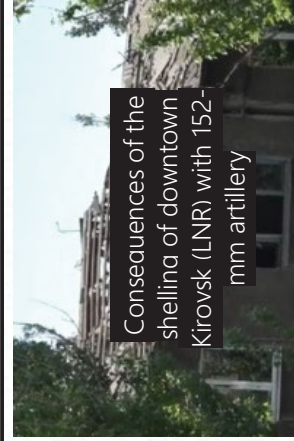
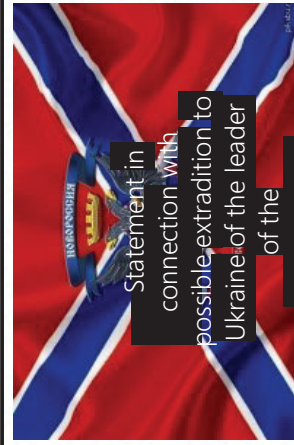


ROD

@rod\_ru

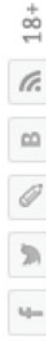


- Perm Residents Protest Against Mosque Construction Again [rod-pravo.org/v-permi-vnov-p...](#) about 6 days ago
- Alexander Belov Arrested Again in Old Case [rod-pravo.org/aleksandra-bel...](#) about 6 days ago
- Moscow City Court Upholds Decision Ordering a Lesser Punishment for Alexander Belov [rod-pravo.org/mosgorisud-osta...](#) about 1 week ago



© 2014, 2015 **ROD Human Rights Center**, "Help Russian's social project. Hotline: Moscow: +7 (499) 340 40-75  
 Email: [rod.pravo@gmail.com](mailto:rod.pravo@gmail.com), [pomogiodesse@yandex.ru](mailto:pomogiodesse@yandex.ru)  
 Request a meeting (Moscow) at: +7 (499) 340 40-75

Home About project Donetsk Luhansk Ukraine Donate  
 Site design and development / Phone: +7 (929) 000-00-29



# Annex 660

Help-Donbas (last visited 21 March 2018)

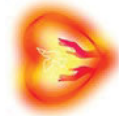
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# HELP DONBASS



Home

About us

News

Info

Donations collected

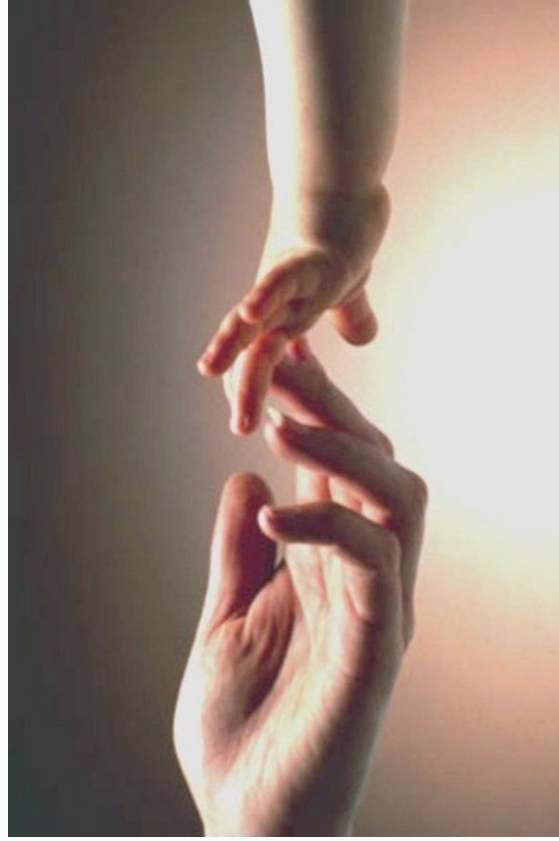
Reports

Media coverage

help-donbass

TVER GROUP "HELP THE PEOPLE OF DONBASS" – TOGETHER WE ARE A FORCE TO BE RECKONED WITH

ТВЛ. +7 (926) 78



### FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO HELP:

Mailing address for packages: 15/5 Pervaya Novokuzminskaya Street, Moscow, 109377, Russia. For Yulia Valerievna Beliaeva HOLD FOR PICKUP. Be sure to include an itemized list of the contents!

You may transfer funds using the method of your choosing:



1. Enter the amount of the donation you want to make (the default amount is 1 rouble)
2. Choose the payment method (Visa or MasterCard or Yandex.Money)
3. Follow the instructions of the payment system




**We do not gather or store details of payment cards and wallets.**

**All transactions take place on the servers of Yandex or your bank.**

Aid to People of Donbass

You can write your name and message here.

1

Transfer for the project Aid for People of Donbass

Other payment methods:



**Visa Sberbank card:** 4276 3801 1183 6248 — Moscow, Yulia Valerievna Beliaeva (the card is linked to the phone number +7-(926)-787-00-

09)

**DETAILS FOR ROUBLE TRANSFERS:**

Beneficiary's bank — Additional Office No. 9038/0845.

Bank's corr. account — 30101810400000000225.

BIC — 044525225

Beneficiary's name — YULIA VALERIEVNA BELIAEVA

**DETAILS FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSFERS:**

SWIFT: SABRRUM

Bank name — Additional Office No. 9038/0845  
Bank address — 7 Zelenodolskaya Street, bldg. 2, Moscow.  
Beneficiary's account — 40817810538126017713  
Full name of name — YULIA VALERIEVNA BELIAEVA



Yandex.Money: 4100 1127 5725 322



WebMoney:

R 2587 7126 7072 — roubles

Z 3614 3013 4574 — US dollars

E 4185 3607 6949 — euros



PayPal: [Yahmene81@gmail.com](mailto:Yahmene81@gmail.com)



You can transfer any amount to the following phone number: **+7-(926)-787-00-09** (Yulia Beliaeva). Operator: MEGAFON.

Moscow, Belyaeva Yulia — for transfer via [Western Union](#), [MoneyGram](#), [Unistream](#), [Kolibri](#),  
[Zolotaya Korona](#) and others. Send information to the website's email address or call Yulia Beliaeva.

If you would like to help in other ways that are not mentioned here, call us at +7-(926)-787-00-09 (Yulia Beliaeva) or email us at the following address: [yulia-zdark@yandex.ru](mailto:yulia-zdark@yandex.ru)

### **We also appreciate aid in other forms:**

We badly need premises for a warehouse for collecting and storing humanitarian aid! Our team needs drivers, volunteers, moderators, and people who can publish information on social networks.

We would be extremely grateful if you could find an opportunity to donate or sell cheaply any food, medications, hygiene products, household chemicals, or stationery for citizens of Donbass!

©2014 - 2015, Help Donbass

18 ↑





# Annex 661

Novorossia Humanitarian Battalion (last visited 21 March 2018)







**NOVOROSSIYA  
HUMANITARIAN BATTALION  
CHARITABLE FOUNDATION**

**MAKE  
a donation**

Donations: 11,837,304 roubles  
In April: 26,000 roubles

**101  
LIFE**

**SIGN THE PETITION TO STOP THE KILLING**

**SLAIN CHILDREN OF DONBASS**

**Charitable projects to assist citizens of Donbass**



Point-of-need aid for families of slain militias

Point-of-need aid for DNR families with many children

Victoria Yatsunenko - Project "Aid for Victims of War in Donbass"

## About the Humanitarian Battalion Foundation

### Novorossiya

The Novorossiya Humanitarian Battalion was created by Ekaterina Gubareva on May 20, 2014 to support civilians in the DNR and LNR republics. Many Russians and public service institutions have responded to our appeal about the predicaments faced by residents of the young republics. **On April 1, Ekaterina Gubareva's foundation formed on the basis of the Novorossiya Humanitarian Battalion began its operations. We are certain that from now on we will be able to offer even more aid and support to suffering civilians in the Donetsk and Luhansk republics.**

Peaceful civilians of Donbass have found themselves at the heart of a humanitarian catastrophe. The shortage of even the most basic things can fill even a strong and healthy person with despair, to say nothing of retirees and handicapped persons, families with many children or single mothers, or people whose homes were damaged by artillery fire. Many of them simply don't know how they will live to see another day. The future outlook downright scares them. Little residents of the young republics deserve a special mention. Their lives have barely begun but they have had their carefree childhoods taken away from them. The vagaries of war force the little ones to look at life and the reality from the perspective of adults. **Let us help bring smiles back to their faces and make their hearts carefree!**

Since the war broke out, our foundation has been making every effort to help the underprivileged citizens of Novorossiya. Thanks to your support we have been able to make their lives at least slightly easier.

## Foundation's reports



10.02.2015

Road to cathedral



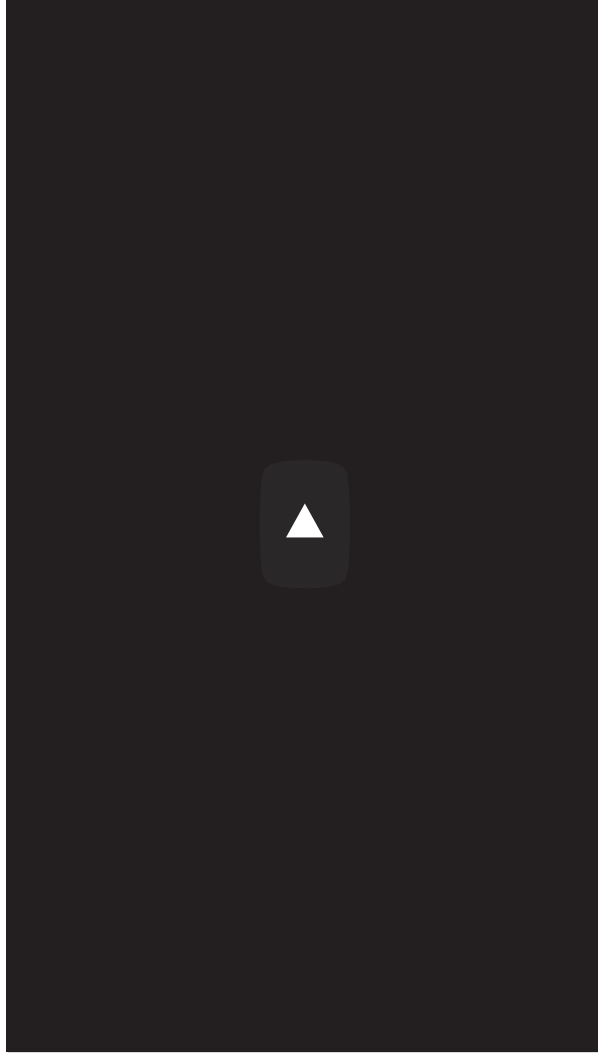
10.01.2015

Our people don't get left behind...



09.30.2015

Kasyanov and Klishchenko families – aid for DNR families with many children

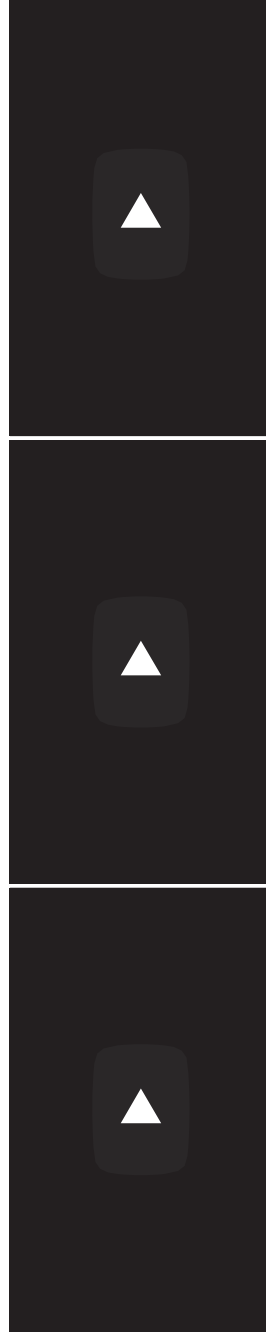


Humanitarian aid sent by Russians and public service institutions through us is fully delivered to those in need. If the package names a specific recipient, this particular recipient will get the package. Funds donated to our accounts help us buy the most essential items for the underprivileged population and provide point-of-need aid to people. All of this can be fully traced through our photo and video reports.

The Novorossiya Humanitarian Battalion charitable foundation regularly launches special projects aimed at providing point-of-need aid. Over 1,500 tonnes of humanitarian aid was transported to the DNR and LNR republics since Ekaterina Gubareva's Novorossiya Humanitarian Battalion was first launched. This is your support and contribution to the rebuilding of Donbass. We are proud to have the opportunity to act as harbingers of all things good!

Help us any way you can! Do not remain indifferent to the predicament of the residents of Novorossiya! Add your own drop to the common torrent of support and spiritual warmth!

We thank all of you who responded to our appeal! May your souls never harden!



## Foundation's activities

August 25, 2015:

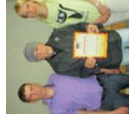
[Opposition Journalist  
Andrey Babitskiy  
visits the Novorossiya  
Humanitarian Battalion](#)



The notorious journalist has been permanently residing in Donetsk since last September. Today Andrey Babitskiy is visiting the Novorossiya Humanitarian Battalion – a division of Ekaterina Gubareva's Charitable Foundation.

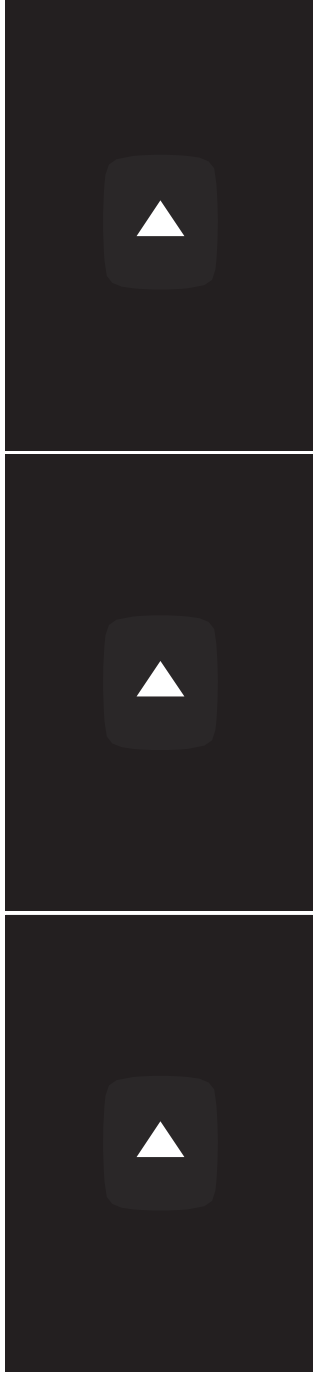
June 5, 2015

[Zac Novak: American  
volunteer of Ekaterina  
Gubareva's Foundation](#)



Zac Novak is a US volunteer who joined the team of Ekaterina Gubareva's Foundation to aid the residents of Donbass in need of assistance.

[All news →](#)



**Want to help Donbass?**

Write to us: [bf.gumbat@yandex.ru](mailto:bf.gumbat@yandex.ru)      Call: +7 (903) 4/4-46-93

Skype: [fond\\_gumbat](#)      +7 (903) 474-47-00

MAKE  
a donation

SUBMIT REQUEST  
for aid

## Feedback and testimonials



E.I. Reutova – director of the dormitory for refugees in the Budionovskiy District

10.13.2015

*We express our tremendous gratitude to the Novorossiya Humanitarian Battalion – the humanitarian aid drop-off point in the Budionovskiy District, on behalf of refugees and involuntarily resettled residents of the dormitory...*



I.A. Gorbatov – General Manager of the Library Named After N.K. Krupskaya

10.06.2015

*We are sincerely grateful for the delivery of books from the Peter Publishing House (St. Petersburg) to the Donetsk Republican Universal Academic Library named after N.K.*



Yana Bublikova

09.30.2015

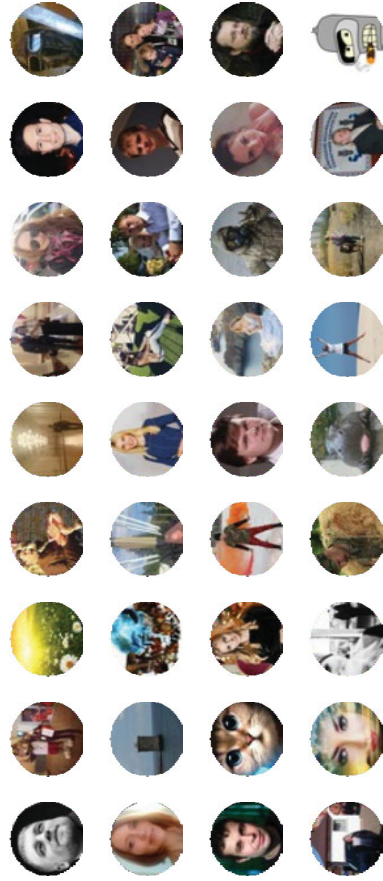
*Thank you very much for your humanitarian aid to the Bublikov and Palitsyn families with many children. May God grant you health.*

[All feedback](#) →



### Humanitarian aid for Donbass / Humber Novorossiya

9,765 members



Follow on



### Humanitarian aid for Donbass / Humber Novorossiya

9,765 members



Children of Donetsk return from school under fire. (Donetsk)  
12.21.2017  
2,183 views

on 18 December 2017 at 8:57



Garik Vakulenko

Dec 18, 2017 at 7:07 am

Yesterday my friends and I visited our defenders in hospital... When you go there, you get an even deeper understanding that "war" is not just a word...

Follow on

[Home](#)

[Projects](#)

[Help Donbass](#)

[Reports](#)

[Foundation activities](#)

[Partners](#)

[About the Foundation](#)

[Feedback](#)

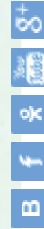
[Contacts](#)

Collecting and providing humanitarian and financial aid to residents, families, children of Donbass, Novorossiya, DNR, and LNR.

Repost this: +1 to your karma for each repost



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# Annex 662

Summaries from the Militia of Novorossia, Vkontakte (last accessed 21 March 2018)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.





Phone or email

Password

Log in

Sign up

[Forgot your password?](#)

### Situation Report from the Militia of Novorossiya

Russian Spring 2.0 is coming! The spirit of Spring 2014 lives on here! Novorossiya forever! We stood strong and still stand strong. With God's help we will stand our ground and WIN!

Pinned post Information



#### Situation Report from the Militia of Novorossiya

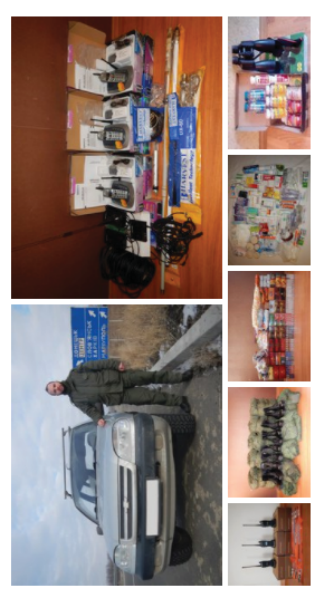
21 Mar at 2:01 pm

March 21, 2018. Alexander Zhuchkovskiy's report on procurement for the militia of Novorossiya

Thanks to ongoing support from sympathetic people in Russia and overseas, we continue buying uniforms, gear, and equipment for the people's militia of Donbass.

The Ukrainian MTS cellular service was discontinued in the territory of the Donetsk People's Republic in January. The republican cellular service provider Phoenix has been struggling with major service disruptions. That's why we have spent a third of donations collected in February radio communication equipment for two units.

Expand text...



753 32

247K

Posts by community



DONATE 10 ROUBLES

Followers 445,634

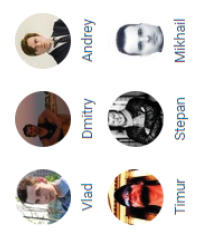


Photo albums 197





# Annex 663

The Managing Company OD "Novorossiya" - ANO "KNB": Transfer of Money for OD  
"Novorossia" II. Strelkov (last visited 21 March 2018)



# Financial reports

---

 [novorossia.pro/finotchet.html](http://novorossia.pro/finotchet.html)

## Page under development

Financial reports of Alexey Viktorovich Sorokovyi, Chief of Staff of the Novorossiya Movement.

### ANO KNB account statement

ANO KNB account statement as of May 1, 2015: [vipiska\\_01\\_05\\_2015.pdf](#) [153.38 Kb] (downloads: 98)

ANO KNB account statement as of September 11, 2015: [vipiska\\_11\\_09\\_15.pdf](#) [354.54 Kb] (downloads: 81)

Since May 1, 2015, we received 2,295,592.60 roubles, i.e. slightly more than 2 million roubles in half a year, and spent the following amounts (total) in the space of six months:

11,000 roubles – bank fees;

15,000 roubles – repairs of vehicles of the Novorossiya Movement

36,000 roubles – stickers and posters with propaganda

50,000 roubles – Internet access

199,000 roubles – footwear for defendants of Donbass

462,000 roubles – food sent to Novorossiya

607,000 roubles – prosthetic limbs for wounded soldiers

862,000 roubles – rent of a warehouse in Moscow and a warehouse in Rostov.

Total: 2,242 million roubles in six months

### Breakdown by month:

[Show / Hide text](#)

## Menu

---

## LATEST NEWS

---

02.28.2018, 11:31 588

### FIELD POST OFFICE OF SOLDIERS' TRUTH

02.19.2018, 21:03 927

### SOLDIERS' TRUTH: "NON-GLOSSY HEROES" 2

02.04.2018, 16:06 4144

### EVGENY "PRAPOR" SKRIPNIK: "DONBAS WAR – A TEST OF RUSSIANNES"

01.25.2018, 15:25 699

SOLDIERS' TRUTH "VISITING THE HOBBITS"

12.29.2017, 19:30 1309

SOLDIER'S TRUTH "VIRGIL"

12.26.2017, 13:26 613

SOLDIERS' TRUTH: "LESSON IN COURAGE" 12.17.2017

12.25.2017, 16:36 527

NEWS OF SOLDIERS' TRUTH "SPECIAL MISSION" 12.23-24.2017

12.25.2017, 15:38 356

NEWS OF SOLDIERS' TRUTH "SPECIAL MISSION" 12-22.2017

12.24.2017, 17:47 714

SOLDIERS' TRUTH: "NON-GLOSSY HEROES"

12.23.2017, 11:12 354

SOLDIERS' MUSICAL TRUTH. CONCERT No. 16

All news

Home Financial reports

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# Annex 664

See About Us, Sberbank (last visited 25 April 2018)





# About Us

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 [sberbank.com/about](http://sberbank.com/about)

Sberbank today is the largest bank in Russia and a major international corporation. It is Russia's most valuable brand and one of the world's top 25 brands.

Sberbank has 12 Regional Banks that are responsible for the operations of more than 14,000 branches in 83 of Russia's regions. The bank's international network is made up of subsidiaries, branches and representative offices in 20 countries, including Russia, Turkey, the UK, US, CIS, and Central and Eastern Europe.

Sberbank is one of the five largest employers in Russia and serves as the source of income for every 150<sup>th</sup> Russian family.

As of Q1 2018, Sberbank has a 29.3% share of the aggregate Russian banking sector assets. As the holder of 45.8% of the country's retail deposits, the bank acts as the key lender to the Russian economy and private clients. Sberbank has provided 40.9% of consumer loans and 32.4% of corporate loans. A joint venture bank created by Sberbank and BNP Paribas offers POS lending under the Cetelem brand.

Sberbank has more than 86 mln active retail clients and more than 2 mln corporate clients (out of Russia's 4.5 mln registered companies). More than 11 mln people use Sberbank's services outside Russia.

Sberbank offers a broad selection of banking services for retail customers ranging from traditional deposits and various loan solutions to bank cards, money transfers, bank insurance and brokerage services.

True to its commitment to offer more convenient, modern and technologically advanced services, Sberbank is continuously improving its system of remote banking channels, including:

- Sberbank Online internet bank (more than 24.5 mln active users)
- Sberbank Online mobile application (more than 35.9 mln active users)
- Mobile Bank SMS service (more than 28.4 mln active users)
- One of the world's largest networks of ATMs and self-service terminals (77,000 units)

Sberbank is the country's largest issuer of credit and debit cards.

The bank services all categories of corporate clients, with a focus on small business. Clients can take advantage of rapid (three to five minute) intrabank settlements and access a wide range of additional services, from free of charge CRM and online accounting to a guaranteed settlement service. More than a million clients receive information-based support to address issues of compliance, international economic activity and much more.

The bank actively participates in the majority of SME support programmes carried out by government agencies – the Russian Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture, SME Corporation, etc. The bank has a share of more than 30% in the market of subsidised lending for SMEs (provision of subsidies, guarantees/sureties).

The Sberbank Business Online internet bank (winner of a Red Dot award) is used by more than a million companies that have over 3 mln active users. 99.6% of these companies' transactions are performed electronically.

Sberbank is at the forefront of deploying digital technology. We are transforming our in-house technological platform and creating a major, industrial-scale IT system. The bank has nine innovative laboratories operating in key areas such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, virtual and augmented reality, blockchain, the Internet of Things, robotic technology, robotisation and gamification.

In 2017, Sberbank adopted its 2020 Strategy. The strategy is focused on reaching the next level in terms of competitiveness, which will enable us to compete with global technology companies while remaining the best bank for retail customers and businesses. Sberbank's new strategy concentrates on three priorities:

- Best client experience and ecosystem, which includes creating the best financial products and services, developing modern and convenient channels, and building an ecosystem that satisfies the non-financial needs of Sberbank clients.
- Technological leadership, which includes guaranteeing that the bank is reliable and efficient, creating a new platform, ensuring that clients are secure, and positioning Sberbank as a company that is driven by data, algorithms and innovation.
- People with new skills in effective teams, which includes a new motivation and training system for Sberbank employees, a set of new skills and competencies for employees, a teams-instead-of-hierarchy approach to personnel management, and fine-tuning of HR processes.

# Annex 665

Information About the Commercial Banks of RSO, National Bank: Republic of South Ossetia  
(last visited 2 May 2018)



**Republic of Khussar Irystony**  
NATIONAL BANK



( / )

**NATIONAL BANK**  
Republic of South Ossetia

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMMERCIAL BANKS OF RSO

Full and abbreviated name of the bank	Registration number and date of registration in accordance with the Register of Credit Institutions of the RSO (started on 12.01.2009)	Registration number and date of registration in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities	Date and number of the license for banking services	FULL NAME. Of the Head	Address, phone, fax, website
Joint Stock Company "Joint Savings Bank of the Republic of South Ossetia" JSC "Joint-stock Savings Bank" of the RSO	№3010208 dated February 16, 2006. With the beginning of the maintenance of the Register of Credit Institutions of the RSO on January 12, 2009, the registration number was assigned - 8	№1069800001852 March 03, 2006	No. 8 of 13 March 2006 No. 13 of 10 June 2013	Chairman of the Board Sanakoyev Georgy Dianozovich	G. Tskhinval, Stalin, 20
Commercial Bank "International Settlement Bank" (Limited Liability Company) CB MRB (LLC)	Registration number-8 of May 15, 2015.	No. 1159800030409 May 15, 2015	№14 of May 15, 2015	Chairman of the Board Shadyan Vasily Alexandrovich	G. Tskhinval, Stalin, 20

"Republican Development Bank" (Limited Liability Company) "RRB-Bank (LLC)	Registration number - 13 of June 30, 2015.	№1159800031701 August 28, 2015		Chairman of the Board Dzhioev Batraz Ruslanovich	G. Tskhinval, Heroes, 3
---	--	--------------------------------	--	--	-------------------------

ПОИСК

*Rates of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation*







	01/06/2018		01/06/2018	
<b>USD</b>	62.02	-0.57	62.02	+0.00
<b>EUR</b>	72.58	+0.06	72.58	+0.00




*Key rate*

The key rate is 7.5%

*Documentation***On the refinancing rate of the Bank of the Republic (/documents/48/)***Read All (/documents/)*

## КАРТА САЙТА:

-  [home \(/\)](#)
-  [Bank of the RSO today \(/bank\\_today/history.php\)](#)
-  [Banking system \(/bank\\_system/sberbank\\_ruo.php\)](#)
-  [Commemorative coins \(/banknotes\\_coins/\)](#)
-  [Information \(/info/\)](#)
-  [Counteraction to legalization \(/combating\\_the\\_legalization/legislation.php\)](#)

-  [Bank cards and transfers \(/individual/credit\\_cards.php\)](/individual/credit_cards.php)
-  [Offices and bank branches \(/offices/\)](/offices/)
-  [Requisites \(/requisites/\)](/requisites/)

#### КОНТАКТНАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ:

Address: Republic of South Ossetia, Tskhinvali, Stalin, 20, 100001

Phones: +7 (8502) 45-70-41 (around the clock, on working days)

Fax: +7 (8502) 45-70-41

E-mail: [nacbank@yandex.ru](mailto:nacbank@yandex.ru) (mailto:nacbank@yandex.ru)





# Annex 666

Live Air Traffic, Flightradar24 (23 May 2018)



AIRCRAFT 1,500 / 11,873

AIRPORT DELAYS

AIRPORT	ARR	DEP
Shenzhen (SZX)	5.0	5.0
Hong Kong (HKG)	1.1	4.5
Guangzhou (CAN)	1.7	3.7
Perth (PER)	2.8	1.8
Jakarta (CGK)	0.4	3.8

Go to delay map

TWEETS

The first two A380s to fly passengers will live out their days as parts of other A...  
6 hours ago

#DY7075, Barcelona-Oakland, has turned back off the coast of France and is current...  
12 hours ago

Flightradar24 app updates: user feedback edition! We've added some often-requested...  
12 hours ago

BLOG POSTS

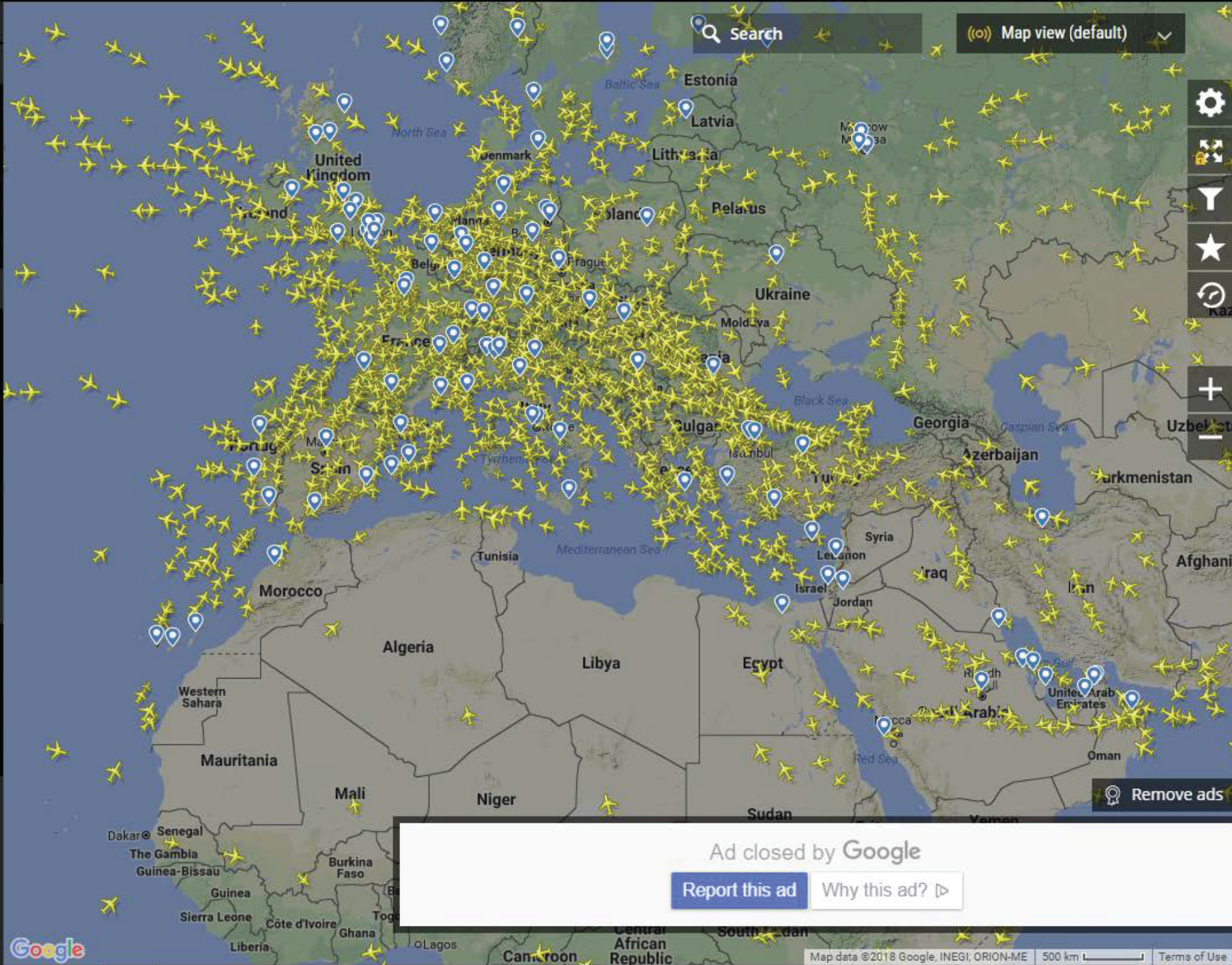
Flightradar24 App Updates: User Feedback Edition  
13 hours ago

First Commercially Operated A380s to be Dismantled  
1 day ago

Download Flightradar24 Flight Tracker



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Search Map view (default)

Settings, Full Screen, Filter, Star, Refresh, Zoom In (+), Zoom Out (-)

Remove ads

Ad closed by Google  
Report this ad Why this ad?





# Annex 667

Historical Data for the Period 22.12.2015–05.31.2018, International Humanitarian Projects Assistance Fund, Rusprofile (31 May 2018)



## International Humanitarian Project Assistance Fund

---

 [rusprofile.ru/history/10270094](https://rusprofile.ru/history/10270094)

### Rusprofile.ru A beacon in a sea of information



Enter

[Home page](#) - [International Humanitarian Project Assistance Fund](#). Historical data

Time frame:  - 

Change type

All

Historical data for the period 12.22.2015 –05.31.2018

---

07.21.2017

---

A new person authorized to act without a Power of Attorney, President [Aleksandr Sergeevich Trishin](#), has been added to the list.

[Vladimir Igorievich Pashkov](#) has lost his authorization to act without a Power of Attorney.

[Copy of EGRYUL entry](#) of 07.21.2017.

05.26.2016

---

The Fund's registered address changed from Moscow, pereulok Pyzhevsky pereulok 5, Building 1, to Moscow, Pyzhevsky pereulok 5, Building 1

[Copy of EGRYUL entry](#) of 05.26.2016.

05.14.2016

---

The Fund's registered address changed from Moscow, Pyzhevsky pereulok 5, Building 1 to Moscow, pereulok Pyzhevsky pereulok 5, Building 1

[Copy of EGRYUL entry](#) of 05.14.2016.

12.22.2015

---

[Copy of EGRYUL entry](#) of 12.22.2015. No earlier information is available. The Fund was established on 12.22.2015.





# Annex 668

Amnesty International, Youtube DataViewer (6 June 2018)



# Youtube DataViewer

 citizenevidence.amnestyusa.org

Войска рф старый оскол

**Video ID:** i2MNraWgubs

**Upload Date (YYYY/MM/DD):** 2014-06-24

**Upload Time (UTC):** 04:16:47 (convert to local time)

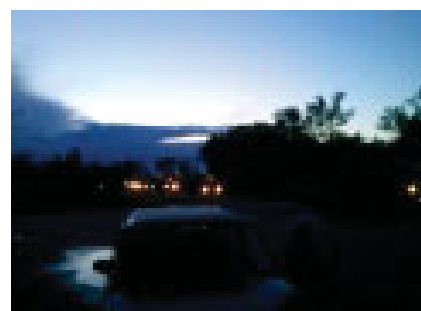
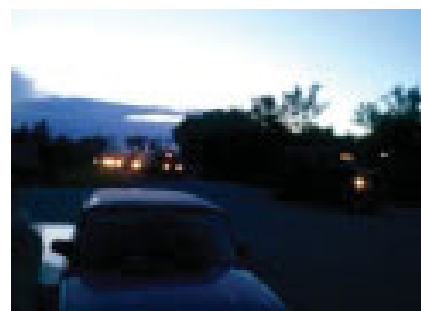
Thumbnails:

[reverse image search](#)

[reverse image search](#)

[reverse image search](#)

[reverse image search](#)





# Annex 669

Russian Wikipedia, 5th Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade (6 June 2018)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



WIKIPEDIA

1

## THE 5<sup>TH</sup> ANTI-AIRCRAFT MISSILE BRIGADE

From Wikipedia – the free encyclopedia

**The 5<sup>TH</sup> Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade** (5 zrbr) is an anti-aircraft missile brigade (three battalions) of the 6<sup>th</sup> Combined-Arms Army, forming part of the Western Military Region of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. The Brigade is stationed in Gorelovo village, Krasnoselsky Region and in Lomonosov, Petrodvorets District of St. Petersburg.

It was created during the period September 20–November 20, 1961 in the town of Uzhgorod (USSR), as the 919<sup>th</sup> independent anti-aircraft missile regiment, armed with the C-75 guided missile system. The unit celebrates its annual anniversary on December 5.

Between June 1962 and April 1965, the brigade was stationed in the town of Svalyava, in the Transcarpathia Region of the USSR, and formed part of the Subcarpathian military region.

In 1968, the brigade was made part of the Central Military Force, to enable it to participate in the Danube operation, designed to suppress the attempt to reform the political system of Czechoslovakia (the Prague Spring) and transferred to the village of Chervena-Voda.

In 1971, the brigade was re-equipped with the new Krug system, transformed into the 5<sup>TH</sup> Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade, and relocated to the village of Kuřivody nr Mimon, where it formed part of the 28<sup>th</sup> Army Corps of the Central Military Force.

In 1989, the brigade changed over to the Buk-M1 system, and in June 1990 it was relocated to the town of Shuya in Ivanovo Region where it became part of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Guards Combined-Arms Army of the Moscow Military Region.

Between 1993 and 1999, it was engaged on a peace support mission, being on station in the Abkhaz-Georgian conflict zone, where its duty consisted in providing air cover to the Gudauta military base.

The 5<sup>TH</sup> Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade



<b>Years of existence</b>	1961 - present
<b>Country</b>	<span><span></span></span> USSR, <span><span></span></span> Russia
<b>Subordination</b>	Ground-based air defense forces
<b>Part of</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> Combined-Arms Army
<b>Type</b>	Brigade
<b>Function</b>	Ground-based air defense
<b>Stationed in</b>	Gorelovo village, Krasnoselsky Region and Lomonosov, Petrodvorets District of St. Petersburg
<b>Equipment</b>	Buk-M1 anti-aircraft missile system





# Annex 670

Russian Wikipedia, Moscow Military District(6 June 2018)

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# Moscow Military District

ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow\_Military\_District

The current version of this page has not yet been checked by experienced participants and may differ significantly from the version checked on May 2, 2016; 58 revisions require checks.

## Order of Lenin Moscow Military District

Moscow Military District as at 1991



**Period of existence** August 6, 1864—September 1, 2010

**Country**  Russian Empire (to 1917),  
RSFSR (to 1922),  
USSR (to 1991),  
Russia (to 2010),

**Subordinate to** Ministry of War of the Russian Empire  
RSFSR People's Commissariat for Military Affairs  
USSR People's Commissariat for Military and Naval Affairs  
USSR People's Commissariat for Defense  
USSR Ministry of Defense  
Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation

**Part of** Land forces

**Type** military district


**Function** defense

**Number of staff** unit

### Decorations



 External images

-  Moscow Military District in 2003 (composition and distribution of military units and formations)<sup>1</sup>

**The Order of Lenin Moscow Military District** (MMD) is a disbanded strategic

territorial association of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, formerly the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Russian Imperial Army, deployed on the territory of Central Russia.

Headquarters in the city of Moscow.



## History

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### Russian Empire

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In the Russian Empire, the Moscow Military District was formed on August 6, 1864 on the territory of 12 central provinces. The Moscow Military District comprised the following provinces: the Moscow, Tver, Yaroslavl, Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimir, Nizhny Novgorod, Smolensk, Kaluga, Tula, Ryazan and Tambov Provinces. The District occupied an area of over 1,138,000 square kilometers. This is the area of England, Germany and France rolled into one.



During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877—1878, upon the complete mobilization of the 1<sup>st</sup> Grenadier, the 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry, the 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Divisions, around 30,000 men were recalled and sent to reinforce the units. In addition, reserve battalions recalled up to 54,000 lower ranked soldiers and up to 30,000 soldiers, i.e., state militia soldiers.

In his 1867 report, the District's commander in chief states that "over 8,000 of the best soldiers in terms of health and appearance, morality and knowledge of service, have been sent to the guards, gendarme units, the Moscow police, the combat battalions

of the Sirdaryo line, the troops of the Orenburg District, East Siberia and the Turkestan Region.”

## USSR

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During the Soviet period, the MMD was formed on May 4, 1918 and initially included the areas of the Moscow, Ryazan, Tula, Smolensk, Kaluga, Tambov, Vitebsk and Mogilev Provinces. The territory of the district changed several times subsequently.<sup>2</sup>

It would be useful to mention here what the Moscow Military District, in which we have the honor of serving, constituted. Without touching on the Moscow garrison, I will talk only about the provincial military formations. The district encompassed 16 provinces. In 1922, deployed on their territory were six rifle divisions, two separate rifle brigades, air detachments, armored units, artillery, engineering, signaling and other separate units, as well as specialist institutions and various stores. In 1923, the 1<sup>st</sup> Separate Special Cavalry Brigade was added to the District, and in 1924, the 14<sup>th</sup> (subsequently the 10<sup>th</sup>) Maikop Cavalry Division joined. These formations became part of the corps. When, in 1923, the 10<sup>th</sup> Rifle Corps, commanded by P.E. Dybenko, a hero of the October Revolution and of the Civil War, was added to the District, the previous subordination of formations did not change immediately: the 3<sup>rd</sup> Rifle Corps (commanding officer — the experienced battle commander V.F. Grushetsky) included the 6<sup>th</sup> Oryol, the 17<sup>th</sup> Nizhny Novgorod and the 19<sup>th</sup> Voronezh Rifle Divisions; the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rifle Corps included the 14<sup>th</sup> Moscow, the 18<sup>th</sup> Yaroslavl and the 48<sup>th</sup> Tver Rifle Divisions.

— A.M. Vasilyevsky. “A Life’s Work”

Upon the onset of the Second World War, field management of the Southern front<sup>2</sup> was formed on the basis of the administration of the MMD, and the district’s headquarters became simultaneously the headquarters of the Mozhaysk line of defense. In total, over the war, 3 frontline, 23 army and 11 corps administrations were created within the MMD. 128 divisions, 197 brigades and over 4,100 marching reinforcements took shape. The MMD’s headquarters were redeployed from Moscow to Gorky on the basis of People’s Commissar for Defense Order No. 0444 dated November 26, 1941. In accordance with Order of the Commander in Chief of the MMD No. 0305 dated November 27, 1941, part of the staff of the District’s headquarters remained in Moscow to manage the work organizing and supporting the troops linked to the defense of Moscow, and to maintain communications with the agencies of the People’s Commissariat for Defense and the General Staff that remained in the capital.

Order on the Redeployment of the MMD headquarters from Gorky to Moscow, No. 098, February 13, 1942. Redeploy the headquarters of the Moscow Military District as of February 15, 1942 from Gorky to Moscow. Forward all correspondence addressed to the headquarters of the Moscow Military District to 53 Osipenko St., Moscow.

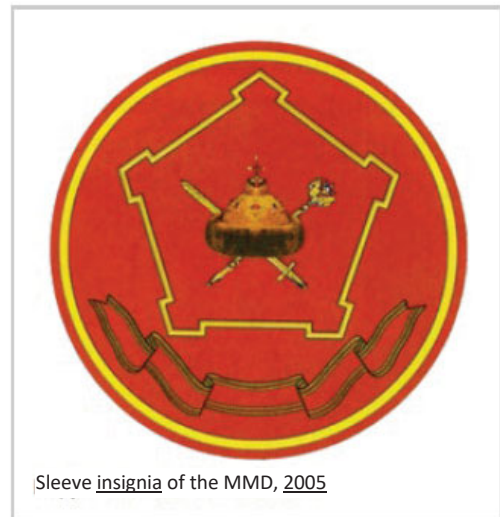
E. Shchadenko, USSR Deputy People’s Commissar for Defense, Grade I Army Comm— F. 4, op. 11, d. 69, l. 282. Original.<sup>3</sup>

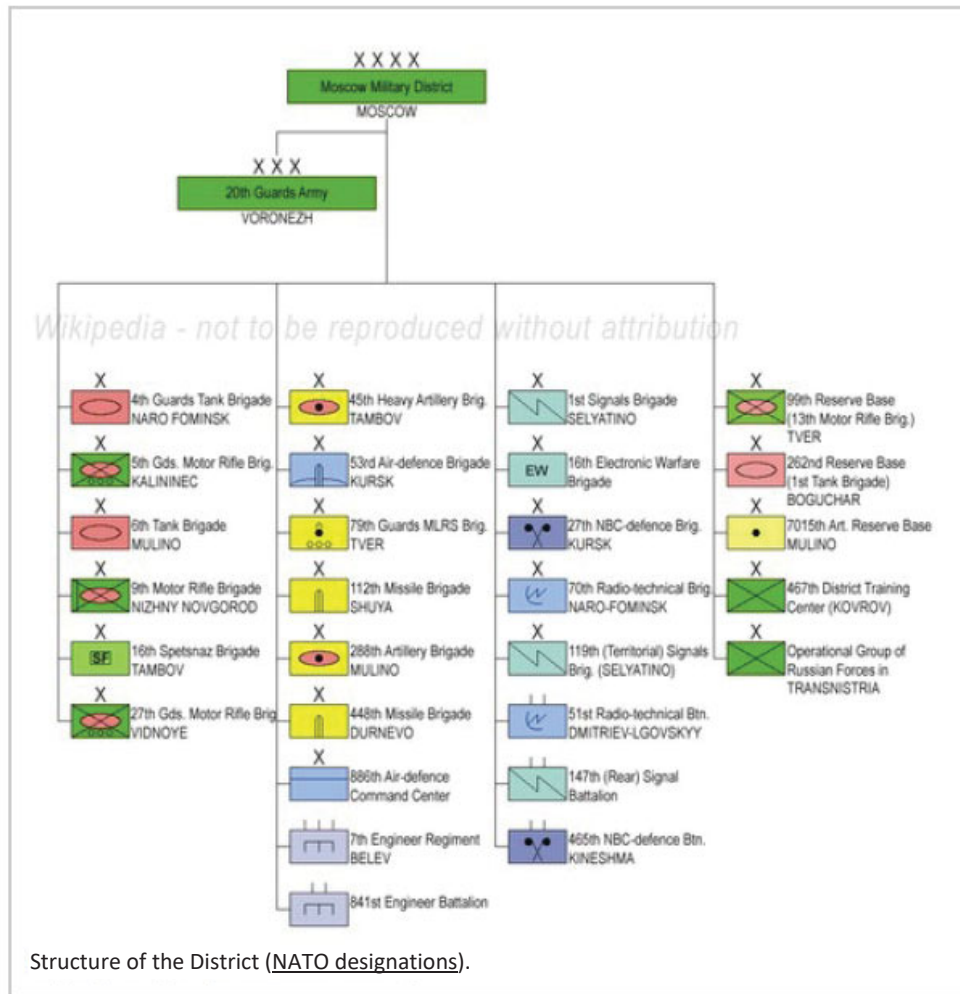
Following the war, the Smolensk (1945—1946), Gorkovsky (1945—1947, 1949—1953) and Voronezh (1945—1946, 1949—1960) military districts were separated from the MMD. From 1960 onwards, the territory of the District did not change.

On February 22, 1968, the Moscow Military District was awarded the Order of Lenin<sup>4</sup> for its major contribution to the reinforcement of the defense capabilities of the state and its armed defense, for its successes in combat and political training and in connection with the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Russian Federation

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### Composition, organization, deployment of the Air Forces of the MMD

as at October 20, 1939

- number of staff — 7,395<sup>5</sup>
- District administration of the Air Forces— personnel 2/904<sup>5</sup>

### Composition as at 1990

- District headquarters — Moscow
- 367<sup>th</sup> Separate Security and Support Battalion
- 16<sup>th</sup> Separate Special Operations Brigade. Chuchkovo
- 899<sup>th</sup> Separate Assault Combat Battalion — withdrawn in 1989 from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Combined Arms Army of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, disbanded in December 1990.
- 95<sup>th</sup> Guided Missile Brigade, Shuya<sup>6</sup>
- 442<sup>nd</sup> Guided Missile Brigade, withdrawn from the CGF
- 228<sup>th</sup> Super-Heavy Artillery Brigade, Shuya
- 211<sup>th</sup> Guards Artillery Sandomir Brigade, Order of Lenin, Red Banner Order, Mulino
- 235<sup>th</sup> Guards Cannon Artillery Brigade, Skopin

- 490<sup>th</sup> Separate Helicopter Regiment, Klokovo
- 314<sup>th</sup> Separate Engineer Brigade, Belyov
- 190<sup>th</sup> Pontoon Bridge Brigade, Novozybkov
- 1<sup>st</sup> Engineer Regiment, Rostov
- 385<sup>th</sup> Separate Engineer Road and Bridge Battalion, Bolshoye Kozino
- 1<sup>st</sup> Sevastopol Red Banner Orders of Aleksandr Nevsky and Red Star Signal Brigade, Moscow, Selyatino
- 112<sup>th</sup> Signal Brigade, Selyatino
- 72<sup>nd</sup> Separate Signal Battalion
- 523<sup>rd</sup> Separate Signal Battalion
- 225<sup>th</sup> Separate Electronic Warfare Regiment
- 226<sup>th</sup> Separate Electronic Warfare Regiment
- 227<sup>th</sup> Separate Electronic Warfare Regiment
- 937<sup>th</sup> Separate Electronic Warfare Battalion
- 979<sup>th</sup> Separate Electronic Warfare Battalion
- 1,921<sup>st</sup> Separate Electronic Warfare Battalion
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Chemical Defense Brigade, Kineshma
- 27<sup>th</sup> Chemical Defense Brigade, Kursk
- 23<sup>rd</sup> Smoke Brigade
- 119<sup>th</sup> Logistics Brigade
- 6<sup>th</sup> Automobile Brigade
- 10<sup>th</sup> Automobile Brigade
- 16<sup>th</sup> Automobile Brigade
- 22<sup>nd</sup> Automobile Brigade
- 29<sup>th</sup> Automobile Brigade
- 39<sup>th</sup> Automobile Brigade
- 41<sup>st</sup> Automobile Brigade
- 4<sup>th</sup> Separate Automobile Battalion
- 484<sup>th</sup> Separate Automobile Battalion
- 89<sup>th</sup> Pipe-Laying Brigade
- 258<sup>th</sup> Separate Maintenance and Repair Battalion
- 923<sup>rd</sup> Separate Maintenance and Repair Battalion
- **Maintenance depots under the jurisdiction of the District:**
  - 227<sup>th</sup> Mobile Maintenance Depot
  - 243<sup>rd</sup> Mobile Maintenance Depot
  - 132<sup>nd</sup> Automotive Maintenance Depot
  - 803<sup>rd</sup> Automotive Maintenance Depot
  - 158<sup>th</sup> Maintenance Depot
- **Depots and warehouses under the jurisdiction of the District:**
  - 414<sup>th</sup> Automobile Depot
  - 1,871<sup>st</sup> Helicopter Aviation Base
  - 3,132<sup>nd</sup> Helicopter Airfield
  - 3,209<sup>th</sup> Helicopter Airfield



- 2,898<sup>th</sup> Engineering Depot
- 6,532<sup>nd</sup> Depot for the Repair and Storage of Communications Devices
- 405<sup>th</sup> District Chemical Warehouse, Frolich
- 22<sup>nd</sup> Central Reserve Tank Depot, Buy
- 5,346<sup>th</sup> Property Storage Depot, Klintsy
- 5,210<sup>th</sup> Guards Weapons and Equipment Storage Depot, Tver — disbanded in October 1989. 32<sup>nd</sup> Motorized Rifle Division;
- 1,874<sup>th</sup> Depot for the Storage of Weapons and Equipment, Tver
  - Disbanded:**
  - 806<sup>th</sup> Rocket Artillery Regiment
  - 349<sup>th</sup> Anti-Armor Artillery Brigade
  - 866<sup>th</sup> Anti-Armor Artillery Brigade
  - 987<sup>th</sup> Reconnaissance Artillery Regiment
  - 1,109<sup>th</sup> Reconnaissance Artillery Regiment
  - 35<sup>th</sup> Acoustic Surveillance Regiment
  - 86<sup>th</sup>, 141<sup>st</sup>, 194<sup>th</sup> Engineer Brigades
  - 152<sup>nd</sup>, 284<sup>th</sup> Engineer Regiments
  - 73<sup>rd</sup> Engineer Road and Bridge Brigade
  - Reserve formations:**
  - 65<sup>th</sup> Reserve Armored Division
  - 258<sup>th</sup> Reserve Anti-Armor Artillery Brigade
  - 2,112<sup>th</sup> Reserve Surface to Air Missile Artillery Regiment
  - 19<sup>th</sup> Reserve Signals Brigade
  - 228<sup>th</sup> Internal Defense Division
  - 467<sup>th</sup> Guards District Training Moscow-Tartu Red Banner Order Center of Training for Junior Specialists, Vladimir — until 12/1/1987 the military unit was named the 53<sup>rd</sup> Guards Training Motorized Rifle Moscow-Tartu Red Banner Order Division
    - 9<sup>th</sup> Training Armored Regiment, Vladimir
    - 522<sup>nd</sup> Guards Training Armored Regiment, Fedulovo
    - 523<sup>rd</sup> Guards Training Armored Regiment, Fedulovo
    - 419<sup>th</sup> Guards Training Motorized Rifle Regiment, Kovrov
    - 123<sup>rd</sup> Guards Training Artillery Riga Regiment, Kovrov
    - 422<sup>nd</sup> Training Surface to Air Artillery Regiment (Kovrov)
    - 84<sup>th</sup> Separate Guided Missile Division
    - 475<sup>th</sup> Separate Training Signals Battalion, Kovrov
    - 169<sup>th</sup> Separate Training Engineer Battalion, Vladimir
    - 852<sup>nd</sup> Separate Training Automobile Battalion
    - 395<sup>th</sup> Separate Training Maintenance and Repair Battalion
    - 105<sup>th</sup> Separate Training Medical and Sanitary Battalion, Kovrov
- 468<sup>th</sup> District Training Center, Mulino
  - 922<sup>nd</sup> Training Artillery Regiment
  - 932<sup>nd</sup> Training Reconnaissance Artillery Regiment

- 280<sup>th</sup> Training Anti-Armor Artillery Regiment
- 1,685<sup>th</sup> Separate Training Signal Battalion
- 315<sup>th</sup> District Training Center, Alabino
- 333<sup>rd</sup> Training Center
- 346<sup>th</sup> Training Center

2<sup>nd</sup> Guards Motorized Rifle Taman Red Banner Order of Suvorov Division named after M.I. Kalinin, Kalininets

- 1<sup>st</sup> Guards Motorized Rifle Sevastopol Red Banner Order of Aleksandr Nevsky Regiment in the name of the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the USSR, Kalininets
- 15<sup>th</sup> Guards Motorized Rifle Shavlinsky Red Banner Order Regiment, Kalininets
- 236<sup>th</sup> Motorized Rifle Regiment, Kalininets
- 290<sup>th</sup> Armored Regiment, Kalininets
- 147<sup>th</sup> Guards Sevastopol Self-Propelled Artillery Regiment, Order of Kutuzov, Kobyakovo
- 359<sup>th</sup> Separate Guided Missile Division, Kobyakovo
- 1,117<sup>th</sup> Surface to Air Missile Regiment, Kurkino
- 1,174<sup>th</sup> Separate Anti-Armor Artillery Division, Kalininets
- 136<sup>th</sup> Separate Reconnaissance Battalion, Kalininets
- 47<sup>th</sup> Separate Signal Battalion, Kalininets
- 211<sup>th</sup> Separate Engineer Battalion, Kalininets
- 1,063<sup>rd</sup> Separate Logistics Battalion
- 190<sup>th</sup> Separate Maintenance and Repair Battalion
- 370<sup>th</sup> Separate Medical and Sanitary Battalion

4<sup>th</sup> Guards Kantemirovskaya Armored Division named after Yu.V. Andropov, Order of Lenin, Red Banner Order, Naro-Fominsk

- 12<sup>th</sup> Guards Armored Shepetovsky Regiment, Red Banner Order, Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov, Naro-Fominsk
- 13<sup>th</sup> Guards Armored Shepetovsky Regiment, Red Banner Order, Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov, Naro-Fominsk
- 14<sup>th</sup> Guards Armored Zhitomir Regiment, Red Banner Order, Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov, Naro-Fominsk
- 423<sup>rd</sup> Guards Motorized Rifle Yampolsky Regiment, Red Banner Order, Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov, Naro-Fominsk
- 275<sup>th</sup> Guards Self-Propelled Artillery Ternopol Regiment, Red Banner Order, Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov, Naro-Fominsk
- 538<sup>th</sup> Guards Ternopol Surface to Air Missile Regiment, Order of Alexander Nevsky, Naro-Fominsk
- 339<sup>th</sup> Separate Guided Missile Division, Naro-Fominsk
- 137<sup>th</sup> Separate Reconnaissance Battalion, Naro-Fominsk
- 413<sup>rd</sup> Separate Signal Battalion, Naro-Fominsk

- 330<sup>th</sup> Separate Engineer Battalion
- 1,088<sup>th</sup> Separate Logistics Battalion
- 196<sup>th</sup> Separate Maintenance and Repair Battalion
- 165<sup>th</sup> Separate Medical and Sanitary Battalion

27<sup>th</sup> Separate Guards Motorized Rifle Sevastopol Brigade, Red Banner Order (Moscow, Teply Stan district)

### 13<sup>th</sup> Guards Army Corps

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- Corps headquarters — Nizhny Novgorod
- 5<sup>th</sup> Surface to Air Guided Missile Brigade
- 876<sup>th</sup> Separate Engineer Battalion, Nizhny Novgorod
- 72<sup>nd</sup> Separate Signal Battalion, Nizhny Novgorod
- 88<sup>th</sup> Separate Signals Intelligence Battalion

5,347<sup>th</sup> Weapons and Equipment Storage Depot, Tambov

31<sup>st</sup> Armored Wisla Division, Red Banner Order, Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov, Novy/Dzerzhinsk — withdrawn in 1990 from the Central Group of Forces

- 77<sup>th</sup> Guards Armored Odersky Regiment, Orders of Suvorov and Bogdan Khmel'nitsky, Novy
- 100<sup>th</sup> Armored Chenstokhovskiy Regiment, Red Banner Order, Order of Kutuzov, Dzerzhinsk
- 237<sup>th</sup> Armored Regiment, Orders of Suvorov, Kutuzov and Bogdan Khmel'nitsky, Dzerzhinsk
- 752<sup>nd</sup> Motorized Rifle Regiment
- 1,047<sup>th</sup> Self-Propelled Artillery Regiment, Novy
- 1,143<sup>rd</sup> Surface to Air Missile Regiment, Novy<sup>2</sup>

### Status of the District's troops in the 1990s

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On the basis of the headquarters of the 13<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, by 3/1/1991, the 22<sup>nd</sup> Guards Combined Arms Konigsberg Army was deployed to ensure the billeting of the units and formations being withdrawn from Eastern Europe.

Out of the Western group of troops, the administration of the 1<sup>st</sup> Guards Tank Army, which had been reformed into a combined arms army, was included in the District. The headquarters of the army was located in Smolensk. From 1994 onwards,



Map of the Moscow Military District

the 144<sup>th</sup> Motorized Rifle Division (subsequently disbanded into the 4944<sup>th</sup> Weapons and Equipment Storage Depot) was subordinate to the army. The headquarters of the army was disbanded in 1999.

In addition, the administration of the 20<sup>th</sup> Army, whose headquarters were also located in Voronezh, was also included in the District from the Western Group of Forces.

On the territory of the District, out of the disbanded Western Group of Forces, Northern Group of Forces (NGF), Central Group of Forces (CGF) and the North-West Group of Forces (NWGF), included in the District were 8 combined arms divisions, and from the Odessa Military District—the main units of the 98<sup>th</sup> Airborne Division, located in Ivanovo.

In the mid-1990s, the District's troops included the following combined arms formations and units:<sup>8</sup>

units and formations of the **1<sup>st</sup> Guards Armored Red Banner Order Army**, including:

units and formations of the **20<sup>th</sup> Guards Combined Arms Konigsberg Army**, including:

- 31<sup>st</sup> Armored Division (Novy);
- 47<sup>th</sup> Armored Division (Mulino); on the basis of the 31<sup>st</sup> and 47<sup>th</sup> armored divisions, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Motorized Rifle Wisla Division, Red Banner Order, Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov, was organized, creating the basis of the army, and, using the equipment of the 47<sup>th</sup> Division, the 1,174<sup>th</sup> Weapons and Equipment Storage Depot (Novosmolino) was organized (disbanded in December 2005).
- 5,347<sup>th</sup> Weapons and Equipment Storage Depot (Tambov) — disbanded in 1996;
- 5,210<sup>th</sup> Weapons and Equipment Storage Depot (Tver).

The 107<sup>th</sup> Motorized Rifle Division, reformed into the 18<sup>th</sup> Motorized Rifle Brigade, disbanded in June 1998, was also included in the territory of the District from NWGF in Solnechnogorsk.

From 1995 onwards, the Operations Group of Russian troops in Pridnestrovye was also subordinate to the District.

At the end of the 1990s—beginning of the 2000s, the District underwent further transformation, and many of the units and formations were disbanded.

The number of staff within the troops of the District during this period went down from 150,000 to 74,300 soldiers and officers.

#### Status as at 2010

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As at 2010, the District encompassed the areas of the Belgorod, Bryansk, Vladimir, Voronezh, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Kostroma, Kursk, Lipetsk, Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, Oryol, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tambov, Tver, Tula

and Yaroslavl Regions and the City of Moscow.

Deployed on the territory of the District were two combined arms armies, the 20<sup>th</sup> Guards Army (4<sup>th</sup> Armored Division and 10<sup>th</sup> Armored Division) and the 22<sup>nd</sup> Guards Army (2<sup>nd</sup> Motorized Rifle Division and 3<sup>rd</sup> Motorized Rifle Division) (the latter was disbanded in 2009), the 34<sup>th</sup> Artillery Division (reformed in 2009), the 27<sup>th</sup> Separate Guards Motorized Rifle Sevastopol Red Banner Order Brigade, the 112<sup>th</sup> Guided Missile Brigade, seven artillery, four surface to air Guided Missile Brigades, the 98<sup>th</sup> Guards Svirskaya Red Banner Order of Kutuzov Airborne Division and the 106<sup>th</sup> Guards Red Banner Order of Kutuzov Airborne Division. Also under the jurisdiction of the District's command was the Operations Group of the Russian Forces in the Pridnestrovye region of the Republic of Moldova, which carried out peace-keeping functions (from 1995).

Following the 2008–2009 military reforms, the MMD included three motorized rifle and two armored brigades, two guided missile and four artillery brigades, two depots for the repair and storage of military equipment and also a number of separate military units. The number of staff of the District's formations (not including the Airborne Forces units) came to over 20,000.<sup>10</sup>

On the basis of Directive of the Minister of Defense No. D-012 dated July 17, 2010, the headquarters and administration of the Moscow Military District were disbanded<sup>11</sup> as of September 1, 2010. This was properly executed in legal terms only “retrospectively”—on September 20, 2010, by a decree of the President of the Russian Federation, No. 1144, which established a new military and administrative division of the Russian Federation. As part of the new division, the Moscow and Leningrad Military Districts, as of September 1 of that same year, were declared to have been wound up, and on their basis the Western Military District was created, under whose command the Baltic and Northern Fleets were placed.

## Command of the District

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### Commanders in chief

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From January 1 to February 4, 1905, Grand Duke Sergey Aleksandrovich was the Commander in Chief of the MMD, whilst Prince Felix Yusupov was the Chief of Staff of the MMD from May 5 to June 19, 1915.



- August 10, 1864–April 17, 1879 — General of the Infantry A.I. von Gildenshtubbe;
- April 17, 1879–August 30, 1888 — Adjutant General, General of the Cavalry A.I. Brevern de Lagardi;
- August 1888–May 1896 — Adjutant General, General of the Artillery A.S. Kostanda;
- May 1896–February 4, 1905 — Adjutant General, Lieutenant General, Grand Duke Sergey Aleksandrovich;

- February 1905–January 1906 — General of the Infantry N.N. Malakhov;
- January 15, 1906–March 17, 1909 — Lieutenant General S.K. Gershelman;
- March 17, 1909–July 19, 1914 — General of the Cavalry P.A. Pleve;
- July 1914–May 1915 — General of the Infantry A.G. Sandetsky;
- May 5, 1915–June 19, 1915 — Adjutant General, Lieutenant General Prince F.F. Yusupov;
- July 1915–September 1915 — General of the Infantry P.D. Olkhovsky;
- September 22, 1915–March 1, 1917 — General of the Artillery I.I. Mrozovsky;
- March 1917–April 1917 — Lieutenant Colonel (from 4/1917 — Colonel) A.E. Gruzinov
- May 31, 1917–August 30, 1917 — Colonel A.I. Verkhovsky
- September 1917–November 1917 — Lieutenant Colonel (from 9/15/1917 — Colonel) K.I. Ryabtsev
- November 1917–February 1919 — N.I. Muralov,
- March 1919–June 1919 — S.P. Natsarens,
- June 1919–December 1920 — A.A. Burdukov,
- December 1920–February 1921 — P.A. Petryayev,
- March 1921–April 1924 — N.I. Muralov,
- April 1924–November 1925 — 🇺🇸🇺🇸🇺🇸 K.E. Voroshilov,
- November 1925–May 1927 — G.D. Bazilyevich,
- May 1927–January 1928 — B.M. Shaposhnikov,
- January 1928–November 1928 — N.V. Kuybyshev,<sup>12</sup>
- November 1928–November 1929 — I.P. Uborevich,
- November 1929–September 1935 — A.I. Kork,
- October 1935–June 1936 — Corps Commander B.S. Gorbachev,
- June 1936–June 1937 — Grade I Army Commander I.P. Belov,
- June 1937–August 1940 — 🇺🇸🇺🇸🇺🇸 Marshal of the Soviet Union S.M. Budyonny,
- August 1940–June 1941 — 🇺🇸 Army General I.V. Tyulenev,
- June 1941–June 1947 — Lieutenant General, as of 1/1942 Colonel General P.A. Artemyev,
- June 1947–May 1949 — 🇺🇸 Marshal of the Soviet Union K.A. Meretskov,
- May 1949–June 1953 — Colonel General P.A. Artemyev,
- June 1953–October 1960 — 🇺🇸🇺🇸 Colonel General, as of 8/1953 Army General, as of 3/1955 Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko,
- October 1960–March 1963 — 🇺🇸🇺🇸 Army General, as of 4/1962 Marshal of the Soviet Union N.I. Krylov,
- March 1963–June 1968 — 🇺🇸🇺🇸 Army General A.P. Beloborodov,
- June 1968–July 1972 — 🇺🇸 Colonel General E.F. Ivanovsky,
- July 1972–November 1980 — 🇺🇸 Colonel General, as of 10/1977 Army General V.L. Govorov,
- November 1980–July 1985 — Colonel General, as of 11/1981 Army General P.G. Lushev,
- July 1985–May 1988 — 🇺🇸 Army General V.M. Arkhipov,

- May 1988–January 1989 — Army General K.A. Kochetov,
- February 1989–August 1991 — Colonel General N.V. Kalinin
- August 1991–June 1992 — Lieutenant General, as of 10/1991 Colonel General V.M. Toporov,
- July 1992–April 1999 — Colonel General L.V. Kuznetsov,
- April 1999–March 2001 — Colonel General I.E. Puzanov,
- July 2001–June 2005 — Colonel General, as of 2004 Army General I.I. Yefremov,
- June 2005–February 2009 — Colonel General, as of 2007 Army General V.Yu. Bakin,
- February 2009–December 2010 —  Colonel General V.V. Gerasimov<sup>13</sup>

#### Heads of the District's headquarters

- 8/10/1864–3/19/1866 — Lieutenant General Nikolay Andreyevich Baumgart
- 3/19/1866–8/20/1875 — Major General (as of 3/28/1871 — Lieutenant General) Khristofor Khristoforovich Roop
- 1875–1876 — Major General Anton Ksaverevich Korevo<sup>14</sup>
- 4/13/1876–5/1/1879 — Major General Nikolay Antonovich Makhotin
- 5/1879–3/1893 — Lieutenant General Sergey Mikhailovich Dukhovskiy
- 3/1893–3/1895 — Lieutenant General Mikhail Lavrentyevich Dukhonin
- 3/14/1895–6/1/1904 — Lieutenant General (as of 12/6/1903 — General of the Infantry) Leonid Nikolayevich Sobolev
- 6/16/1904–9/12/1907 — Major General (as of 4/17/1905 — Lieutenant General) Baron Yevgeny Aleksandrovich Raush von Traubenberg
- 11/28/1907–12/20/1909 — Major General (as of 4/13/1908 — Lieutenant General) Ferdinand Mavrikiyevich Vebel
- 12/23/1909–9/23/1912 — Lieutenant General Nikolay Ivanovich Protopopov
- 10/6/1912–7/19/1914 — Major General Yevgeny Karlovich Miller
- 7/19/1914–2/1917 — Acting Major General Nikolay Nikolayevich Oboleshev<sup>15</sup>
- 3/1917 — Acting Colonel Vonsik
- 3/1917–7/1917 — Major General Boris Vladimirovich Okunkov
- 7/1917–9/1917 — Lieutenant Colonel K.I. Ryabtsev
- 9/1917–11/1917 — Acting Lieutenant Colonel Kobezsky
- November 1917 — A. Morozov
- 1/1918–4/1918 — Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Burdukov
- 4/1918–9/1918 — Aleksey Samoylovich
- 9/1918–5/1919 — Andrey Fedorovich Kadoshnikov
- 5/1919–12/1919 — V.V. Novikov
- 12/1919–1/1921 — Vasily Ivanovich Bogolepov
- 1/1921–3/1921 — V.I. Shishkin
- 3/1921–4/1924 — Andrey Fedorovich Kadoshnikov
- 5/1919–12/1919 — Mikhail Ivanovich Alafuzo
- 4/1924–10/1928 — Aleksey Makarovich Peremytov

- 10/1928–2/1931 — Yevgeny Aleksandrovich Shilovsky
- 2/1931–5/1932 — Kirill Afanasyevich Meretskov
- 5/1932–5/1933 — Semyon Ivanovich Ventsov-Krants
- 5/1933–3/1935 — Abram Mironovich Volpe
- 3/1935–5/1936 — Division Commander Vasily Andreyevich Stepanov
- 5/1936–6/1937 — Division Commander Aleksey Makarovich Peremytov
- 6/1937–4/1938 — Brigade Commander Aleksey Innokentyevich Antonov
- 4/1938–2/1941 —  Division Commander, as of December 1939 Corps Commander, from June 1940 General Lieutenant Vasily Danilovich Sokolovsky
- 2/1941–6/1941 — Major General Gavriil Danilovich Shishenin
- 6/1941–3/1944 — Brigade Commander, from October 1941 Major General Ivan Sergeyeovich Belov
- April 1944–July 1947 — Major General Andrey Aleksandrovich Kharitonov
- July 1947–July 1953 — Colonel General Leonid Mikhailovich Sandalov
- July 1953–March 1956 —  Colonel General Semyon Pavlovich Ivanov
- March 1956–January 1960 — Lieutenant General Vladimir Nikolayevich Baskakov
- January 1960–July 1964 —  Lieutenant General, from April 1964 Colonel General Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov
- July 1964–August 1968 — Armored Forces Lieutenant General Aleksey Alekseyevich Dementyev
- August 1968–December 1972 — Lieutenant General Mikhail Ilyich Golovnin
- February 1973–January 1977 — Lieutenant General Fyodor Ivanovich Rykalov
- January 1977–December 1982 — Lieutenant General, as of April 1982 Colonel General Aleksey Ilyich Bezotosov
- December 1982–August 1984 — Lieutenant General Viktor Vasilyevich Skokov
- August 1984–December 1986 — Lieutenant General Yury Vasilyevich Shatalin
- January 1987–May 1988 — Major General, as of May 1987 Lieutenant General Valery Ivanovich Fursin
- May 1988–May 1990 — Lieutenant General Leonty Vasilyevich Kuznetsov
- May 1990–November 1996 — Colonel General Leonid Sergeyeovich Zolotov
- November 1996–August 1999 — Colonel General Ivan Ivanovich Yefremov
- September 1999–December 2002 —  Colonel General Nikolay Yegorovich Makarov
- January 2003–April 2009 — Colonel General Viktor Ivanovich Shemetov
- April 2009–March 2011 — Lieutenant General Vladimir Borisovich Zarudnitsky

#### Members of the District's military council

---

- 11/1918–11/1920 — I.L. Vukolov
- 11/1920–4/1921 — S.A. Mironov
- 4/1921–1/1922 — I.V. Valentinov
- 1/1922–7/1924 — Boris Abramovich Breslav
- 7/1924–7/1928 — Anton Stepanovich Bulin




- 10/1928–8/1930 — Vasily Gavrilovich Volodin
- 8/1930–8/1936 — Grade II Army Commissar Georgy Ivanovich Veklichev
- 8/1936–5/1937 — Division Commissar Mikhail Gerasimovich Isayenko
- 5/1937–11/1937 — Corps Commissar Benedikt Ustinovich Troyanker
- 11/1937–2/1938 — Brigade Commissar Semyon Yefimovich
- 2/1938–3/1938 — Division Commander Leonid Grigoryevich Petrovsky
- 3/1938–10/1940 — Division Commissar, from February 1939 Corps Commissar, from April 1940 Grade II Army Commissar Aleksandr Ivanovich Zaporozhets
- 10/1940–6/1941 — Corps Commissar Vladimir Nikolayevich Bogatkin
- 6/1941–12/1942 — Brigade Commissar, from July 1942 Division Commissar Konstantin Fedorovich Telegin
- 12/1942–5/1947 — Major General, from November 1944 Lieutenant General Dmitry Afanasyevich Gapanovich
- 5/1947–7/1950 — Lieutenant General Dmitry Sergeyevech Leonov
- 7/1950–9/1957 — Lieutenant General Aleksey Mikhailovich Pronin
- 9/1957–8/1958 — Lieutenant General Fedor Andreyevich Dubovskoy
- 8/1958–1/1966 — Lieutenant General, as of June 1965 Colonel General Nikita Vasilyevich Yegorov
- 1/1966–4/1982 — Lieutenant General, from October 1967 Colonel General Konstantin Stepanovich Grushevoy
- 4/1982–6/1987 — Colonel General Ivan Petrovich Repin
- 6/1987–4/1991 — Lieutenant General Anatoly Ivanovich Makunin

## Deputy Commanders in Chief

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### First Deputy Commanders in Chief

- October 1945–July 1946 — Lieutenant General Filipp Nikanorovich Starikov
- July 1947–July 1950 — Lieutenant General Sergey Vladimirovich Sokolov
- February 1951–April 1953 —  Lieutenant General Aleksandr Sergeyevech Ksenofontov
- July 1953–May 1954 —  Lieutenant General, as of August 1953 Colonel General Pavel Fedorovich Batitsky
- June 1955–January 1958 —  Armored Forces Lieutenant General Vasily Vasilyevich Butkov
- January 1958–November 1965 — Lieutenant General, from June 1965 Colonel General Georgy Pavlovich Romanov
- December 1965–May 1968 —  Armored Forces Lieutenant General, from October 1967 Colonel General Yevgeny Filippovich Ivanovsky
- March 1969–October 1975 — Lieutenant General Vasily Karpovich Dyatlenko
- July 1986–April 1988 — Lieutenant General Igor Nikolayevich Rodionov
- July 1992–April 1999 — Lieutenant General Igor Yevgenyevich Puzanov

### Deputy Commander in Chief for Logistics

- 1982–1985 — Major General Viktor Aleksandrovich Mirgorodsky
- November 1991–July 1992 — Lieutenant General Vladimir Timofeyevich Churanov

## Notes

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15. [↑ Commanders in chief](#)

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## References

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[Moscow Military District in Wikisource](#)

## **Commanders of the Moscow Military District**



## **Military districts of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation**

Categories:



# Annex 671

Russian Wikipedia, Stary Oskol Tram Station

(6 June 2018) This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



[...]

## Stary Oskol Tramway

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Material from Wikipedia — the free encyclopedia

**Stary Oskol High-Speed Tramway** is the tram system of Stary Oskol, one of the few in Russia that are actually, and are officially designated, a high-speed tramway, and one of the last tram systems created in the USSR and Russia.

The tramway in Stary Oskol opened in 1981, though the first streetcars began being supplied in 1977. The network was initially built as a high-speed tramway for high-throughput transportation between residential districts in the northeast of the city and the new outlying industrial estate.

The official name of the enterprise is Administration of the High-Speed Tramway (AHT) — High-Speed Tramway LLC. The network was created by the Oskol Electrometallurgical Plant initially as in-house transport for transporting the plant's workers from the city. Since 2003 it has been a joint-stock company with promoters: Stary Oskol Municipal District (49% of the shares) and OEMP (51% of the shares). The pricing policy is under the jurisdiction of the government of Belgorod Region.

Since 1990 there has been an increase in passenger numbers: in 1990 there were around 6.6 million passenger journeys per year; by 2000 this figure had risen to 9.8 million per year, and as of 2012 passenger traffic had exceeded 11 million passengers.

[...]

## Description of the network

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The tram network consists of a single line: UST–City Ringroad–BSI–OEMP, running along Ulitsa Nikolayevskaya, Prospekt Alexeya Ugarova and across the isolated terrain feature of the Ublinsky Hills. There are two intermediate termini on the line: “City Ringroad” (“Prospekt Metallurgov”) and “BSI.” The condition of the routes is satisfactory, it is kept in working condition that is comfortable for passengers.

It is noteworthy that throughout the system's entire existence not a single meter of railing or overhead wiring has been dismantled, except for a small siding near the “BSI” terminus. In August 2012, while the highway from Stary Oskol to OEMP was being partially rebuilt (around 100 meters of it) the service connecting line to the railway by the “Kotyol” industrial estate was dismantled; the remaining section of the service connecting line (4 km) was retained and is in working condition, but it is only used for delivering petroleum products to the nearby oil depot.

On May 29, 2009, High-Speed Tramway OJSC marked its 30-year anniversary, which was covered in the local press.

For organizing the traffic of the high-speed tramway three types of light signals were for a long time used:

- tram light signals — at the crossing by the “Avtovokzal” station;
- road light signals — at the crossing by the “Mikrorayon Zhukova” and “Mikrorayon Solnechny” stations;
- rail light signals (now dismantled, only the pole remains) — between the “Obukhovka” and “Babaninka” stations.

The tram network uses not only normal tram points but also railway points (for example at the “OEMP” station and at the place where it abuts the service connecting line).

Along the tram line there are traction substations whose walls used to be adorned with various different Soviet-era slogans in a different color of brick. Most of them have now been destroyed or vandalized; the slogans “Honor and glory in labor!” near the “Avtokombinat” station, and “Everything in the name of man! Everything for the good of man!” near the “Nyeftebaza” [Oil Depot] station, remain relatively undamaged and readable.

[...]





# Annex 672

Smerch, Deagle






There are 4 images added between 3 December 2006 and 26 January 2016



Description: The 9K58 Smerch, also known as BM-30, is a rocket launcher artillery system designed to engage a wide variety of targets at ranges between 20 and 70 km. It can engage rocket launchers, howitzers, mortars, strongholds, troops, armored/unarmored vehicles, SAM sites and other targets on the battlefield. It features all-terrain high mobility and operation in all climatic conditions +50C to -50C.

The 9A52-2 vehicle associated to the Smerch artillery system comprises twelve 300mm rocket tubes mounted on a 8x8 wheeled and diesel-powered chassis (MAZ543M). The 9K58 Smerch artillery system is able to fire a complete salvo of 12 rounds within 38 seconds engaging an area of 672,000 square meters. The rockets launch sequence can be controlled from inside the 9A52-2 vehicle and remotely.

The 9M55 rockets are employed on the Smerch providing a maximum range of 90 km and a minimum range of 20 km. In-flight rotation provides 9M55s increased accuracy and range over unguided rockets. Twelve tubes reloading operation takes about 36 minutes. The Smerch artillery system also comprises a re-supply/transloading vehicle based on the MAZ543A all-terrain vehicle and operated by a crew of 3-man.

The Smerch artillery system entered service with the Soviet Army in 1987 and it was deployed in Chechnya. China, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates are the only known export customers for the Smerch artillery system. The Smerch artillery system is available based on Russian MZKT MAZ-543 chassis or a Czech Republic Tatra chassis both wheeled.

## Smerch Specifications

Artillery Tubes: 12

Crew: 4

Wheel Drive: 8x8

### Dimensions

Artillery Tube Caliber: 300 millimeter

Height: 3 meter

Length: 12 meter

Width: 3 meter

### Performance

Max Range: 850 kilometer

Weapon Max Range: 70,000 meter

### Power

Power: 518 shp (386 kW)

### Speed

Cross Country Speed: 9.80 mps (35.3 kph)

Top Speed: 16.7 mps (60 kph)

### Time

SetUp Time: 3 minute (0.05 hour)

### Weight

Combat Weight: 43,700 kilogram

CEP: Circular Error Probable

Meters (m) Kilometers (km) Nautic Miles (nm) Inch (in) Yard (yd) Foot (ft) Millimeter (mm)

Pound (lb) Kilogram (kg) kN (KiloNewton) Ton (t)

Meters per Second (mps) Kilometers per Hour (kph) Knot (kt) Miles per Hour (mph)

Liter (l) Galon (gl)

Year (yr) Minutes (min) Second (sec)

Shaft-Horse-Power (shp)

## Smerch News

**Thursday, May 31, 2018**

India Test Fires Upgraded Pinaka Rocket Artillery System

**Sunday, September 17, 2017**

Russian Ministry of Defense Placed First Order for Koalitsiya-SV Artillery Systems

**Monday, May 29, 2017**

Russian Artillery Units to Be Upgraded with Tornado-S and Iskander-M by 2020

There are 13 news between 29 Jun 2012 and 31 May 2018

1 [2](#)

### Smerch ✔ Operational

Initial Operational Capability (IOC): 1987

Total Production: ?

Unitary Cost: USD\$14 million

Also Known As: 9K58 and BM-30

Origin: [Russia](#)

Corporations: [Motovilihinskie Zavodi](#) and [Splyav](#)

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Parent System: **Smerch**

Initial Operational Capability (IOC): 1987

Total Production: ?

Family Members: [Smerch-M](#)

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### Reviews

There are no reviews so far



# Annex 673

Tabular Firing Tables for the 120mm Mortar, OF-843A

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



Sight scale  
"MILS"

OF-843A  
FIFTH charge  
Firing velocity  
247 m/sec

Range	Elevation	Sight adjustment for 50 m change in range	Trajectory height	Adjustments						
				direction	range					
					for side wind with a speed of 10 m/sec	for adjustment				
						for head wind with a speed of 10 m/sec	air pressure by 10 mm	air temperature by 10°	firing velocity by 1%	charge temperature by 10°
$\Delta$	$\Pi$	$\Delta\Pi$	$Y$	$\Delta Z_w$	$\Delta X_w$	$\Delta X_H$	$\Delta X_T$	$\Delta X_v$	$\Delta X_{T_1}$	$\Delta X_v$
m	notches	notches	m	'000	m	m	m	m	m	m
3 500	6 46	08	160	19	103	11	28	55	16	+13
600	6 62	08	2 130	18	103	11	29	57	17	+13
700	6 79	09	2 090	18	104	12	29	58	17	+13
800	6 96	09	2 060	17	104	12	30	60	18	+14
900	7 15	10	2 020	17	105	12	30	61	18	+14
4 000	7 34	10	1 990	16	106	13	31	62	19	+14
100	7 54	11	1 950	16	107	13	31	64	19	+15
200	7 76	12	1 900	15	108	13	32	65	20	+15
300	8 00	13	1 840	14	109	14	33	67	20	+15
400	8 26	15	1 770	14	110	14	34	68	20	+16
500	8 56	18	1 700	13	110	14	35	69	21	+16
600	8 91	23	1 610	13	109	15	36	71	21	+16
700	9 37	45	1 490	12	108	15	36	72	22	+16
4 770	10 00	—	1 330	11	107	15	37	74	22	+17

Short bracket 4 probable error	Angle of sight		Angle of arrival	Impact velocity	Flight time	Probable error		Range
						range	deflection	
						$B$	$B\delta$	
'000	deg. min.	'000	deg.	m/sec	sec	m	m	m
20	66 14	1 104	70	201	42	31	19	3 500
21	65 16	1 088	69	200	42	32	20	600
23	64 16	1 071	69	200	41	33	20	700
24	63 13	1 054	68	199	41	34	20	800
26	62 07	1 035	67	199	41	35	21	900
28	60 58	1 016	66	198	40	36	21	4 000
31	59 45	996	65	197	40	37	21	100
34	58 27	974	64	196	39	38	22	200
39	57 02	950	62	195	39	39	22	800
44	55 27	924	61	194	38	39	22	400
52	53 39	894	60	193	37	40	22	500
64	51 32	859	58	192	36	40	22	600
112	48 48	813	55	192	35	41	21	700
—	45 00	750	51	191	33	41	21	4 770

Firing table  
CHARGE SIX  
TABLE OF  
SIGHT  
ADJUSTMEN  
TS  
FOR  
VERTICAL  
INTERVAL





# Annex 674

Wikimapia, reference

<http://wikimapia.org/#lang=de&lat=48.017139&lon=38.754562&z=18&m=b&show=/27039199/ru/пл-50-лет-Октября-3> (6 June 2018)



Markieren



Центра «Ударник» ПО «Снежноантрацит» (ru)

ул. Ленина, 27

ул. Ленина, 19

ул. Карапетьяна, 17а

ул. Карапетьяна, 17

ул. Карапетьяна, 13а

Городская баня

Санэпидстанция

Ресторан «Уголек»

48°01'01.7"N 38°45'16.4"E

Google

Wikimapia CC-BY-3.0 549239 Markierungen

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# Annex 675

Wikimapia, reference

<http://wikimapia.org/#lang=de&lat=48.018549&lon=38.753409&z=18&m=b> (6 June 2018)





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 48°01'06.8"N 38°45'12.3"E  
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  - [Haus](#) 2467488
  - [Park](#) 428294
  - [Schule](#) 925939

28566543 places

- [Krankenhaus](#) <sup>166934</sup>
- [See](#) <sup>540239</sup>
- [Militär](#) <sup>200655</sup>
- [Dorf](#) <sup>1214152</sup>
- [Marktplatz](#) <sup>101744</sup>
- [Produktion](#) <sup>449942</sup>
- [Anmelden](#)
  - [Anmelden](#)
  - [Mitglied werden](#)
  - [Werkzeuge](#)
    - [Länder-Beobachtungsliste](#)
    - [Beobachtungsliste](#)
    - [Entfernungsmessung](#)
    - [Alle Werkzeuge](#)
  - [Über Wikimapia](#)
  - [Hotel buchen](#)
  - [Karte auf Ihrer Website](#)
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  - [Forum](#)
  - [Bug melden](#)
  - [Extras](#)
    - [Gelöschte Plätze](#)
    - [Alte Markierungen \(Squares/rectangles\)](#)
    - [Altes Wikimapia](#)
    - [Hotel buchen](#)
    - [Wikimapia Classic](#)
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# Annex 676

Wikipedia, List of town tramway systems in Russia (6 June 2018)



WIKIPEDIA

# List of town tramway systems in Russia

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This is a **list of town tramway systems in Russia** by federal district. It includes all tram systems, past and present. Cities with currently operating systems are indicated in bold. The use of the diamond (♦) symbol indicates where there were (or are) two or more independent tram systems operating concurrently within a single metropolitan area. Those tram systems that operated on other than standard gauge track (where known) are indicated in the 'Notes' column.



Tram system in Kazan.

## Contents

---

**Central Federal District**

**Far Eastern Federal District**

**Siberian Federal District**

**Northwestern Federal District**

**Southern Federal District**

**Urals Federal District**

**Volga Federal District**

**See also**

**References**

Bibliography

**External links**

## Central Federal District

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Name of System	Location	Traction Type	Date (From)	Date (To)	Notes
	<u>Ivanovo</u> (Иваново)	Electric	8 Nov 1934	1 Jun 2008	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b><u>Kolomna</u></b> (Коломна)	Electric	5 Nov 1948		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b><u>Kursk</u></b> (Курск)	Electric	30 Apr 1898		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Operation suspended April 1918 – October 1924 and November 1941 – September 1943 because of war.
	<b><u>Lipetsk</u></b> (Липецк)	Electric	11 Dec 1947		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
<u>Trams in Moscow</u>	<b><u>Moscow</u></b> (Москва / Москва)	Horse	22 Jun 1872	1912	
		Steam	29 Jul 1886	1922	
		Electric	6 Apr 1899		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	♦ <u>Novogireevo</u> (Новогиреево)	Horse	1907(?)	?	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	♦ <u>Noginsk</u> (Ногинск)	Electric	2 Mar 1924	10 Aug 2012	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Operation suspended 1992 – 1994 and 1 April 2011 – 1 June 2012. Fully <u>single track</u> .
	<b><u>Orel</u></b> (Орёл / Орёл)	Electric	15 Nov 1898		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Operation suspended May 1919 – May 1922 and October 1941 – October 1943 because of war.
	<u>Rostov Velikiy</u> (Ростов Великий)	Horse	1902(?)	1921	<u>Standard gauge</u>
	<u>Ryazan</u> (Рязань)	Electric	2 Jan 1963	15 Apr 2010	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b><u>Smolensk</u></b> (Смоленск)	Electric	20 Oct 1901		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Operation suspended August 1919 – May 1922 and 15 July 1941 – 6 November 1947 because of war.
	<b><u>Stary Oskol</u></b> (Старый Оскол)	Electric	4 Jan 1981		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Express tramway.
	<u>Tula</u> (Тула)	Horse	15 Nov 1888	1919	
		Electric	7 Nov 1927		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<u>Tver</u> (Тверь)	Electric	28 Aug 1901		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	Voronezh (Воронеж)	Horse	23 Aug 1891	1919(?)	
		Electric	16 May 1926	15 Apr 2009	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)

Name of System	Location	Traction Type	Date (From)	Date (To)	Notes
	<b>Yaroslavl</b> (Ярославль)	Electric	29 Dec 1900		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)

## Far Eastern Federal District

Name of System	Location	Traction Type	Date (From)	Date (To)	Notes
	<u>Aniva</u> (Анива)	Horse	?	?	
<u>Trams in Khabarovsk</u>	<b>Khabarovsk</b> (Хабаровск)	Electric	11 Nov 1956		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<u>Khavomai</u> (Хавомай)	Horse	?	?	
	<b>Komsomolsk-na-Amure</b> (Комсомольск-на-Амуре)	Electric	6 Nov 1957		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
<u>Trams in Vladivostok</u>	<b>Vladivostok</b> (Владивосток)	Electric	22 Oct 1912		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) <sup>[1]</sup>

## Siberian Federal District

Name of System	Location	Traction Type	Date (From)	Date (To)	Notes
	<b>Barnaul</b> (Барнаул)	Electric	7 Nov 1948		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Express tramway opened 26 September 1985.
	<b>Biysk</b> (Бийск)	Electric	13 Jun 1960		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Irkutsk</b> (Иркутск)	Electric	3 Aug 1947		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	♦ <b>Angarsk</b> (Ангарск)	Electric	26 Nov 1953		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	♦ <b>Usolye Sibirskoye</b> (Усолье-Сибирское)	Electric	26 Feb 1967		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Кемерово</b> (Кемерово)	Electric	11 May 1940		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Cheryomushki</b> (Черёмушки) (Sayano–Shushenskaya Dam)	Electric	Feb 1991		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Connects railway station with hydropower dam and generating station.
	<b>Krasnoyarsk</b> (Красноярск)	Electric	1 May 1958		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Achinsk</b> (Ачинск)	Electric	15 Apr 1967		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Novokuznetsk</b> (Новокузнецк)	Electric	30 Nov 1933		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Unconnected line on the right bank of the river Tom (Томь) opened 30 November 1969.
	♦ <b>Osinniki</b> (Осинники)	Electric	1 Nov 1960		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Unconnected line in southern extremity, extending from Kaltan (Калтан) railway station, 1957 - 1963 (?).
	♦ <b>Prokopyevsk</b> (Прокопьевск)	Electric	12 May 1936		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Unconnected line in eastern extremity opened 5 November 1956, connected with main Prokopyevsk system 1964.
	<b>Novosibirsk</b> (Новосибирск)	Electric	26 Nov 1934		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Unconnected lines on the left bank of the river Ob (Обь) opened 4 May 1941. Tramway service across river Ob, 1955 - 1992.
	<b>Omsk</b> (Омск)	Electric	8 Nov 1936		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Tomsk</b> (Томск)	Electric	25 Apr 1949		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Ulan-Ude</b> (Улан-Удэ)	Electric	16 Dec 1958		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)

Name of System	Location	Traction Type	Date (From)	Date (To)	Notes
	<b>Ust-Ilimsk</b> ( <b>Усть-Илимск</b> )	Electric	15 Sep 1988		Gauge: 1,524 mm (5 ft) Express tramway.

## Northwestern Federal District

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Name of System	Location	Traction Type	Date (From)	Date (To)	Notes
<u>Trams in Arkhangelsk</u>	<u>Arkhangelsk</u> (Архангельск)	Electric	26 Jun 1916	21 Jul 2004 <sup>[2]</sup>	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) <sup>[2]</sup> From 1916 until its closure, it was the world's northernmost electric town tramway. <sup>[2]</sup>
	<b><u>Cherepovets</u></b> (Череповец)	Electric	19 Oct 1956		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
<u>Trams in Kaliningrad</u>	<b>Kaliningrad</b> (Калининград) (was: <b>Königsberg</b> )	Horse	26 May 1881	1901	Gauge: <u>1,000 mm</u> (3 ft 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)
		Electric	31 May 1895		Gauge: <u>1,000 mm</u> (3 ft 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in) Operation suspended January 1945 - 7 November 1946 because of war.
	<u>Pskov</u> (Псков)	Horse	13 Nov 1909	1912	Gauge: <u>1,000 mm</u> (3 ft 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)(?)
		Electric	22 Jan 1912	Sep 1944	Gauge: <u>1,000 mm</u> (3 ft 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)
<u>Trams in Saint Petersburg</u>	<b>Saint Petersburg</b> (Sankt-Peterburg / Санкт-Петербург)	Horse	8 Sep 1863	Sep 1917	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)(?)
		Steam	1882	1922	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)(?)
		Electric	29 Sep 1907		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Operation suspended 8 December 1941 – 15 April 1942 because of war. Until 2002 ranked as world's largest operating town tramway (by system length).
	♦	Steam	?	?	Sankt-Peterburg / Санкт-Петербург - Ozerki / Озерки, Sestroretsk / Сестрорецк - Kurort / Курорт, branch to <u>Lisi Nos</u> (Лисий Нос).
	♦ <u>Porovka</u> (Поповка)	Horse	?	?	Connected <u>Porovka</u> / Поповка with <u>Zakhozhye</u> / Захожье, branch to <u>Peschanka</u> / Песчанка.
	♦ <u>Strelna</u> (Стрельна)	Horse	?	?	
	♦ <u>Vyritsa</u> (Вырица)	Horse	?	?	
	<u>Sovetsk</u> (Советск)	Electric	26 Jul 1901	Oct 1944	Gauge: <u>1,000 mm</u> (3 ft 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in) Closed because of war damage.
	<u>Staraya Russa</u> (Старая Русса)	Electric	6 Jul 1924	Jul 1941	



Name of System	Location	Traction Type	Date (From)	Date (To)	Notes
	<u>Vyborg</u> (Выборг)	Electric	28 Sep 1912	25 Apr 1957	Gauge: <u>1,000 mm</u> (3 ft 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in) Until 1940 the city was a part of Finland. Operation suspended 23 December 1939 – 22 August 1940, August 1941 - 5 May 1943 and 25 April 1944 – 21 September 1946 because of war. See also: <u>List of town tramway systems in Finland</u> .

## Southern Federal District

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Name of System	Location	Traction Type	Date (From)	Date (To)	Notes
	<u>Abinsk</u> (Абинск)	Horse	1904	1919	
	<u>Astrakhan</u> (Астрахань)	Electric	24 Jun 1900	14 May 2007	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Operation suspended April 1919 – April 1922 because of war.
	<u>Grozny</u> (Грозный)	Electric	7 Nov 1932	Dec 1994	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Closed because of war damage. Virtually all tramway infrastructure was destroyed; no plans for reconstruction are known.
	<u>Ilsky</u> (Ильский)	Horse	1908	?	
	<b><u>Krasnodar</u></b> (Краснодар)	Electric	23 Dec 1900		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	♦ <u>Krasnodar</u> (Краснодар) – <u>Pashkovskaya</u> (Пашковская)	Petrol	4 Apr 1912	1914	
		Electric	14 Dec 1914		Connected to main Krasnodar system 1918.
	<u>Krymsk</u> (Крымск)	Horse	1921	1932	
	<b><u>Novocherkassk</u></b> (Новочеркасск)	Electric	22 January 1954		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<u>Novorossiysk</u> (Новороссийск)	Electric	30 May 1934	26 Aug 1969	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b><u>Pyatigorsk</u></b> (Пятигорск)	Electric	5 May 1904		Gauge: <u>1,000 mm</u> (3 ft 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in)
	<b><u>Rostov-on-Don</u></b> (Ростов-на-Дону)	Horse	11 Sep 1887	Dec 1902	
		Electric	2 Jan 1902		Operation suspended October 1941 – 1 June 1943 because of war.
	♦ <u>Nakhichevan-na-Donu</u> (Нахичевань-на-Дону)	Horse	21 May 1890	Dec 1902	
		Electric	4 Jan 1903		Nakhichevan amalgamated with Rostov in 1928.
	<u>Shakhty</u> (Шахты)	Electric	7 Nov 1932	7 Dec 2001	Operation suspended 1942 – April 1944 because of war.
	<b><u>Taganrog</u></b> (Таганрог)	Electric	7 Nov 1932		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b><u>Vladikavkaz</u></b> (Владикавказ)	Electric	16 Aug 1904		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Operation suspended 1920 – November 1924 because of war.
	<u>Yeysk</u> (Ейск)	Steam	1915	1918	

## Urals Federal District

Name of System	Location	Traction Type	Date (From)	Date (To)	Notes
	<b>Chelyabinsk</b> ( <b>Челябинск</b> )	Electric	9 Jan 1932		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	♦ <b>Koreysk</b> ( <b>Копейск</b> )	Electric	5 Nov 1949	Feb 1976	
	♦ <b>Chelyabinsk</b> ( <b>Челябинск</b> ) – <b>Koreysk</b> ( <b>Копейск</b> )	Electric	1961	Feb 1976	
	<b>Irbit</b> ( <b>Ирбит</b> )	Horse	1926	1933	
	<b>Kamensk-Uralsky</b> ( <b>Каменск-Уральский</b> )	(Electric)	-	-	Construction started 1949, not completed.
	<b>Krasnoturinsk</b> ( <b>Краснотурьинск</b> )	Electric	15 Jan 1954		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Fully <u>single track</u> .
	<b>Magnitogorsk</b> ( <b>Магнитогорск</b> )	Electric	18 Jan 1935		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Nizhni Tagil</b> ( <b>Нижний Тагил</b> )	Electric	28 Feb 1937		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Orsk</b> ( <b>Орск</b> )	Electric	5 Dec 1948		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Unconnected line in eastern extremity opened 12 December 1985. Orsk lies on both banks of the river <b>Ural</b> ( <b>Урал</b> ), the traditional boundary between Europe and Asia.
	<b>Ust-Katav</b> ( <b>Усть-Катав</b> )	Electric	1973	1997	Operation on the test track of Ust-Katav carriage works
<b>Trams in</b> <b>Volchansk</b>	<b>Volchansk</b> ( <b>Волчанск</b> )	Electric	31 Dec 1951		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Fully <u>single track</u> . Tramway serves a city of just about 10,000 people.
	♦ <b>Karpinsk</b> ( <b>Карпинск</b> )	Electric	26 Jun 1946	1 Nov 1994	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	♦ <b>Volchansk</b> ( <b>Волчанск</b> ) – <b>Karpinsk</b> ( <b>Карпинск</b> )	Electric	Jun 1953	22 Apr 1965	
	<b>Yekaterinburg</b> ( <b>Екатеринбург</b> )	Electric	7 Nov 1929		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Zlatoust</b> ( <b>Златоуст</b> )	Electric	25 Dec 1934		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)

## Volga Federal District

Name of System	Location	Traction Type	Date (From)	Date (To)	Notes
<u>Trams in Izhevsk</u>	<b>Izhevsk (Ижевск)</b>	Electric	18 Nov 1935		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Kazan (Казань)</b>	Horse	15 Oct 1875	1900	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)(?)
		Electric	2 Dec 1899		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<u>Kirov, Kirov Oblast (Киров)</u>	(Electric)	-	-	Construction started 1943, not completed.
	<b>Naberezhnye Chelny (Набережные Челны)</b>	Electric	8 Oct 1973		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	♦ <b>Nizhnekamsk (Нижнекамск)</b>	Electric	15 Feb 1967		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
<u>Trams in Nizhny Novgorod (formerly Gorky)</u>	<b>Nizhny Novgorod (Нижний Новгород)</b>	Horse	1908	1918	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)(?)
		Electric	20 May 1896		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Operation suspended 1 May 1919 – 2 August 1923 because of war.
	♦ <u>Dzerzhinsk (Дзержинск)</u>	Electric	7 Nov 1933	17 Dec 2015	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	♦ <u>Bor (Бор)</u>	Horse	?	?	
	<b>Novotroitsk (Новотроицк)</b>	Electric	5 Nov 1956		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) See also: <u>Orsk</u> (above).
	<u>Penza (Пенза)</u>	Diesel	1935	1938	
	<b>Perm (Пермь)</b>	Electric	7 Nov 1929		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Unconnected line to southwest (Osentsy / Осенцы) opened 25 October 1957. Connected with main Perm system December 1958.
	<b>Salavat (Салават)</b>	Electric	29 Jul 1957		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Samara (Самара)</b>	Horse	22 Jul 1895	1917	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
		Electric	25 Feb 1915		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Operation suspended 1 March 1919 – 20 July 1920 because of war.
	<b>Saratov (Саратов)</b>	Horse	13 May 1887	1909	Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
		Electric	22 Oct 1908		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Express tramway opened 1974.
	<b>Ufa (Уфа)</b>	Electric	1 Feb 1937		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)

Name of System	Location	Traction Type	Date (From)	Date (To)	Notes
	♦ Chernikovsk (Черниковск)	Electric	16 Aug 1956		Gauge: 1,524 mm (5 ft) Chernikovsk amalgamated with Ufa in 1956, tramway lines connected in 1958.
	<b>Ulyanovsk</b> (Ульяновск)	Electric	5 Jan 1954		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)
	<b>Volgograd</b> (Волгоград)	Electric	22 Apr 1913		Gauge: 1,524 mm (5 ft) Operation suspended 1920 – 1922 and 23 August 1942 – 26 December 1943 because of war. Express tramway, initial surface segment opened 1 May 1972. Underground segment opened 5 November 1984.
	♦ <b>Krasnoarmeysky</b> (Красноармейский)	Electric	6 Nov 1958		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft) Unconnected line in southern Volgograd.
	♦ <b>Volzhsky</b> (Волжский)	Electric	30 Dec 1963		Gauge: <u>1,524 mm</u> (5 ft)

## See also

- List of town tramway systems in Europe
- List of trolleybus systems in Russia
- List of tram and light rail transit systems
- List of metro systems

## References

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## Bibliography

- Books, Periodicals and External Links

## External links

- World Tram and Trolleybus Systems (<http://ymtram.mashke.org/>)

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# Annex 677

Wikipedia, Vehicle Registration Plates of Russia, reference [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vehicle\\_registration\\_plates\\_of\\_Russia#Region](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vehicle_registration_plates_of_Russia#Region) (6 June 2018)





# Vehicle registration plates of Russia

W en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vehicle\_registration\_plates\_of\_Russia

**Vehicle registration plates** are the mandatory number plates used to display the registration mark of a vehicle, and have existed in Russia for many decades. Most motor vehicles which are used on public roads are required by law to display them. Having them covered by snow or mud constitutes an administrative offense, that leads to a fine. So does covering them with a piece of paper, or any other tool that makes any of the digits and letters illegible.



A bus with its registration number displayed in large characters on the back

## History

Main article: Vehicle registration plates of the Soviet Union

## Current plate format

The current format uses a letter followed by 3 digits and two more letters. To improve legibility of the numbers for Russian cars abroad, only a small subset of Cyrillic characters that look like Latin characters are used (12 letters: A, B, E, K, M, H, O, P, C, T, Y, X). Finally, the region number (77, 97, 99, 177, 197, 199, and 777 for Moscow, 78, 98, and 178 for Saint Petersburg, etc.) and letters "RUS" are included, as well as the national flag (the flag was not used on some of the earliest plates of this format). There is a different format for trailers (2 letters and 4 digits). Motorcycles, mopeds and scooters plates are made of square reflective plates and its format is 4 digits at the top and two letters at the bottom. These plates lack national flag.

The standard size for the license plate is 520 mm by 110 mm.

Some vehicles, like trolleybuses, are not required to have license plates, because they cannot leave the network they operate on and can be identified by number that is painted and is given by local public transport authority. Until July 2008 trucks and buses were required to have their licence numbers repeated in large letters on the rear of the vehicle for easier identification (a










A motorcycle registration plate



Russian private vehicle registration plate

practice continued from Soviet days). Some autonomous regions are not required to have the flag on the licence plates.

Vehicles used by certain organisations or categories of persons carry special plates:

Image	Description
	Police forces have special numbers on blue colored plates and the format is one letter and four digits. The letter signifies the branch of the police force, and its meaning may change from city to city; for example, in Moscow, A #### 99 rus stands for traffic police, Y #### 99 rus for patrol cars, O #### 99 rus for police guard service etc.
	Diplomatic cars have white characters on a red background. The first three digits on the plate are a code identifying the embassy to which they belong, assigned in order based on the date at which that country established diplomatic relations with Russia or the Soviet Union. For example, the <u>United Kingdom</u> is 001, the <u>United States</u> is 004, and <u>South Sudan</u> is 168. Numbers 500 and above identify international organizations, such as 505 for <u>IMF</u> . On ambassadors' cars this code is followed by CD and a digit (004 CD 1 77 rus), while cars assigned to rank-and-file diplomats have this code followed by D and three digits (for example, 004 D 108 77 rus). The lacking diplomatic status administrative and technical staff of embassies, consulates or international organizations have license plate format (004 T 001 77 rus).
	The military license plates have white characters on a black background and the format is NNNN LL for vehicles and LL NNNN for trailers. In this case the two digits on the right are not a regional code but a code for the military district, armed forces branch or service, or federal executive body where military service is required by law. For example, NNNN LL 14 rus is a vehicle belonging to the <u>Railway Troops</u> , NNNN LL 18 rus denotes the <u>Ministry of Emergency Situations</u> , NNNN LL 23 rus is for the <u>Strategic Missile Troops</u> , NNNN LL 21 rus for the <u>Southern Military District</u> etc. Unlike all other categories, the military number plates are not light reflective.
	Public transport vehicles (such as buses, licensed taxis and licensed <u>share taxis</u> ) have black characters on a yellow background and the format is LL NNN. Since such vehicles are relatively few, the region code does not change often; in Moscow, for example, yellow "public transport" plates are still issued with the code 77 in December 2009. (Note: This type is not to be confused with the now defunct similar-looking yellow license plates having the format LL NNN L, which were issued prior to 2002 to cars registered to foreign companies operating in Russia; the latter type has now been withdrawn.)
	Trailer plates have colors very similar into normal passenger vehicles, but have format LL NNNN. Until July 2008, these plates had to be duplicated on the rear surface of the trailer, in a large print.
	Temporary and transit licence plates. Made from glossy laminated paper with holographic sticker in the upper left corner.
	Temporary and transit licence plates for exported vehicles with <b>T</b> digit in left part of plate.

Special plates in the above categories never carry the Russian flag, except for trailers.

There are special series (usually numbers starting with A) reserved for government officials (for example, A 001 AA usually belongs to the governor of the region). The license plates for federal government officials originally had a larger flag instead of the regional code but this type has now been withdrawn as well.

Rich businessmen, prominent politicians and crime lords often use para-legally acquired special licence plates (government or police) to get preferential treatment from the transport police and as a status symbol. Often, this is used in conjunction with a flashing siren. The

Society of Blue Buckets is a protest movement that opposes this trend.<sup>[1]</sup>

As of 2014, there are new codes for Russian plates; number 82 for the Republic of Crimea and 92 for Sevastopol. The Russian Federation then officially annexed Crimea from Ukraine and now administers it as two federal subjects: the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol. Ukraine, backed by most of the international community, refuses to accept the annexation and continues to assert its right over the peninsula.

## Runout problem

As per GOST provision, only 1,726,272 combinations may be issued within one administration unit. In certain regions, the number of vehicles exceeds that number, and the combination may not be reused after a vehicle was taken off the registration. All this creates an issue of running out of numbers.

A short-term solution was introducing more codes for those regions. Thus, some regions have two codes issued to them, Republic of Tatarstan and the city of St. Petersburg have three, Moscow Oblast has five, and the federal city of Moscow has eight codes. But this does not fully solve the problem, as the authorities may eventually run out of three-numeral regional codes, and a fourth digit will not fit without changing the standardized layout of the plate.

Introduction of new style license plate is being considered as a future solution.

## Regional codes



The license plate regional codes from 01 to 89 originally matched the numerical order of the federal subjects of Russia as listed in the Article 65 of the Constitution of Russia at the

moment of the creation of the standard. In the following years some codes were reassigned or discontinued (for example code number 20 for the Chechen Republic). As the populous regions started running out of license plate combinations, new codes past code 89 were assigned to them as well. Additional triple-digit codes were created by adding a "1" or a "7" to the existing regional code (e.g. 02 and 102 for Bashkortostan or 50, 150, 750 in Moscow Oblast).<sup>[2]</sup> The most recent new number to be issued was code **198** for St Petersburg City after code 178 expired on February 1, 2018. Those regions with an asterisk (\*) beside them were involved in mergers with other regions and have their codes listed with an asterisk with the region they are now a part of.

<b>Code</b>	<b>The region of Russian Federation</b>
<b>01</b>	<u>Republic of Adygea</u>
<b>02, 102</b>	<u>Republic of Bashkortostan</u>
<b>03</b>	<u>Republic of Buryatia</u>
<b>04</b>	<u>Altai Republic</u>
<b>05</b>	<u>Republic of Dagestan</u>
<b>06</b>	<u>Republic of Ingushetia</u>
<b>07</b>	<u>Kabardino-Balkar Republic</u>
<b>08</b>	<u>Republic of Kalmykia</u>
<b>09</b>	<u>Karachay-Cherkess Republic</u>
<b>10</b>	<u>Republic of Karelia</u>
<b>11</b>	<u>Komi Republic</u>
<b>12</b>	<u>Mari El Republic</u>
<b>13, 113</b>	<u>Republic of Mordovia</u>
<b>14</b>	<u>Sakha Republic</u>
<b>15</b>	<u>Republic of North Ossetia–Alania</u>
<b>16, 116, 716</b>	<u>Republic of Tatarstan</u>
<b>17</b>	<u>Tuva Republic</u>
<b>18</b>	<u>Udmurt Republic</u>
<b>19</b>	<u>Republic of Khakassia</u>
<b>(20), 95</b>	<u>Chechen Republic</u>
<b>21, 121</b>	<u>Chuvash Republic</u>
<b>22</b>	<u>Altai Krai</u>
<b>23, 93, 123</b>	<u>Krasnodar Krai</u>

24, 84*, 88*, 124	<a href="#">Krasnoyarsk Krai</a>
25, 125	<a href="#">Primorsky Krai</a>
26, 126	<a href="#">Stavropol Krai</a>
27	<a href="#">Khabarovsk Krai</a>
28	<a href="#">Amur Oblast</a>
29	<a href="#">Arkhangelsk Oblast</a>
30	<a href="#">Astrakhan Oblast</a>
31	<a href="#">Belgorod Oblast</a>
32	<a href="#">Bryansk Oblast</a>
33	<a href="#">Vladimir Oblast</a>
34, 134	<a href="#">Volograd Oblast</a>
35	<a href="#">Vologda Oblast</a>
36, 136	<a href="#">Voronezh Oblast</a>
37	<a href="#">Ivanovo Oblast</a>
38, 85*, 138	<a href="#">Irkutsk Oblast</a>
39, 91	<a href="#">Kaliningrad Oblast</a>
40	<a href="#">Kaluga Oblast</a>
41, 82*	<a href="#">Kamchatka Krai</a>
42, 142	<a href="#">Kemerovo Oblast</a>
43	<a href="#">Kirov Oblast</a>
44	<a href="#">Kostroma Oblast</a>
45	<a href="#">Kurgan Oblast</a>
46	<a href="#">Kursk Oblast</a>
47	<a href="#">Leningrad Oblast</a>
48	<a href="#">Lipetsk Oblast</a>
49	<a href="#">Magadan Oblast</a>
50, 90, 150, 190, 750	<a href="#">Moscow Oblast</a>
51	<a href="#">Murmansk Oblast</a>
52, 152	<a href="#">Nizhny Novgorod Oblast</a>
53	<a href="#">Novgorod Oblast</a>
54, 154	<a href="#">Novosibirsk Oblast</a>

55	<u>Omsk Oblast</u>
56	<u>Orenburg Oblast</u>
57	<u>Oryol Oblast</u>
58	<u>Penza Oblast</u>
59, 81*, 159	<u>Perm Krai</u>
60	<u>Pskov Oblast</u>
61, 161	<u>Rostov Oblast</u>
62	<u>Ryazan Oblast</u>
63, 163, 763	<u>Samara Oblast</u>
64, 164	<u>Saratov Oblast</u>
65	<u>Sakhalin Oblast</u>
66, 96, 196	<u>Sverdlovsk Oblast</u>
67	<u>Smolensk Oblast</u>
68	<u>Tambov Oblast</u>
69	<u>Tver Oblast</u>
70	<u>Tomsk Oblast</u>
71	<u>Tula Oblast</u>
72	<u>Tyumen Oblast</u>
73, 173	<u>Ulyanovsk Oblast</u>
74, 174	<u>Chelyabinsk Oblast</u>
75, 80*	<u>Zabaykalsky Krai</u>
76	<u>Yaroslavl Oblast</u>
77, 97, 99, 177, 197, 199, 777, 799	<u>Moscow</u>
78, 98, 178, 198	<u>St. Petersburg</u>
79	<u>Jewish Autonomous Oblast</u>
80*	<u>Agin-Buryat Okrug</u> / "Former Buryat Autonomous District of Aginskoye"
81*	<u>Komi-Permyak Okrug</u> / "Former Komi-Permyak Autonomous District"
82	<u>Republic of Crimea</u> / De jure part of Ukraine as <u>Autonomous Republic</u> . Annexed by Russia in 2014.
82*	<u>Koryak Okrug</u> / "Former Koryak Autonomous District"
83	<u>Nenets Autonomous Okrug</u> (Nenetsia)

84*	<u>Taymyr Autonomous Okrug</u> / "Former Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous District"
85*	<u>Ust-Orda Buryat Okrug</u> / "Former Buryat Autonomous District of Ust-Ordynskoy"
86, 186	<u>Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug</u>
87	<u>Chukotka Autonomous Okrug</u>
88*	<u>Evenk Autonomous Okrug</u> / "Former Evenk Autonomous District"
89	<u>Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug</u>
92	<u>Sevastopol</u> / De jure part of Ukraine as <u>City with special status</u> . Annexed by Russia in 2014.
94	Territories outside of the Russian Federation, served by the bodies of internal affairs of the Russian Federation, such as <u>Baikonur</u>































## Codes of diplomatic representative offices and international organizations

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs Order 282 from March 28, 2002.<sup>[3]</sup>



Code	Country or organization
001	 <u>United Kingdom</u>
002	 <u>Germany</u>
003	 <u>Canada</u>
004	 <u>United States</u>
005	 <u>Japan</u>
006	 <u>Spain</u>
007	 <u>France</u>
008	 <u>Belgium</u>
009	 <u>Greece</u>
010	 <u>Denmark</u>
011	 <u>Italy</u>
012	 <u>Luxembourg</u>
013	 <u>Netherlands</u>
014	 <u>Norway</u>
015	 <u>Turkey</u>






























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016		<u>Australia</u>
017		<u>Austria</u>
018		<u>Algeria</u>
019		<u>Egypt</u>
020		<u>Rwanda</u>
021		<u>Argentina</u>
022		<u>Afghanistan</u>
023		<u>Myanmar</u>
024		<u>Bolivia</u>
025		<u>Brazil</u>
026		<u>Burundi</u>
027		<u>Ghana</u>
028		<u>Bangladesh</u>
029		<u>Guinea</u>
030		<u>Zambia</u>
031		<u>Peru</u>
032		<u>India</u>
033		<u>Indonesia</u>
034		<u>Jordan</u>
035		<u>Iraq</u>
036		<u>Iran</u>
037		<u>Ireland</u>
038		<u>Iceland</u>
039		<u>Cambodia</u>
040		<u>Kenya</u>
041		<u>Cyprus</u>
042		<u>Congo</u>
043		<u>Costa Rica</u>
044		<u>Kuwait</u>
045		<u>Laos</u>

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047		<u>Lebanon</u>
048		<u>Libya</u>
049		<u>Mali</u>
050		<u>Morocco</u>
051		<u>Mexico</u>
052		<u>Nepal</u>
053		<u>Nigeria</u>
054		<u>Venezuela</u>
055		<u>New Zealand</u>
056		<u>Pakistan</u>
057		<u>Burkina Faso</u>
058		<u>Senegal</u>
059	N/A <sup>[a]</sup>	
060		<u>Somalia</u>
061		<u>Sudan</u>
062		<u>Sierra Leone</u>
063		<u>Thailand</u>
064		<u>Tanzania</u>
065		<u>Tunisia</u>
066		<u>Uganda</u>
067		<u>Uruguay</u>
068		<u>Philippines</u>
069		<u>Finland</u>
070		<u>Sri Lanka</u>
071		<u>Chad</u>
072		<u>Switzerland</u>
073		<u>Sweden</u>
074		<u>Ecuador</u>
075		<u>Ethiopia</u>
076		<u>Angola</u>




















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077		<u>Democratic Republic of Congo</u>
078		<u>Colombia</u>
079		<u>Cameroon</u>
080		<u>Guinea-Bissau</u>
081		<u>Portugal</u>
082		<u>Bulgaria</u>
083		<u>Hungary</u>
084		N/A
085		N/A
086		<u>Poland</u>
087		<u>North Korea</u>
088		<u>Cuba</u>
089		<u>Mongolia</u>
090		<u>China</u>
091		<u>Romania</u>
092		N/A <sup>[b]</sup>
093		<u>Serbia</u>
094		<u>Benin</u>
095		<u>Gabon</u>
096		<u>Guyana</u>
097		<u>Mauritania</u>
098		<u>Madagascar</u>
099		<u>Malaysia</u>
100		<u>Niger</u>
101		<u>Singapore</u>
102		<u>Togo</u>
103		<u>Central African Republic</u>
104		<u>Jamaica</u>
105		<u>Yemen</u>
106		N/A <sup>[c]</sup>

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107		<u>Palestine</u>
108		<u>Nicaragua</u>
109		<u>Mozambique</u>
110		<u>Equatorial Guinea</u>
111		<u>Sovereign Military Order of Malta<sup>[d]</sup></u>
112		<u>Malta</u>
113		<u>Cape Verde</u>
114	N/A	
115		<u>Zimbabwe</u>
116		<u>United Arab Emirates</u>
117		<u>Ivory Coast</u>
118		<u>Namibia</u>
119	N/A <sup>[e]</sup>	
120		<u>Oman</u>
121		<u>Qatar</u>
122	N/A <sup>[f]</sup>	
123	N/A <sup>[g]</sup>	
124		<u>South Korea</u>
125		<u>Chile</u>
126		<u>Panama<sup>[h]</sup></u>
127		<u>Israel</u>
128		<u>Macedonia<sup>[i]</sup></u>
129		<u>Albania</u>
130	N/A <sup>[j]</sup>	
131		<u>Vatican City</u>
132		<u>Lithuania</u>
133		<u>Syria</u>
134		<u>Estonia</u>
135		<u>Latvia</u>
136		<u>Bahrain</u>

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137		<u>South Africa</u>
138		<u>Armenia</u>
139		N/A <sup>[k]</sup>
140		<u>Saudi Arabia</u>
141		<u>Slovenia</u>
142		<u>Uzbekistan</u>
143		<u>Kyrgyzstan</u>
144		<u>Croatia</u>
145		<u>Azerbaijan</u>
146		<u>Ukraine</u>
147		<u>Moldova</u>
148		<u>Czech Republic</u>
149		<u>Slovakia</u>
150		<u>Belarus</u>
151		<u>Tajikistan</u>
152		<u>Turkmenistan</u>
153		<u>Kazakhstan</u>
154		<u>Guatemala</u>
155		<u>Bosnia and Herzegovina</u>
156		<u>Eritrea</u>
157		<u>Paraguay</u>
158		<u>Georgia</u>
159		<u>Brunei</u>
160		<u>Gambia</u>
161		<u>Vietnam</u>
162		<u>Mauritius</u>
163		<u>Dominican Republic</u>
164		<u>Montenegro</u>
165		<u>South Ossetia</u>
166		<u>Abkhazia</u>
167		<u>Djibouti</u>

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168	 <a href="#">South Sudan</a>
169	 <a href="#">El Salvador</a>
499	 <a href="#">European Commission</a>
500	<a href="#">European Bank for Reconstruction and Development</a>
501	N/A <sup>[ll]</sup>
502	N/A <sup>[ml]</sup>
503	 <a href="#">Arab League</a>
504	<a href="#">International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</a>
505	<a href="#">International Monetary Fund</a>
506	<a href="#">International Organization for Migration</a>
507	 <a href="#">International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</a>
508	 <a href="#">International Committee of the Red Cross</a>
509	<a href="#">International Finance Corporation</a>
510	 <a href="#">United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</a>
511	 <a href="#">United Nations</a>
512	 <a href="#">United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</a> ; code 126 used earlier.
514	<a href="#">International Bank for Economic Complementation</a>
515	<a href="#">International Investment Bank</a>
516	<a href="#">Intersputnik International Organization of Space Communications</a>
517	<a href="#">International Centre of Scientific and Technical Information</a>
518	<a href="#">International Scientific and Technical Centre</a>
520	<a href="#">International Labour Organization</a>
521	<a href="#">Interelectrode International Organization for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Electrical Industry</a>
522	<a href="#">Coordination Centre of the Intergovernmental Commission for Cooperation in Computing Machinery</a>
523	 <a href="#">Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States</a>

524	<a href="#">European Space Agency</a>
525	<a href="#">Eurasian Patent Organization</a>
526	<a href="#">earlier Taipei-Moscow Coordination Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation</a>
527	 <a href="#">The Headquarters for Coordination of Military Cooperation of the state-participants of the Commonwealth of Independent States</a>
528	<a href="#">Interstate Bank</a>
529	<a href="#">Eurasian Economic Community (earlier - Integration Committee of the Eurasian Economic Community)</a>
530	<a href="#">International Research Institute of Management Problems</a>
531	<a href="#">Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTA)</a>
532	 <a href="#">Intergovernmental Statistical Committee of the CIS</a>
533	 <a href="#">Secretary of Council of Interparliamentary Assembly of state-participants of the Commonwealth of Independent States</a>
534	<a href="#">Eurasian Development Bank</a>
535	 <a href="#">Intergovernmental Foundation for Educational Cooperation of the CIS</a>
555	<a href="#">Eurasian Economic Commission</a>
556	<a href="#">Program Office of the Council of Europe in Russia</a>
557	 <a href="#">Antiterrorist Centre of CIS member states</a>
900	Honorary consuls and offices headed by them

## Notes

1. <sup>^</sup> Code 059 is a former code for [Syria](#). The current code for Syria is 133.
2. <sup>^</sup> Code 092 is a former code for [Czechoslovakia](#). Currently, codes for [Czech Republic](#) and [Slovakia](#) are 148 (Czech Republic), and 149 (Slovakia).
3. <sup>^</sup> Code 106 is a former code for the [Central African Republic](#). The current code for the Central African Republic is 103.
4. <sup>^</sup> Earlier, code 111 belonged to the [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance](#). Replaced by the [Sovereign Military Order of Malta](#).
5. <sup>^</sup> Code 119 is a former code for [South Africa](#). The current code for South Africa is 137.
6. <sup>^</sup> Code 122 is a former code for the [Arab League](#). The current code for the Arab League is 503.
7. <sup>^</sup> Code 123 is a former code for [Liechtenstein](#).
8. <sup>^</sup> Earlier, code 126 belonged to [UNESCO](#). Replaced by [Panama](#).
9. <sup>^</sup> Earlier, code 128 belonged to the [European Union](#). Replaced by [Macedonia](#).

10. <sup>^</sup> Code 130 is a former code for the International Organizations.
11. <sup>^</sup> Code 139 is a former code for Georgia. The current code Georgia is 158.
12. <sup>^</sup> Code 501 is a former code for the Un International Centre.
13. <sup>^</sup> Code 502 is a former code for the Eurocommision. The current code for this organization is 499.

## See also

---

- Vehicle registration plate
- European vehicle registration plates

## References

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Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***License plates of Russia***.

Categories:





# Annex 678

Video Posted on VKontakte By User Anna Senina (Praslova) (6 June 2018)



# Анна Сенина(Прасолова)

 [ok.ru/profile/160490646696](https://ok.ru/profile/160490646696)



Last visit: 00:12

Date of birth

April 13 1989 (29 years old)

Lives in

г. Старый Оскол (Старооскольский район)

Married to

[Дмитрий Сенин](#)

Subscriptions

[32 subscribers](#)

Relatives

Show 1 more relative

Education

Profile pictures [63](#)

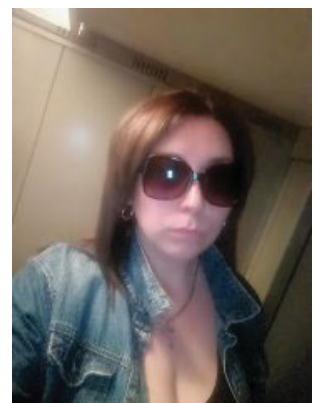
- 
- 
- 
- 

[All personal photos](#)

[Анна Сенина\(Прасолова\)](#) liked this



[Анна Сенина\(Прасолова\)](#) received 2 gifts yesterday 20:42

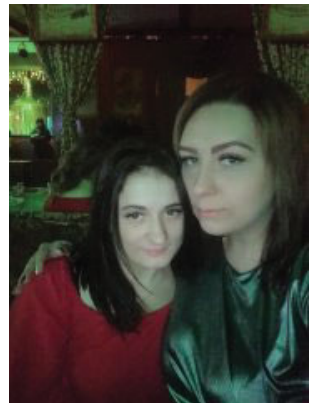
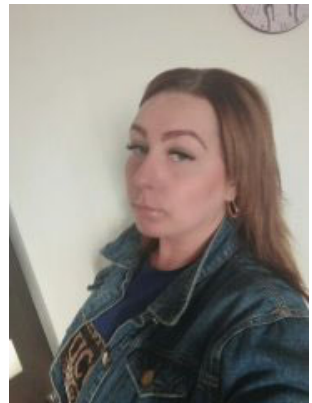
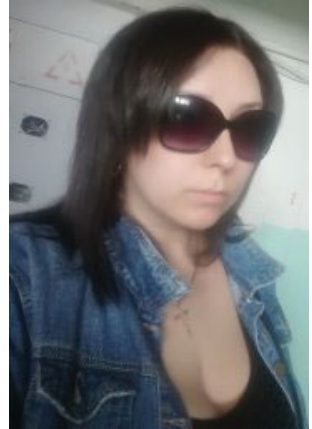


Private gift

Private gift

Анна Сенина(Прасолова) liked this

Милые Дамы!!! Приглашаем Вас на открытие нашего магазина женской одежды ДИСКОНТ Fix Цена. Наш адрес Старый Оскол микрорайон Набережный дом 14



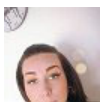


- [Comment5](#)
- [Like117](#)

[Анна Сенина\(Прасолова\)](#) liked this



[Анна Сенина\(Прасолова\)](#) received 2 gifts  
27 May



[Анна Сенина\(Прасолова\)](#) received 4 gifts  
27 May



[Анна Сенина\(Прасолова\)](#) sent 3 gifts  
27 May

[Анна Сенина\(Прасолова\)](#) liked this

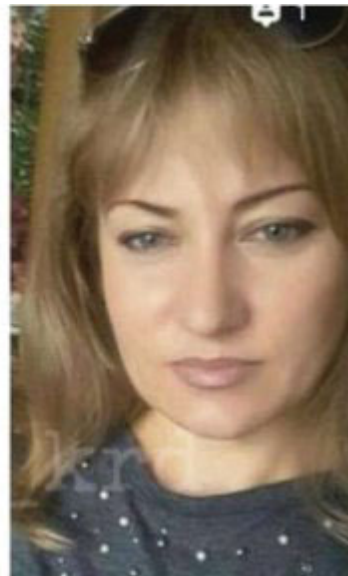
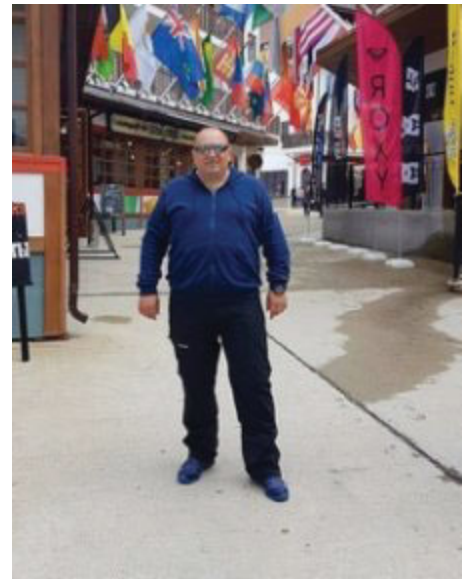
[Анна Сенина\(Прасолова\)](#) liked this

[Анна Сенина\(Прасолова\)](#) liked this



[Лидия Федоненкова\(Фуса\)](#)

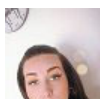
21 May



Вячеслав Потапов 19 мая в 20:07 Дegrаdация... В ТГ обсуждают зверское убийство многодетной матери в пос. Псебай Мостовского района Краснодарского края. Официальные СМИ и правоохранители как всегда не хотят распространения достоверной информации о происшествии. Ведь если объективка распространится, то ряд должностных должны будут ответить по-закону, как минимум за халатность. Не бывает такого, чтобы вот так на ровном месте, взяли и растерзали человека. Вырвали кишки и намотали на палку! Ведь дегр

...

- [Comment174](#)
- Like2 362



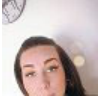
[Анна Сенина\(Прасолова\)](#) sent 3 gifts

26 May

Анна Сенина(Прасолова) liked this

Анна Сенина(Прасолова) liked this

Анна Сенина(Прасолова) liked this



Анна Сенина(Прасолова) received 4 gifts

23 May

Анна Сенина(Прасолова) liked this





# Annex 679

Отобранные веб-камеры



<http://lc.ids.ua/cams/filter>

4 captures

9 May 2014 - 18 Jul 2014

Go

MAY JUL AUG

17

2013 2014 2015



About this capture



Отправить

Главная Список веб-камер

## Фильтры

### По Типам

Перекрестки

Площади

Супермаркеты

Пешеходные переходы

Парки и Скверы

Спортивные комплексы

Учебные заведения

Рынки

Церкви и Монастыри

Улицы

Памятники

Достопримечательности

Остановки

Кинотеатры

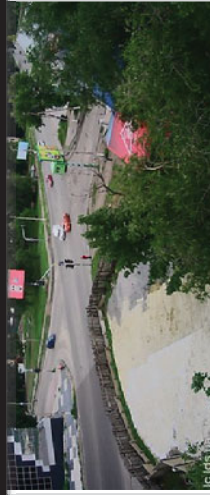
Обзорная камера

### По Районам

## Отобранные веб-камеры

Жовтневый

Показать



пер-к ул. Нечуя-Левицкого - ул. 2-й Краснознаменной

6264



пер-к ул. Гудованцева - ул.Херсонская

4706



пер-к ул. Херсонская - ул. Годуванцева

3898

Площадь Героев ВОВ



Площадь Героев Великой Отечественной Войны

17985

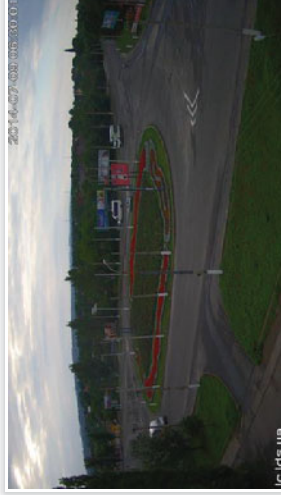
"Театральная Плошадь"



"Театральная Плошадь"

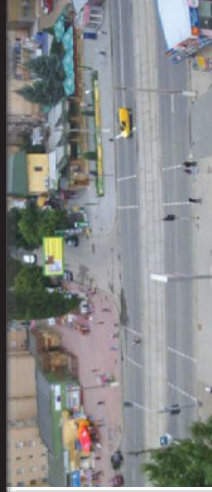
9132

Кольцо на кв. Гаевого



пер-к ул. Линёва - ул. Павловская

5055



пер-к ул. Шелкового - ул.Оборонной

4842



ТЦ "Детский Мир" ул. Челюскинцев

4103



ул. 2-я Краснознаменная

4326

ул. Нечуя-Левицкого



пер-к. ул. Нечуя-Левицкого - ул. Черноморская

4120

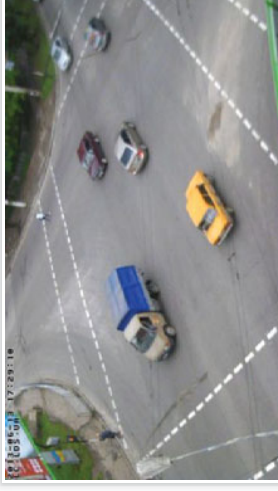
ДК "Строителей"



пер-к ул. Оборонная - ул. Курчатова

4485

Перекресток "Авиационный"



пер-к ул. 50-летия Образования СССР - ул. Курчатова

3683

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

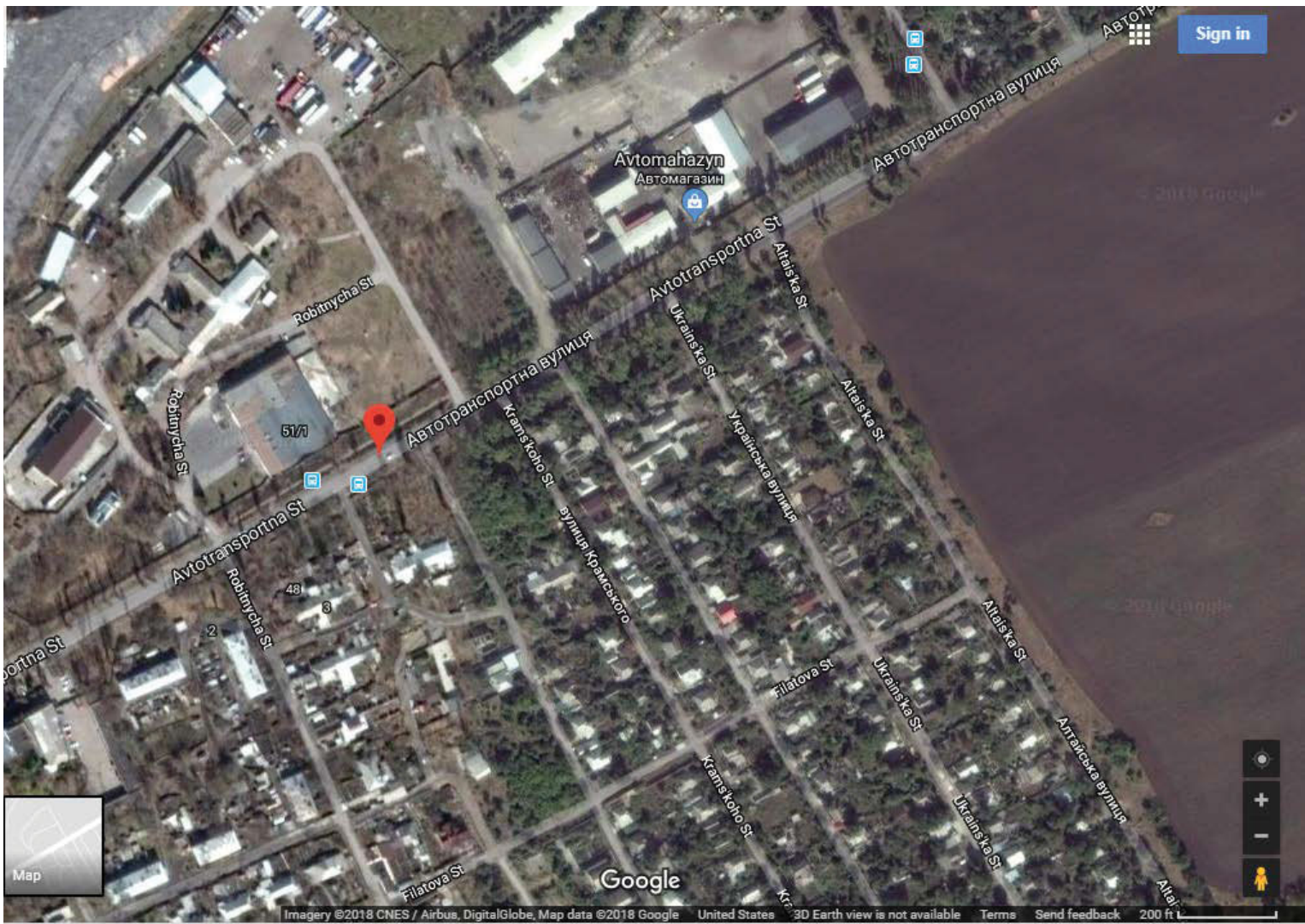


# Annex 680

48.020433, 37.990787, Google Maps reference  
<https://www.google.ch/maps/search/48.020433,+37.990787?sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwie393dIsTaAhWTasAKHRSuAeMQ8gEIJjAA> (6 June 2018)





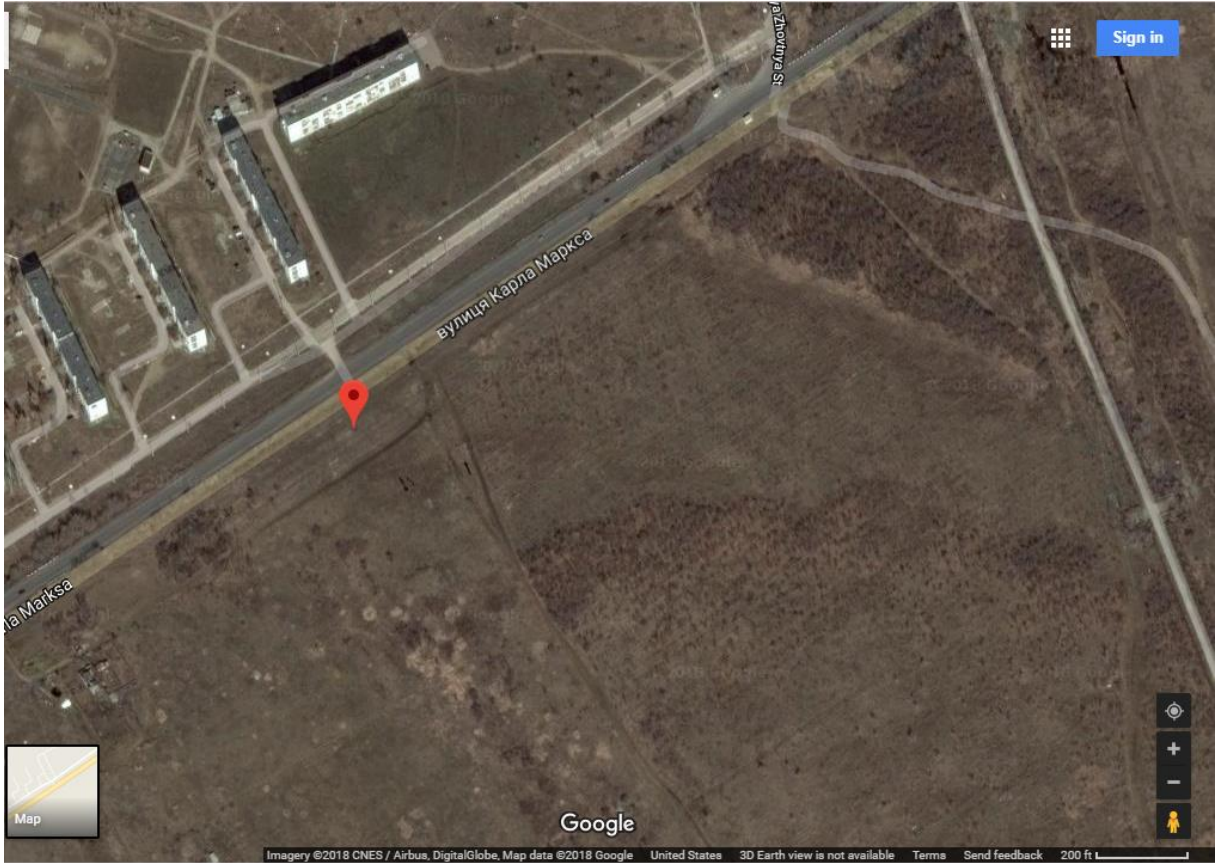




# Annex 681

48°01'00.1"N 38°18'06.6"E, Google Maps, reference <https://www.google.com/maps/place/48°01'00.1%22N+38°18'06.6%22E/@48.0167,38.301823,590m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1soxo:oxo!8m2!3d48.0167!4d38.301823> (6 June 2018)





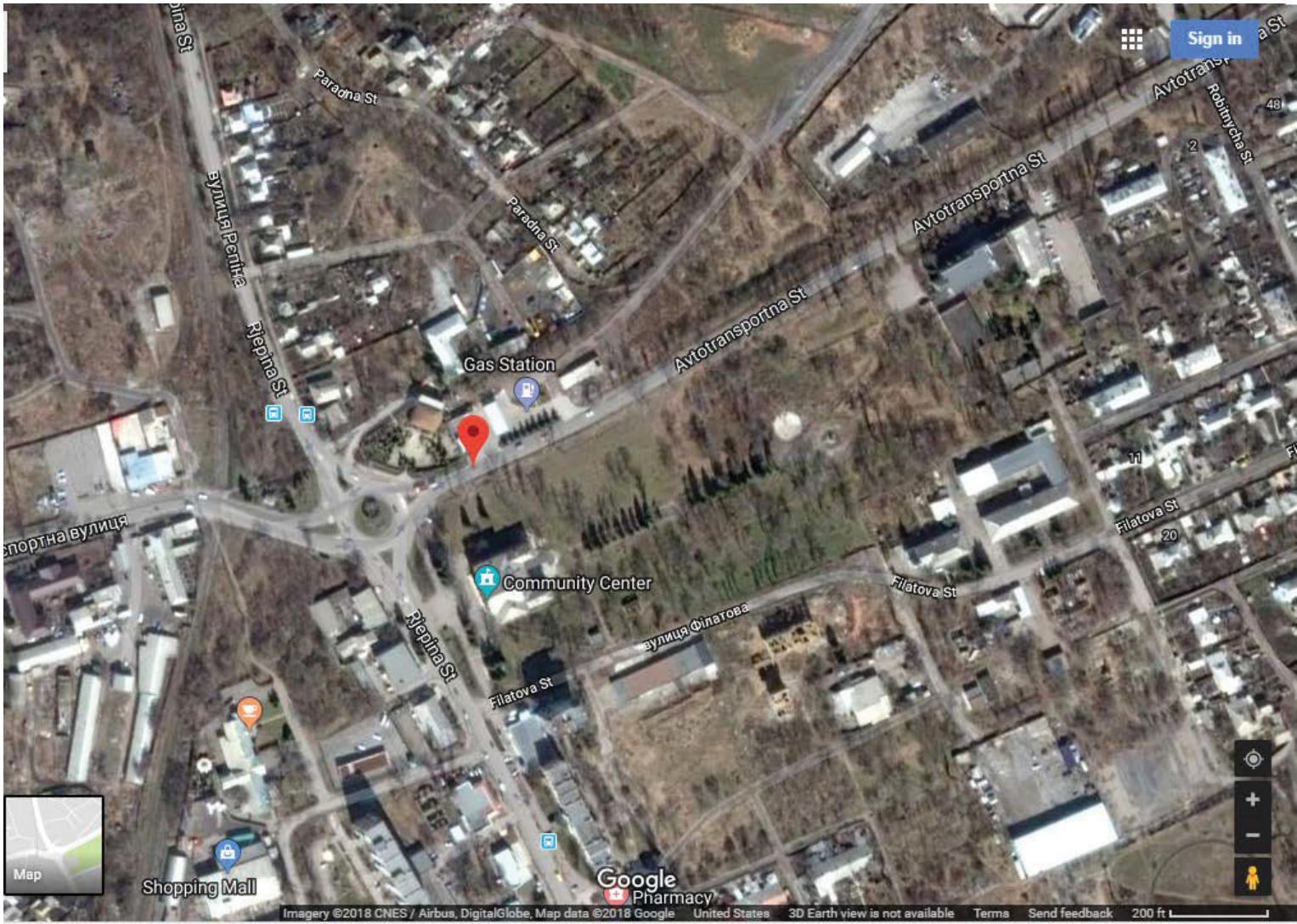


# Annex 682

48°01'03.5"N 37°59'00.1"E, Google Maps, reference  
<https://www.google.com/maps/place/48°01'03.5%22N+37°59'00.1%22E/@48.0177065,37.9825478,302m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x0!8m2!3d48.017652!4d37.983353> (6 June 2018)









# Annex 683

Anastasia Bondarchuk, Vkontakte





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### Anastasia Bondarchuk

last seen yesterday at 11:35 pm

Счастье-это когда нас больше, чем двое! ❤️

Birthday: October 11, 1992  
Current city: Stary Oskol

196 followers   49 photos   57 gifts

#### Anastasia's photos 49



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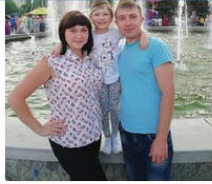
Anastasia Bondarchuk  
28 May at 12:05 am



Суши в Дом Старый Оскол. Суши, роллы, пицца  
May 24, 2018 at 3:18 pm

3 сета по 2 килограмма роллов за РЕПОСТ!  
Розыгрыш с 29 по 31 мая по одному сету каждый день

Подпишись на нашу группу - vk.com/sushivdom31



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**За кадром**



**СССР - вспомним лучш...**

- Сделай репост этой записи
- Победителей выберем случайным образом через random.app

Ставь "+" в комменты, если хочешь ДВА кг роллов!

## 6 КГ РОЛЛОВ ЗА РЕПОСТ



**444-044**  
sushi-v-dom.ru



38



**Anastasia Bondarchuk**  
12 May at 10:05 pm

...

Наша группа С\_танцы\_Я заняла сегодня первое место в Областном конкурсе, номинация Street Dance !!! Мы счастливы)))





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- За кадром
- СССР - вспомним лучш...

Наша группа С\_танцы\_Я заняла сегодня первое место в Областном конкурсе,номинация Street Dance !!! Мы счастливы))) 😊



24

447

ord?



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За кадром

24

447



Anastasia Bondarchuk  
12 May at 7:24 am



ТИРАМИСУ Праздничное Агентство!  
May 9, 2018 at 10:00 pm

ВНИМАНИЕ!! Не упустите свой шанс порадовать себя и своих близких потрясающим Шоу Тесла - единственным в нашем городе! 🙌 Праздничное Агентство ТИРАМИСУ запускает новый конкурс к Дню Защиты детей! 🎉🎊

🏆 ГЛАВНЫЙ ПРИЗ - ШОУ ТЕСЛА 🎁  
🏆 ВТОРОЕ МЕСТО - 50% СКИДКА НА ШОУ ТЕСЛА 🎁

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-  Кажется Я Сделал  
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-  За кадром
-  СССР - вспомним лучш...


10 May at 9:19 am

Тадааааааа(День рождения)Вике уже 6 лет 😍😍😍😍 Расти здоровой и счастливой наша малышка ❤️❤️❤️❤️🎂🎉🎊🎈👶👶👶👶.Море эмоций нам подарило агенство <https://vk.com/tiramisusto>



17 1 505

Anastasia Bondarchuk updated her profile picture:  
10 May at 9:19 am



word?



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❤️ 17    ➦ 1

👁️ 505



Anastasia Bondarchuk updated her profile picture:  
10 May at 9:19 am

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За кадром

Гордимся!!! Первый диплом!



43

441



Anastasia Bondarchuk  
29 Apr at 9:38 pm

...



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11

316

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За кадром



СССР - вспомним лучш...



Anastasia Bondarchuk updated her profile picture:  
14 Apr at 9:32 pm


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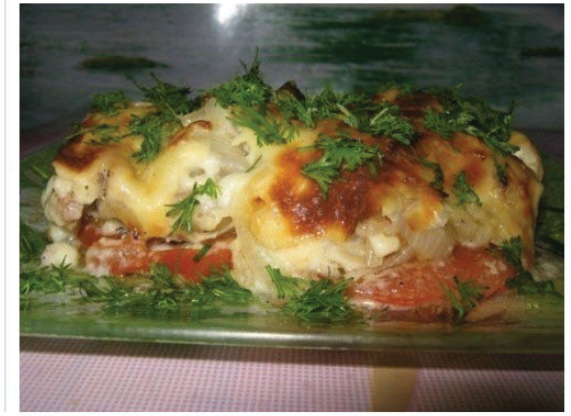
 Anastasia Bondarchuk  
29 Mar at 8:57 pm

 Готовим вместе  
Mar 27, 2018 at 8:40 pm

Свинина «Звуки Франции»

Это блюдо включает все любимые нашими мужчинами продукты – мясо, сыр, грибы, помидоры. Но мы забудем о банальном майонезе – бешамель, бешамель и только бешамель.

Ингредиенты:  
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За кадром



СССР - вспомним лучш...

Звонили родным... и прощались навеки,  
И знали - не вытасят и не спасут!!!  
ЗА ЧТО? Мы же люди! Мы все - человеки!  
Expand text...



4

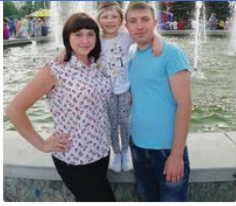
545



Anastasia Bondarchuk  
18 Mar at 4:44 am

Суровый март)Из дома выехать не можем)с лопатами на #выборы#голосовач31#СтарыйОскол





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За кадром



СССР - вспомним лучш...



Anastasia Bondarchuk  
18 Mar at 4:44 am



Суровый март)Из дома выехать не можем)с лопатами на #выборы#голосовач31#СтарыйОскол

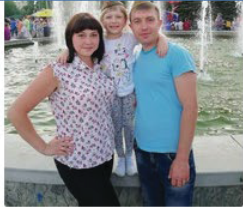


49



1

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шедевры



За кадром



СССР - вспомним лучш...

Любимый мой муж, с днем рождения!💕💕💕 Я каждый день благодарю судьбу, которая позволила нам быть вместе. Для меня ты самый дорогой в мире человек, а для нашей любимой доченьки – чудесный папа. Ты надежная стена, опора нашей семьи. Желаю тебе крепкого здоровья и успехов в работе. А я постараюсь, чтобы тебе всегда было приятно возвращаться домой...Мы тебя очень любим!🥰🥰🥰🥰🥰🥰🥰🥰🥰



Джиган & Артем Качер - ДНК

3:24

18

599



Anastasia Bondarchuk

22 Feb at 3:21 pm

...



# Annex 684

Internet Archive, Wayback Machine, reference  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20120611005952/http://www.ryadovoy.ru:80/forum/index.php?topic=423.0>

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



[...]

Military Line [Voyenny Rubezh] Forum

Author Topic: Air defense missile brigades (regiments) of the Air Defense Troop [ADT] of the Ground Forces / Navy (before and after the New Look) (Read 14,848 times)  
0 Users and 1 Guest are viewing this topic.

[...]

**(Anatoly K.)**  
Section moderator

[Air defense missile brigades \(regiments\) of the ADT of the Ground Forces / Navy \(before and after the New Look\)](#)  
May 23, 2009, 03:23:04 AM

Hi!

Here we are trying to catalog the combat strength of the ADT of the Ground Forces and Navy before and after the transition to the New Look. These are raw data, which we will update as we go.

As new data come in, the original post will be updated. Information is taken from open sources, so there are lots of mistakes. We also use info from our own site.

### **Air defense missile brigades (regiments) of the ADT of the Ground Forces / Navy of the Russian Federation**

Following the reform, the ADT of the Grounds Forces of RF Armed Forces were supposed to include 7 brigades of Army ADT.

I have prepared info on the radiotechnical units of the ADT of the Ground Forces. See: [Radiotechnical units of the ADT of the Ground Forces / Navy \(before and after the New Look\)](#)

#### Legend:

= units reformed according to the New Look are highlighted in **bold** font

= newly formed units are highlighted in **blue** font

= corrections (pending confirmation) are highlighted in **purple** font

#### • **Central units:**

- 745<sup>th</sup> Air Defense Missile Regiment of the 106<sup>th</sup> Troop Training Center of the ADT of the Ground Forces (Orenburg)
- 222<sup>nd</sup> Air Defense Missile Training Regiment of the Military Academy of the ADT of the RF Armed Forces (Smolensk)
- 726<sup>th</sup> Training Center of the ADT of the Ground Forces (Yeysk, Krasnodar Territory)  
- junior specialist school
- **68<sup>th</sup> Air Defense Missile Training and Live Firing Brigade:**
  - 1552<sup>nd</sup> detached air defense missile and artillery division
  - 1541<sup>st</sup> detached air defense missile division
  - 1542<sup>nd</sup> detached air defense missile division
  - 1543<sup>rd</sup> detached air defense missile division

#### • **Leningrad Military District**

- **1013<sup>th</sup> Command Center of the ADT** (transferred from the 6<sup>th</sup> Air and Air Defense Forces Army)
- **5<sup>th</sup> Air Defense Missile Brigade of the ADT of the Ground Forces** (redeployed from the Moscow Military District to the city of Nyumenyaki)
- There were no district air defense missile brigades prior to the transition to New Look

- 271<sup>st</sup> “Buk” **Air Defense Missile Brigade of the ADT of the Ground Forces** (Lupche-Savino/Kandalaksha) was disbanded in 2006-2007

- **Red Banner Northern Fleet:**
  - There are no data concerning the existence of air defense missile units.
- **Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet:**
  - **43<sup>rd</sup> Detached Air Defense Missile Brigade** (Znamensk) – **to turn over command** by 12/1/2009 to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade of the Aerospace Defense of the 1<sup>st</sup> Command of the Air and Air Defense Forces
  - **183<sup>rd</sup> Gvardeysk Detached Air Defense Missile Brigade** (Gvardeysk) – **to turn over command** by 12/1/2009 to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade of the Aerospace Defense of the 1<sup>st</sup> Command of the Air and Air Defense Forces
  - **22<sup>nd</sup> Air Defense Missile Regiment** (Kaliningrad) – to remain under the Ground and Coastal Defense Troops of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet
- **Moscow Military District**
  - **886<sup>th</sup> Command Center of the ADT**
  - 22<sup>nd</sup> Detached Army (Nizhny Novgorod) – army being disbanded:
    - **5<sup>th</sup> “Buk” Air Defense Missile Brigade of the ADT of the Ground Forces** (Shuya) being redeployed to the Leningrad Military District
  - 20<sup>th</sup> Detached Army (Voronezh)
    - **53<sup>rd</sup> “Buk” Air Defense Missile Brigade of the ADT of the Ground Forces** (Kursk)

[...]

# Annex 685

Internet Archive, Wayback Machine, reference  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20150204210929/https://mh17.correctiv.org/mh17-the-path-of-the-buk/>





# FLIGHT MH17

THE PATH OF THE BUK



## SHARE OUR STORY

[Facebook](#)[Twitter](#)[Google+](#)[E-mail](#)

### THE FACTS

- On July 17th Malaysia Airlines Flight MH17 was shot down over Eastern Ukraine. All 298 passengers died. Back in the middle of June, the Nato showed pictures of Russian tanks in the city of Snizhne in Eastern Ukraine. The German Bundeswehr and Nato know that Russian tanks do not move through enemy territory without the protection of BUK missile systems. Therefore, the flight altitude of ordinary planes was essentially a war zone since the middle of June. According to the **CORRECT!V** investigation, the German government and all other Nato countries would have had to warn the airlines not to fly across Eastern Ukraine. The Dutch government already confirmed our investigation. The German government still rejects it.
- **CORRECT!V** talked to witnesses of the downing of Flight MH17 in Eastern Ukraine. In a complex investigation in Vienna, the Netherlands, Ukraine, and Russia, we talked to military experts, warlords of the separatists, former BUK engineers and former soldiers of the 53rd Air Defense Brigade. All of them confirm: The separatists were not able to use such a complex missile system. Therefore, only Russian officers could have given the order to down Flight MH17.
- On July 17th a lot of pictures and videos were taken of the BUK missile system in the part of Eastern Ukraine that was controlled by separatists. The international investigative team Bellingcat identified the BUK as part of the Russian 53rd Air Defense Brigade. **CORRECT!V** checked the locations of the pictures and followed the path the Russian BUK took.
- **CORRECT!V** is publishing this investigation in cooperation with the German weekly magazine *Der Spiegel* and the Dutch daily newspaper *Algemeen Dagblad*.

 RELEASE DATE: 12.1.2015

 TIME TO READ: ABOUT 15 MINUTES



or our investigation into the downing of MH17 CORRECT!V-Reporter **F** Marcus Bensmann has been several times in Eastern Ukraine as well as in Russia. There he did not only talk to witnesses, he also took a lot of pictures. We compare these pictures with the ones that were collected through researchers for the investigative team Bellingcat and confirmed the accuracy of the Bellingcat verification during visits to the venues. The pictures clearly show the path of the BUK missile. We also publish additional pictures, among them some pictures of the missile launch site.

---

The BUK was shipped from the eastern Ukrainian city of Donetsk via the towns of Zuhares and Tores to Snizhne. The transport was made along the road N21 connecting the rebel strongholds Donetsk and Luhansk. Bellingcat was able to determine the BUK's identification number 3\*2.

The BUK launcher was transported on a truck with a white cab. The truck owner said separatists had stolen the truck from his rental firm. After the launch that destroyed MH17, the BUK was reloaded on the truck and filmed shortly after in Luhansk. By then a missile was missing.

At the time of the missile launch all the towns in the launch area were controlled by separatists. However the Russian Ministry of Defense reported Ukrainian BUKs were stationed nearby.

We were able to show the BUK was constantly on the move through separatist territory. Here is our documentation of the route.

The BUK unit drove across embattled territory. The part of the route from Kursk to the Ukrainian border is also well documented. The research project Bellingcat has reconstructed the entire route. The only uncertainty is where the launch pad crossed the border.



[BACK TO THE MAIN STORY](#)

**YOU GOT INFORMATION FOR US?**



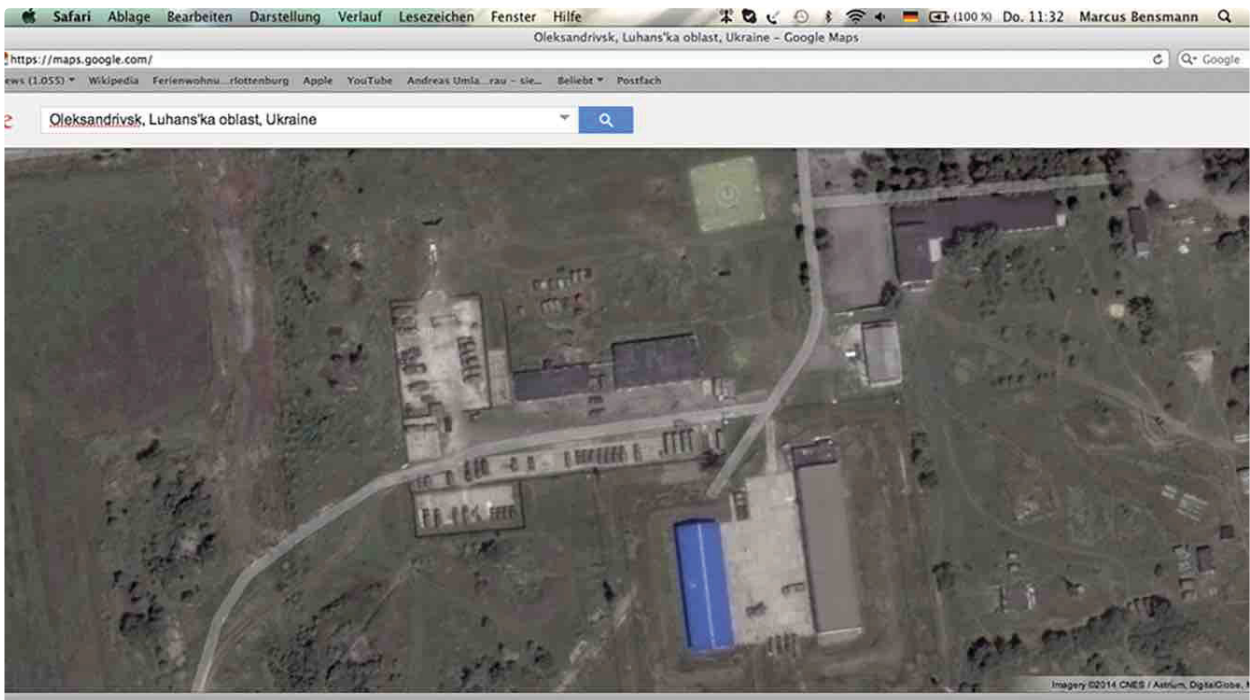
USE OUR ENCRYPTED UPLOAD



The Russian Ministry of Defense shows a military base north of Donitzk, where allegedly a Ukrainian BUK unit is based.

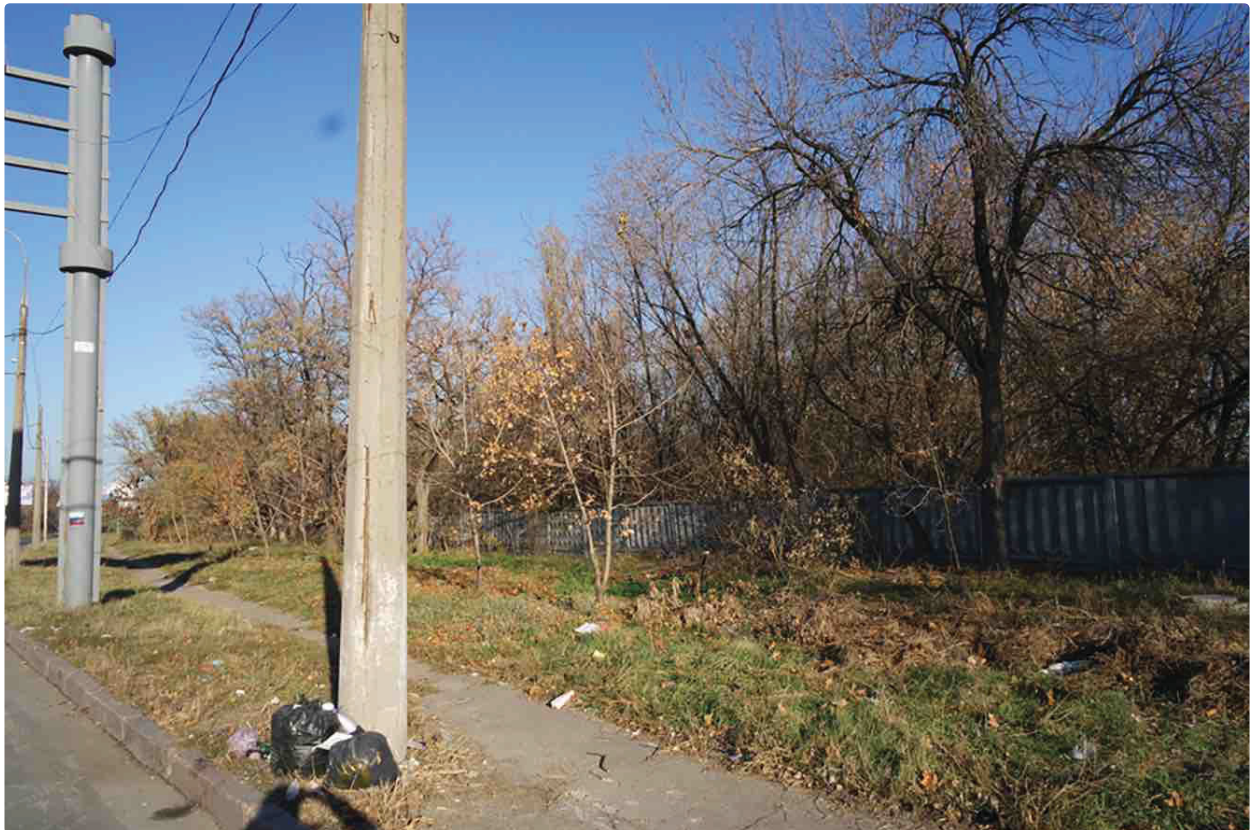


A better satellite picture of the base can be found in Google. Surprisingly none of the vehicles on the base have moved in years. The vehicles are always at the exact same spots. Nothing is moving.



A photographer for the French magazine “Paris Match” photographed this BUK launcher on the morning of July 17, 2014 on the road N21.

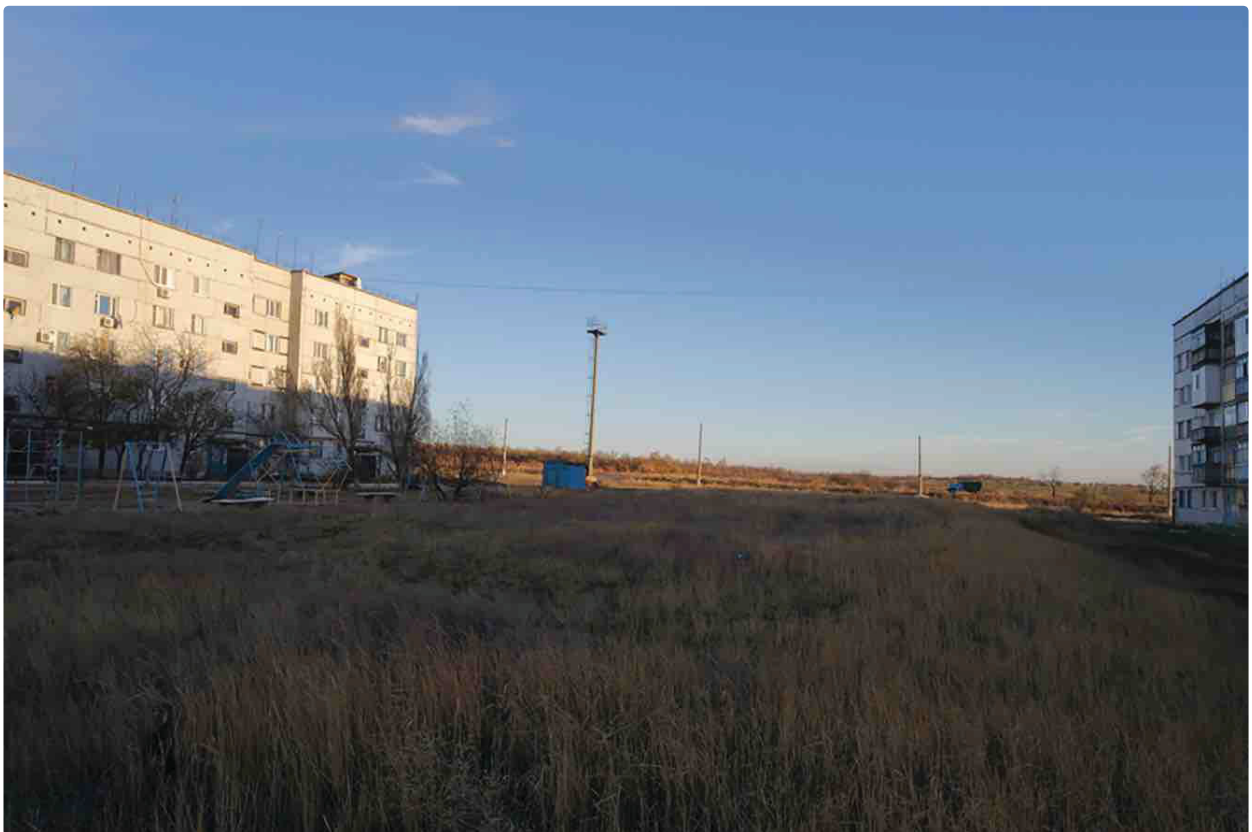
We visited the same location in the Autumn. The route of the BUK launcher is confirmed.



The research website Bellingcat published a photo of the BUK loaded on truck, traveling later through a residential area in separatist territory.



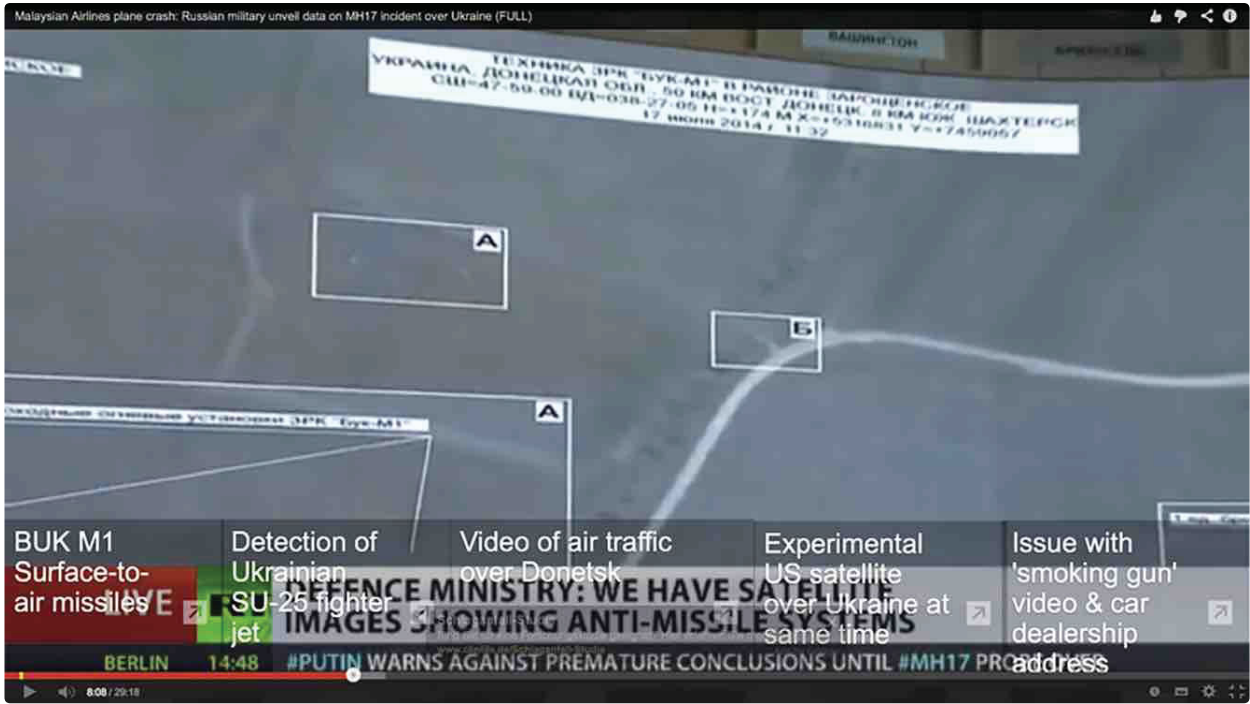
We verified the photo taken in the residential complex of Zuhres.



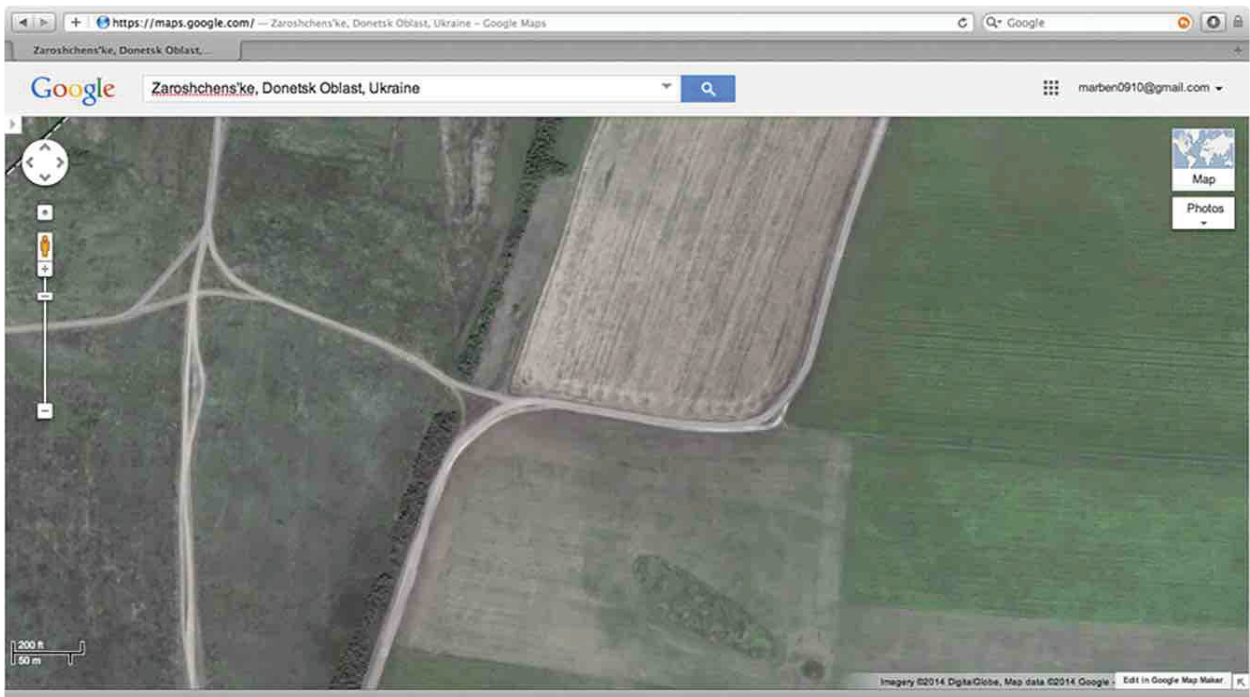
The Russian Ministry of Defense shows a satellite picture containing two indiscernible spots. These are allegedly BUK vehicles in a field near the village of Zaroshchens'ke.



A road curves through the field which is easy to spot in a satellite image. Along the way is a small dirt road.



The road curves and the adjoining dirt road are easy to spot on Google Earth.



**During a visit, CORRECT!V noticed evidence of tracked vehicles.**



**Zaroshchens'ke residents haven't seen or heard anything unusual.**





**There is however evidence that heavy vehicles were nearby.**



**Zaroshchens'ke is so close by, however, that the residents should have seen or heard something.**



**The Zaroshchens'ke residents are certain: Ukrainian BUKS never were here.**



**Bellingcat published a picture of a BUK on a truck in the town of Tores.**



The picture was taken from a gas station which we found.

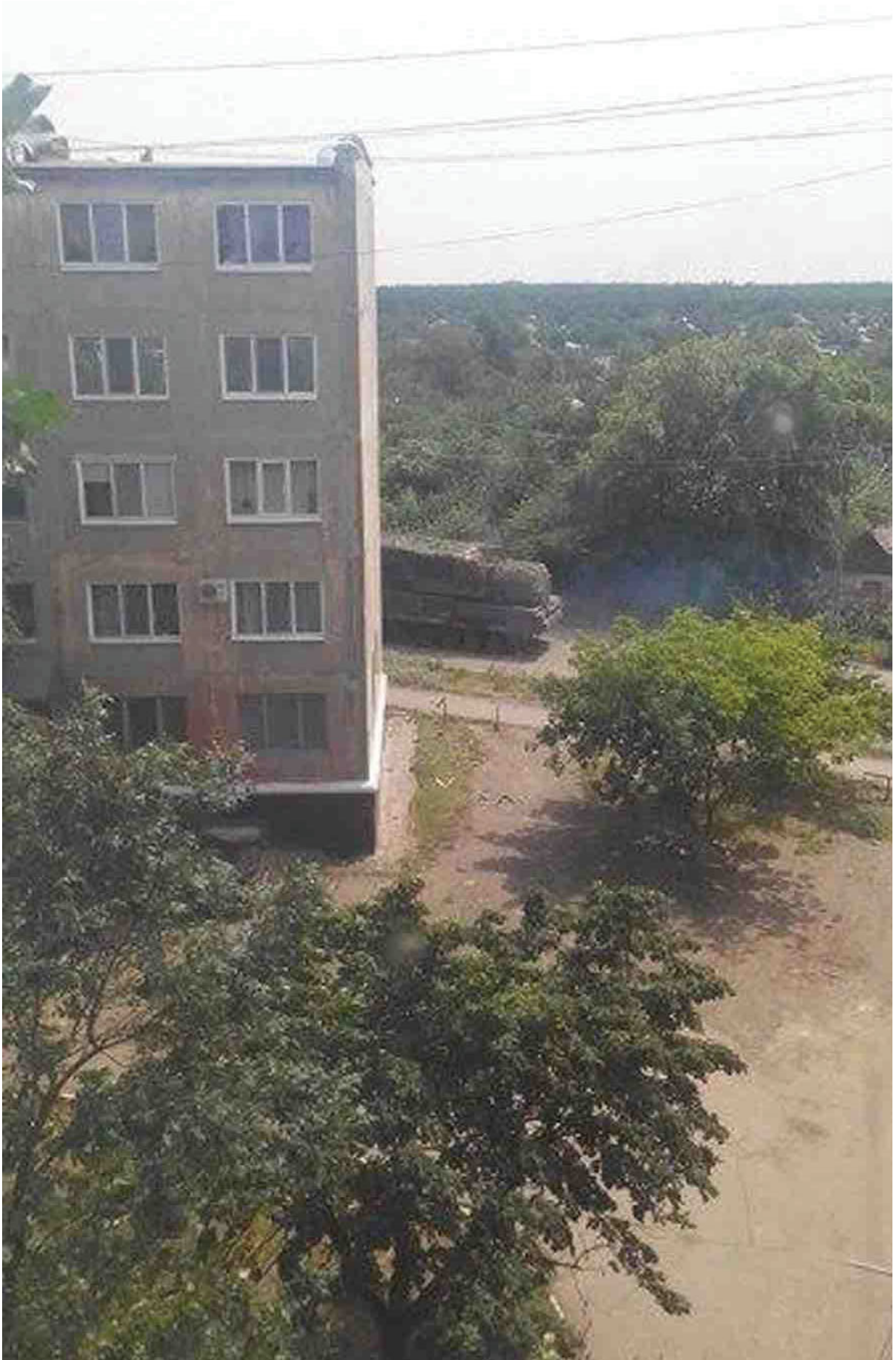


## THE BUK IN SNIZHNE

The mining town Snizhne attracted attention in June 2014 when the U.S. State Department said Russian tanks had crossed the border in the Ukraine. After the crash of MH17, the State Department again said the the missile was launched from near the town. On July 15, the town suffered a major loss when a residential building was bombed. A separatist leader says the building was hit by a Ukrainian bomber. This type of fighter plane is usually tasked with destroying tanks.



Another Bellingcat photo: The BUK is offloaded. It is driving under its own power through Snizhne.





We found the building several months later. We could confirm, the BUK drove past this building.



On the street we see track marks from a heavy tank.





**The track marks are gouged deep in the asphalt.**



**This building was bombed on July 15, 2014, more than 13 people were reported killed.**

**The NATO published this picture of a Russian T-64 tank in Snizhne.**

NATO UNCLASSIFIED



Open Source image of a lone T-64 Main Battle Tank in Snizhne, UKR, with no markings.

NATO UNCLASSIFIED

The market square in Snizhne. Track marks show: tanks have been in this town. The tank tracks.



## THE MARKS OF THE TANKS

Evidence of the tanks in the town of Snizhne is gouged in its streets. The tank tracks lead to the Russian border. In June NATO published a picture of a tank in the mining town. In an interview with CORRECT!V, the town's deputy commander Alexander Bondarenko said green tanks, without national emblems visited Snizhne. If Russian tanks were in the town, then BUK units could not be far away, according to Russian military doctrine. This is known to the NATA and the German Defense Ministry. The German Defense Ministry declined to answer our questions, and refused to permit an interview with experts in the German military.

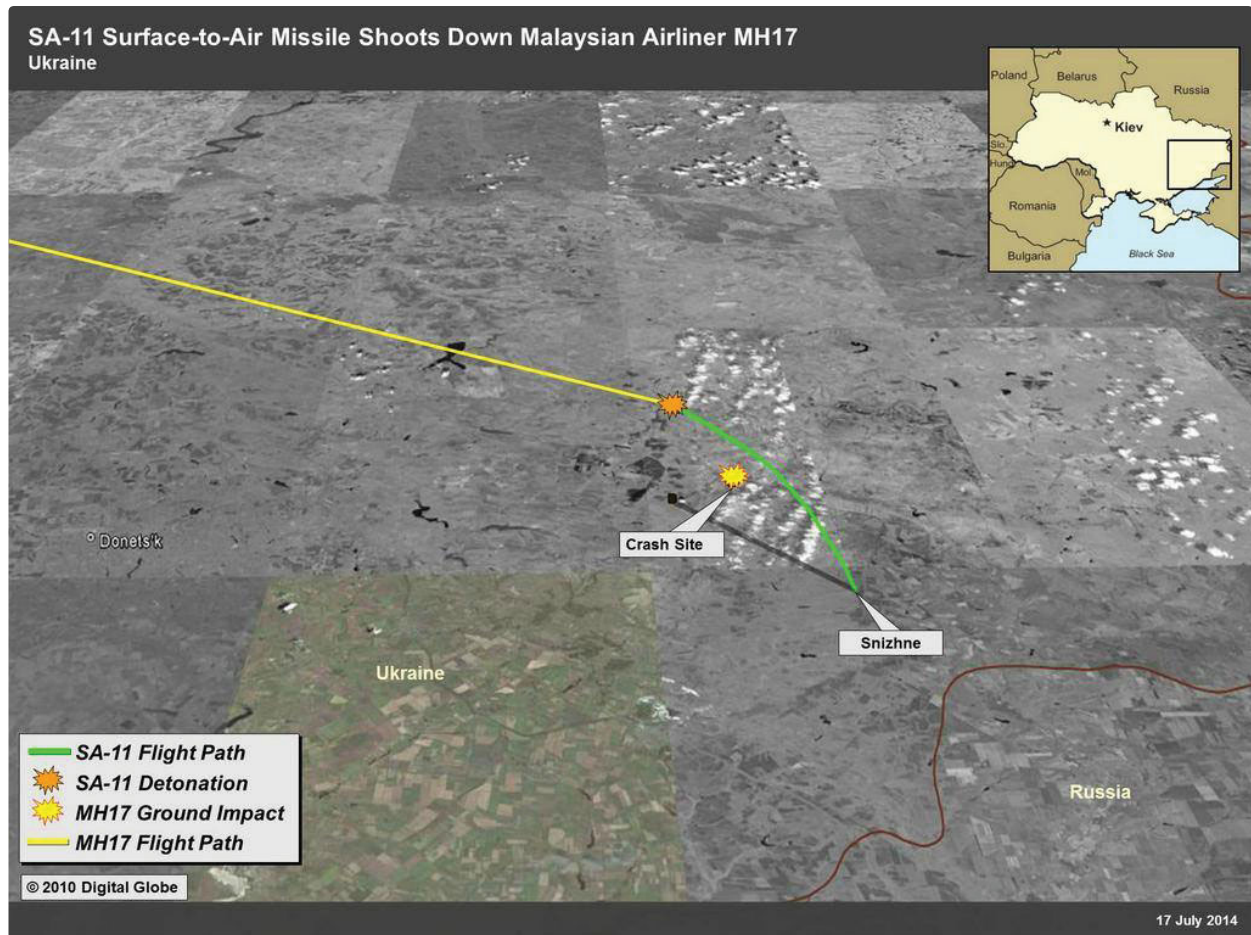
---

The road from Snizhne to the Russian border is scared with tank tracks.



## THE LAUNCH SITE

Shortly after the downing of MH17, the U.S. State Department said the missile was launched from near Snizhne. On the Kiev U.S. Embassy Facebook page, we found a poor-quality photo which is designed to confirm this launch from near Snizhne. The separatists say they sited their air defenses north of Snizhne. Here we found a field, a factory and a train track.



The field is protected from outside view. The factory blocks view from the nearby road, N21. On the other side a grove of trees blocks view from the train tracks and a small settlement in the north of Snizhne. A villager said the settlement is known as Pushkin. We found dirt roads and farm buildings. The people here are afraid. Everyone remembers July 17, 2014, the day when the MH17 was attacked. They remember the load explosions, the smoke and the screaming sound of the missile in flight. This is where the witnesses live.

Pushkin is to the left, behind the railway line and a grove of trees. In the background is the factory. There are tracks in the field.



**Beer bottles litter the field between the factory and the railway line.**



**The view in the other direction. The tracks are too large for a tractor, experts say.**





**The entrance to the settlement near Snizhne along the railway line.**



The village where the war-crime witnesses live is almost deserted, the streets are empty.

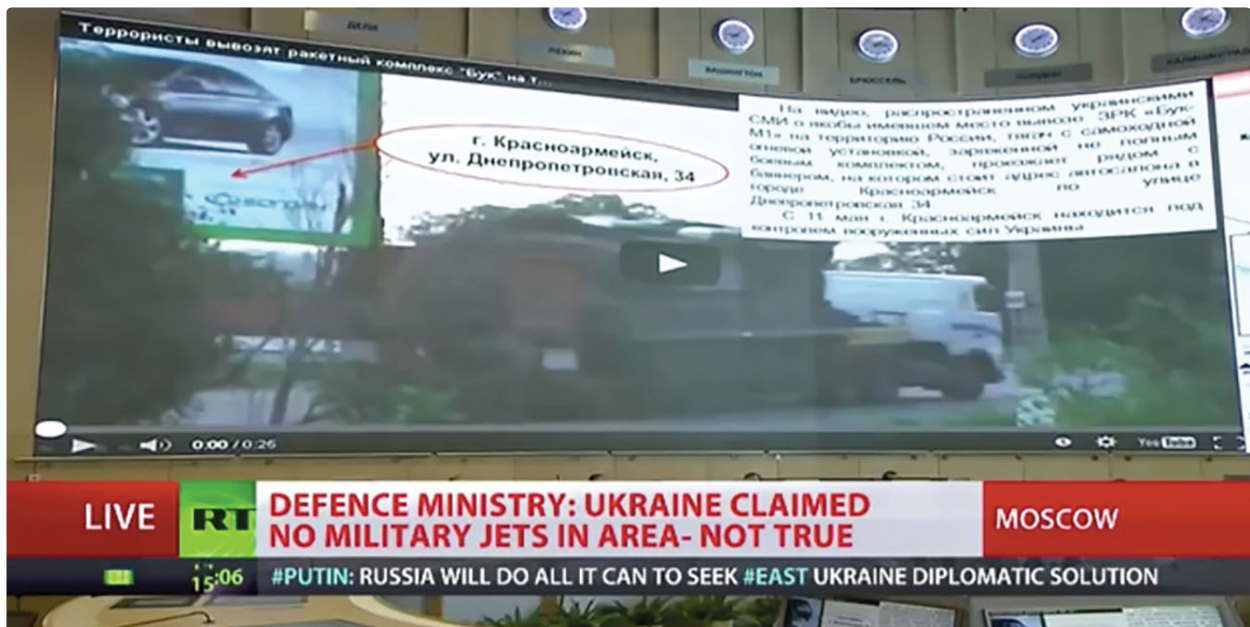


## AFTER THE MISSILE LAUNCH

The BUK was filmed again late in the afternoon of July 17th 2014. This time a missile was missing. The BUK is on its way down the street N21, in Luhansk, a city close the the Russian border.

From here it's easy to trace the BUK back to Russia. The Russian Ministry of Defense acknowledged the authenticity of the screenshots of the video during a press coference: A truck with a BUK missile launcher driving below an ad of the car dealer “Bogdan”.

However, the Russians stated that the BUK had been travelling through a different region. Not Luhansk, but a city far away controlled by Ukrainian government forces. The Russians ask: When was the missile launched? We found the picture in real life and verified it on the scene. It's from Luhansk.



A screenshot from the video all parties accept as verified. It clearly shows a missing missile.



We were able to find the spot where this video was made. It's a crossroad in Luhansk.



## IVAN FROM THE 53RD BRIGADE

The online investigative team Bellingcat was able to identify the 53rd Russian Air Brigade from Kursk as the unit which employs the soldiers who possibly launched the deadly missile at Flight MH17. One guy who really helped to uncover this unit was Sergeant Ivan Krasnoproschin. On his site on the Russian version of facebook, Vkontakte, there are a lot of hints about his deployment to Ukraine.

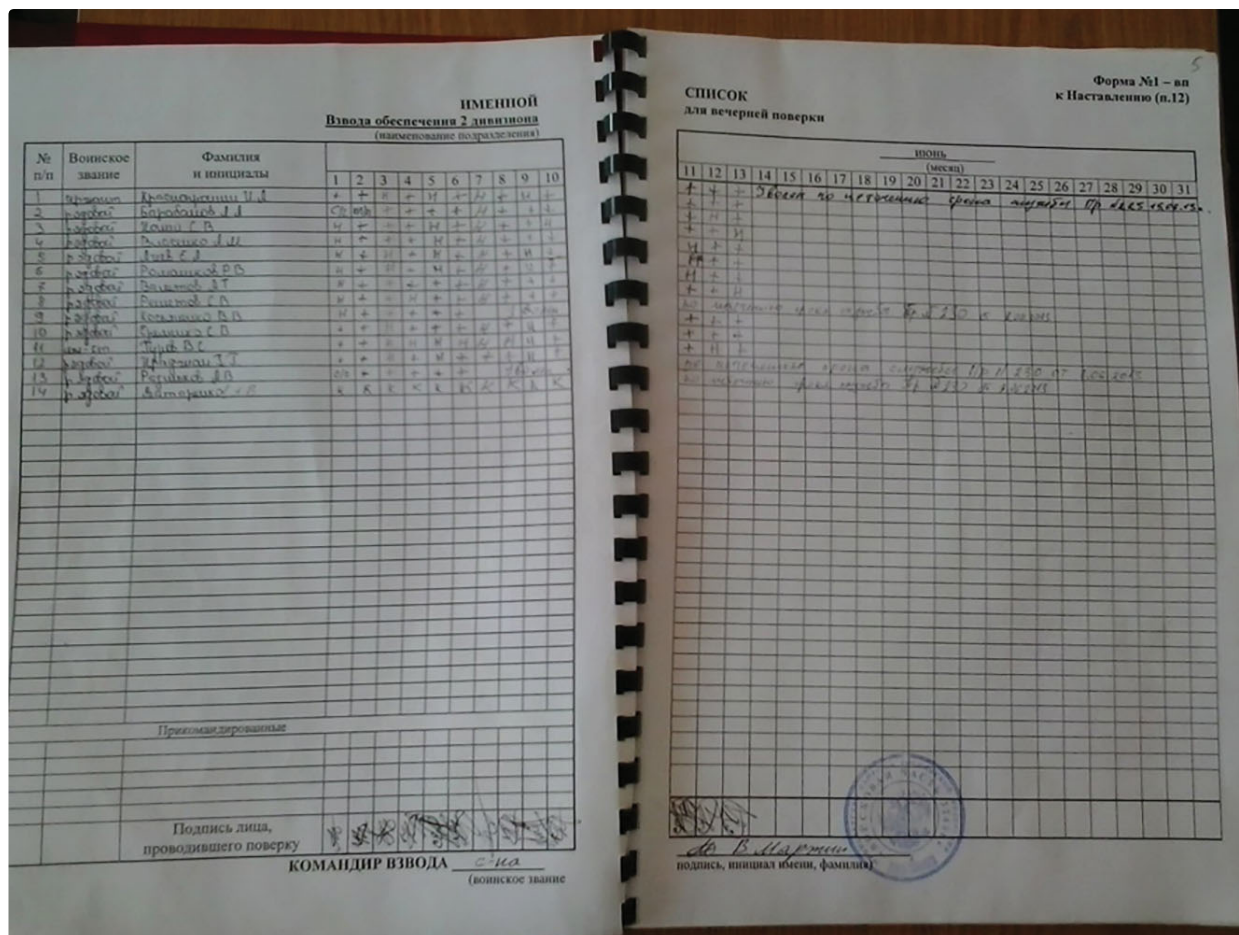
Ivan Krasnoproschin took a picture of his dismissal from the Russian army. Coincidence? This alleged dismissal of a lot of soldiers seems to be happening with one special reason: the Russian President Wladimir Putin wants to be able to claim that there are no Russian soldiers deployed to Eastern Ukraine. It's not very far fetched to believe that people like Krasnoproschin might enter the Ukraine with their units, even after their official dismissal, to kill people. The Russian leadership would have had to stop that, if these people wouldn't have been officially dismissed before.

Long before the shooting of MH17, Sergeant Krasnoproschin is shown in a picture during a drill with the old war machines. He wants to seem brave. The picture was taken, like the others here, from his account on the Russian version of facebook, Vkontakte.



Sergeant Ivan Krasnoproshin took a picture of a BUK during a drill with the 53rd Russian Air Brigade.

Note of the dismissal – stamped and dismissed: In June, a week before he and his unit went to Ukraine, Ivan Krasnoproshin and some of his colleagues were dismissed from the Russian army. Coincidence? Or intent?



### A VISIT IN KURSK

Kursk has a brutal history. Close to the West-Russian city, World War II saw the biggest battle of tanks in history, with more than 10.000 tanks taking part. Pictures on the internet from the end of June show that a BUK unit left for the Ukrainian border in the region of Luhansk. The internet platform Bellingcat showed that the vehicles of the convoy belong to the 53rd Russian Air Brigade that is deployed in Kursk.

Furthermore, Bellingcat found that on July 17th, 2014, the BUK with the number 3\*2 was seen in Eastern Ukraine several times along the street N21. The scratches shown on the

side of the BUK photographed in the separatist region match the BUK unit that was photographed as part of the convoi that drove from Kursk to the Ukrainian border.

Therefore, one thing is clear: At the end of June, a few days after Sergeant Krasnoproshin and his colleagues were dismissed from the Russian army, parts of the 53rd Russian Air Brigade travelled to Kursk to backup the foray of Russian tanks into Eastern Ukraine.

We visited Kursk.

A war memorial in Kursk is reminiscent of the legendary tank battle against the German Wehrmacht in World War II.



The residential area across the street from the 53rd Russian Air Brigade, guarded by a statue of Marshal Shulkow.



A cemetery with fallen German soldiers, not far away.





A war memorial in Kursk is reminiscent of the many victims from the battle against the Nazis.



The area was built for troops that were removed from Berlin. Germany paid for the construction.



In the “building of the officers” in the area „Marshal Schukow“, people devote themselves to culture.



The area “Marshal Schukow” is inhabited with a lot of officers from the 53rd Russian Air Brigade.



## REPORTING TO THE CONCERT

The residential area “Marshall Schukow“ does not hold a lot of distraction. There are no bars or restaurants. Only in the “building of the officers” there are concerts and events on a regular basis. The area was built for the Soviet troops departing from Germany, the construction was financed by the German government.

Today, the recruits from the 53rd Brigade live in the barracks opposite the residential area, in a pine forest. The officers live in the residential area.

Our reporter Marcus Bensmann takes part in an event for these soldiers, in a kids concert. The recruits are lead into the hall in a military, firm way. The children of the area sing and dance. The recruits clap and yell and afterwards go back in cadence to their basis in the pine forest. One soldier is able to sneak out and buy a pack of cigarettes. The rest stays shielded within the troop.



The recruits marching into the auditorium of the officer's building.



Standing to attention in front of the officer's building. Then, marching off to the barracks.



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**Investigators and Writers:** [Marcus Bensmann](#), [David Crawford](#)

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**Copy Editor:** [Ariel Hauptmeier](#)

**Redaktion:** [Daniel Drepper](#), [Jonathan Sachse](#), [Benedict Wermter](#), [Julia Brötz](#).

**Video:** [Jannis Keil](#)

In Cooperation with **SPIEGEL** and **Algemeen Dagblad**, Netherlands.

**Data Journalists:** [Stefan Wehrmeyer](#), [Simon Jockers](#)

**Data Research Flight Movement:** [OpenDataCity](#)

**Photos:** [Ivo Mayr](#) ([verantwortlich](#)), [Anastasia Vlasova](#), [bellingcat](#), [Algemeen Dagblad](#)

**Photo Cover:** [Anastasia Vlasova](#)

**Illustrator:** [Vincent Burmeister](#)

**Art Direction:** [Thorsten Franke](#) / [mediaPolis](#)

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IMPRESSUM

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# Annex 686

Normal Terrain Tabular Firing Tables for the 122-mm Howitzer Model D-30, R.T. No 0145



Range	Elevation Setting	Trajectory Height	Corrections									
			for line		for range							
R	dir	h	Z	$\Delta Z^w$	$\Delta X^w$	$\Delta Y^w$	$\Delta X^m$	$\Delta Y^m$	$\Delta X^m$	$\Delta Y^m$	$\Delta X^m$	
m	dir	mils	mils	mils	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
5000	141.4	204	415	5	9	125	25	89	57	34	5	
200	145.5	215	452	5	9	132	26	94	58	34	4	
400	149.8	225	490	5	9	140	27	99	59	35	4	
5000	154.0	235	530	5	9	148	28	104	70	35	4	
800	158.1	247	572	5	9	156	29	109	71	35	4	
7000	162.3	258	616	6	10	164	30	114	73	36	4	
200	166.4	269	662	6	10	172	31	119	74	37	3	
400	170.5	281	711	6	10	180	32	124	76	38	3	
600	174.8	293	763	6	11	188	33	129	77	39	3	
800	179.0	305	818	6	11	196	34	134	78	39	3	
8000	183.2	318	875	7	11	205	36	139	80	40	2	
200	187.5	331	938	7	11	213	37	144	81	41	2	
400	191.7	344	1000	7	12	222	38	149	82	41	2	
600	195.8	358	1070	8	12	230	39	154	83	42	2	
800	200	372	1140	8	12	239	41	159	84	42	1	
9000	204.2	386	1220	9	12	247	42	164	85	43	1	
200	208.3	401	1300	9	12	256	44	169	87	44	0	
400	212.4	417	1390	10	12	265	45	174	88	44	0	
600	216.6	433	1480	10	13	274	47	179	89	45	0	
800	220.7	450	1580	11	13	283	48	184	90	46	0	
10000	224.9	468	1680	11	13	292	50	189	91	46	0	
200	229.0	487	1800	12	13	301	51	194	93	47	0	
400	233.2	508	1930	12	14	310	53	199	94	47	0	
600	237.3	530	2070	13	14	320	54	204	95	48	0	
800	241.5	555	2220	14	14	330	56	209	97	48	0	

Range	Fall range variation due to 1 mil change in elevation angle	Short bracket	Angle of Elevation	Angle of Fall	Striking Velocity	Time of Shell Flight	Muzzle Velocity 483 m.p.s. Mean Deviations		
							in range	in height	in direction
R	$\Delta X_{obs}$	R	$\theta$	$\theta_{fall}$	$V_{fall}$	$t_{fall}$	$E_r$	$E_h$	$E_d$
m	mils	mils	deg min	deg	m.p.s.	sec	m	m	m
5000	20	3	12 15	18	281	18	15	4.9	3.5
200	20	3	12 53	19	280	19	15	5.3	3.6
400	19	3	13 31	20	278	20	16	5.7	3.7
5000	19	3	14 09	20	277	21	16	6.1	3.7
800	19	3	14 48	21	275	21	16	6.5	3.8
7000	18	3	15 28	22	273	22	17	6.9	3.9
200	18	3	16 09	23	272	23	17	7.3	3.9
400	17	4	16 51	24	271	24	17	7.7	4.0
600	17	4	17 34	25	270	25	17	8.2	4.1
800	17	4	18 18	26	269	26	17	8.7	4.2
8000	16	5	19 03	27	269	26	18	9.2	4.3
200	16	5	19 50	28	269	27	18	9.7	4.4
400	15	5	20 38	29	268	28	18	10	4.5
600	15	5	21 27	30	267	29	19	11	4.6
800	14	6	22 18	31	267	30	19	12	4.7
9000	14	6	23 10	33	267	31	20	13	4.9
200	13	6	24 04	34	267	32	20	14	5.1
400	12	7	25 00	35	267	33	21	15	5.3
600	12	7	25 59	36	267	34	21	16	5.5
800	11	8	27 01	37	268	35	22	17	5.7
10000	10	9	28 06	39	269	36	23	18	5.9
200	9	10	29 15	40	270	37	23	19	6.1
400	9	11	30 29	41	271	38	24	20	6.4
600	8.3	12	31 49	43	272	39	24	21	6.7
800	7.4	14	33 17	44	273	41	25	22	7.0



# Annex 687

Internet Archive, Wayback Machine, reference  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20140910220159/https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aLtzYEHo>  
img



http://goroskop.odnoklassniki.ru/video/13856344715

1 capture

1 Apr 2015

Go

MAR APR MAY  
01  
2014 2015 2016



About this capture

Для воспроизведения видео вам необходимо  
установить Adobe Flash Player

### Военная техника Старый Оскол

25 июн 2014 5 218 просмотров



Видео Максима Ушакова  
Автор: Максим Ушаков

3

1 131



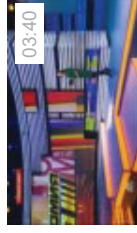
Военная техника в Чернянке  
3 161 просмотр



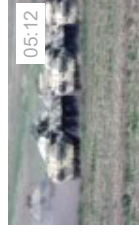
Военная техника на улицах Старого Оскола  
32 711 просмотров



Северодонецк 22 июля  
2 771 просмотр



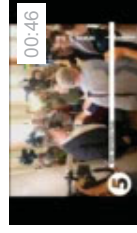
В Старом Осколе ищут виновных в смерти  
11 991 просмотр



Военная техника России движется к  
24 749 просмотров



Едем едем в Унароково на  
7 488 просмотров



Бійка у ВР: Ляшко отримав кулаком в  
16 872 просмотра





# Annex 688

WebMoney Purse Linking, Yandex (last visited 21 March 2018).



## Yandex.Money and WebMoney

### General Information

WMSIM provides its users with exchange services between the two most popular in Russia payment systems **Yandex.Money** and Webmoney.

The Yandex.Money electronic payment service allows its users to accept payment by electronic money, cash, bank cards, and also from a mobile phone. Owners of purses in the Yandex.Money system can issue a bank card to their account.

### Requirements

For exchange to Yandex.Money and WebMoney must be met the following requirements:

- Yandex.Money Account must be open for at least 3 days;
- WebMoney Account must be open for at least 7 days;
- accounts in both systems must be owned by one person and to be verified (have status checked);
- Yandex.Money Account **should be tied** to your WMID via WebMoney website.

If you receive an error message when creating an order «Yandex.Money Account does not coincide with the personal data of the owner WMID», you need to link Yandex.Money to WebMoney.

To bind a Yandex.Money Account to WebMoney, you need to:

- go to **WebMoney** and log in;
- select the section «Electronic wallets of different systems» - «Yandex.Money»;
- select R-purse, enter your Yandex.Money account and click «Continue»;
- get a digital code and enter it on the Yandex.Money site.

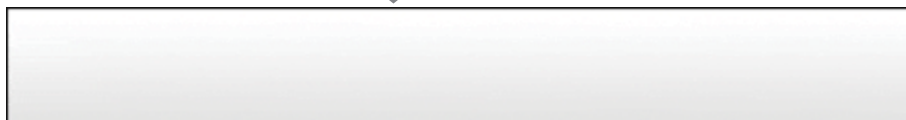
Please note that for the successful binding of the account in Yandex.Money to the WM purse it is necessary to have **an identified account** in Yandex.Money and an exact match of the passport data in the Yandex system and the data in the WebMoney Passport.

Key tags: webmoney, yandex, wm to yandex, withdrawal yandex, top-up yandex, exchange yandex, yandex webmoney, pay yandex, payment yandex.

[< Back to «WebMoney Information»](#)

### Advertising

buy banner ads





# Annex 689

Video of the Buk in Kursk (23 June 2014)



# Annex 690

Intentionally Omitted





# Annex 691

rokersson, Instagram (23 June 2014)





rokersson • Follow

rokersson Сегодня вечером через наш город прошла колонна военной техники в составе, мобильных РЛС, ЗРК Бук (если верно опознали), кучи тентованных Уралов и прочих машин, общим количеством около 80-100 единиц, включая полевую кухню и заправщиков. Предположительно, это войска ЦВО на учениях и двигались они в сторону границы Украины с Белгородской областью.

#рлс #пво #зрк #старыйоскол #укропы #россия #ввп

Збравел Бабло наше поехало

rokersson @Збравел ды эт, по ходу, старье. Сэкономят на утилизации :)

rokersson @in\_100gram\_ @sputnik\_i\_pogrom

rokersson Поправка с ЦВО... Машины с



44 likes

JUNE 23, 2014



rokersson • Follow

rokersson @in\_100gram\_  
@sputnik\_i\_pogrom

rokersson Поправка с ЦВО... Машины с московскими номерами (50 rus). А вот тут видео - @cslis

Збравел Тут недавно доблесный арсен сэкономил на утилизации. Ламбу об гум разбил.

rokersson Эт не та казна ...

Збравел Господи Владимир. Что за мерзкие паблики ты читаешь?

\_prosto\_alina\_ @Збравел Паша, не об Гум, а об Цум. Лишь бы сбрехнуть)))

Збравел @\_prosto\_alina\_ цум гум не в этом суть

rokersson 23.06.2014

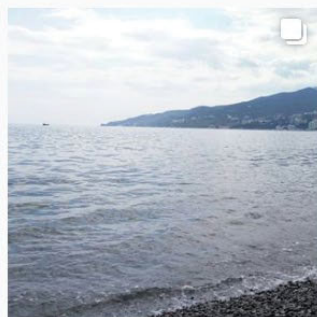
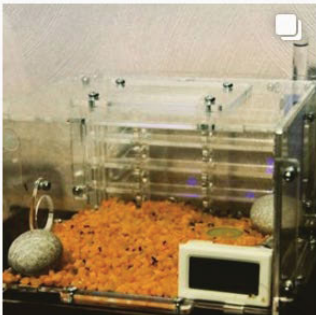
fortestinstaua Йобані кацапи



44 likes

JUNE 23, 2014

More posts from rokersson





# Annex 692

Politie,

[https://www.politie.nl/binaries/content/assets/politie/mh17/vid\\_20140717\\_102354.mp4](https://www.politie.nl/binaries/content/assets/politie/mh17/vid_20140717_102354.mp4)





# Annex 693

Kovtun video of Malyshev Plant bombing (video)



# Annex 694

Video by kriskrukova, YouTube (8 November 2014)



# Annex 695

Footage from a Surveillance Camera at the Checkpoint (10 January 2015) (video)



# Annex 696

Dashboard Camera Footage of Shelling on 13 January 2015 (video)





# Annex 697

Video of the shelling of Mariupol (24 January 2015)



# Annex 698

Google Earth/Digital Globe satellite imagery of Zuhres (17 February 2015), available at Eliot Higgins, Two More Key Sightings of the MH17 Buk Missile Launcher, [bellcat](#) (28 July 2014)



(<https://www.bellingcat.com>).

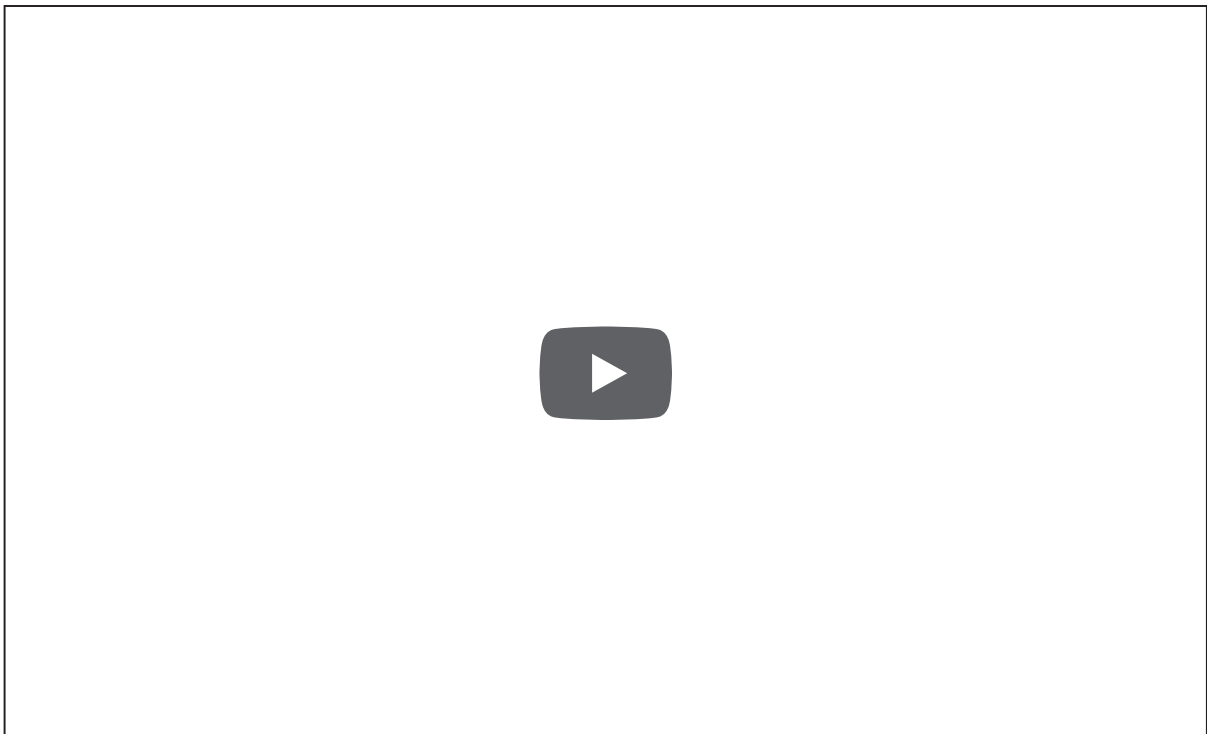
[UK & Europe \(https://www.bellingcat.com/category/news/uk-and-europe/\)](https://www.bellingcat.com/category/news/uk-and-europe/)

[MH17 \(https://www.bellingcat.com/tag/mh17/\)](https://www.bellingcat.com/tag/mh17/)

## Two More Key Sightings of the MH17 Buk Missile Launcher

July 28, 2014 By [Eliot Higgins \(https://www.bellingcat.com/author/elioghiggins/\)](https://www.bellingcat.com/author/elioghiggins/)

Since the downing of flight MH17, several photographs and videos of the Buk Missile Launcher linked to the attack have been collaboratively investigated and located by many different people, in the rebel held towns of [Torez \(https://bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2014/07/18/buk-transporter-filmed-heading-to-russia-sighted-in-an-earlier-photograph/\)](https://bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2014/07/18/buk-transporter-filmed-heading-to-russia-sighted-in-an-earlier-photograph/), [Snizhne \(https://bellingcat.com/resources/case-studies/2014/07/17/geolocating-the-missile-launcher-linked-to-the-downing-of-mh17/\)](https://bellingcat.com/resources/case-studies/2014/07/17/geolocating-the-missile-launcher-linked-to-the-downing-of-mh17/), and [Luhansk \(https://bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2014/07/24/caught-in-a-lie-compelling-evidence-russia-lied-about-the-buk-linked-to-mh17/\)](https://bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2014/07/24/caught-in-a-lie-compelling-evidence-russia-lied-about-the-buk-linked-to-mh17/). Now, another video and another photograph have appeared that gives us even more of an understanding of where the Buk Missile Launcher was on July 17th.



This first video was rather unique as the apparent poster gave [the exact location and time it was posted \(https://twitter.com/3Andryu/status/489908916357451776\)](https://twitter.com/3Andryu/status/489908916357451776), so it was a case of verifying that information. The co-ordinates given were [48°01'01.1"N 38°18'06.6"E \(https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/48%C2%B001'01.1%22N+38%C2%B018'06.6%22E/@48.0174791,3](https://www.google.co.uk/maps/place/48%C2%B001'01.1%22N+38%C2%B018'06.6%22E/@48.0174791,3) in the town of Zuhres, at 11:40am on July 17th.



(<https://bellingcat.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Zuhres0.jpg>)

Based on the position of the buildings in the video, if this was the correct position then the camera position would be northwest of the road, in the apartment building. This seemed to match, as the position of several objects in the video matched what was visible in satellite map imagery



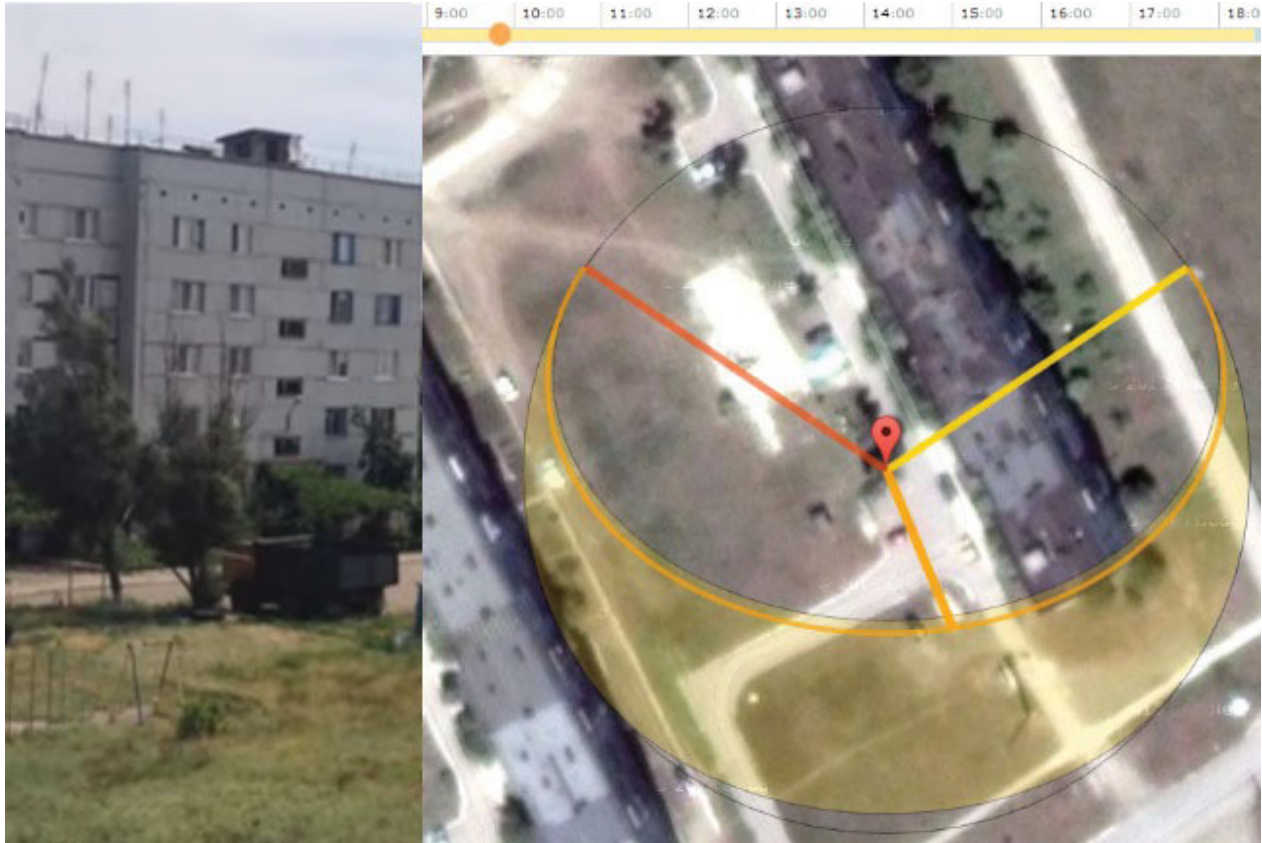
(<https://bellingcat.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Zuhres01.jpg>).

The arrangement of pathways in the area also matched



(<https://bellingcat.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Zuhres02.jpg>).

Based on the above matches, it seems highly probable the location is correct. Using [SunCalc](http://suncalc.net/#/48.0177,38.301,19/2014.07.17/09:48) (<http://suncalc.net/#/48.0177,38.301,19/2014.07.17/09:48>), a website that allows you to see the direction of shadows at different times of days, it appears the shadows cast by the trees fits to around 11:40am (note the time shown below is -2 hours local time)

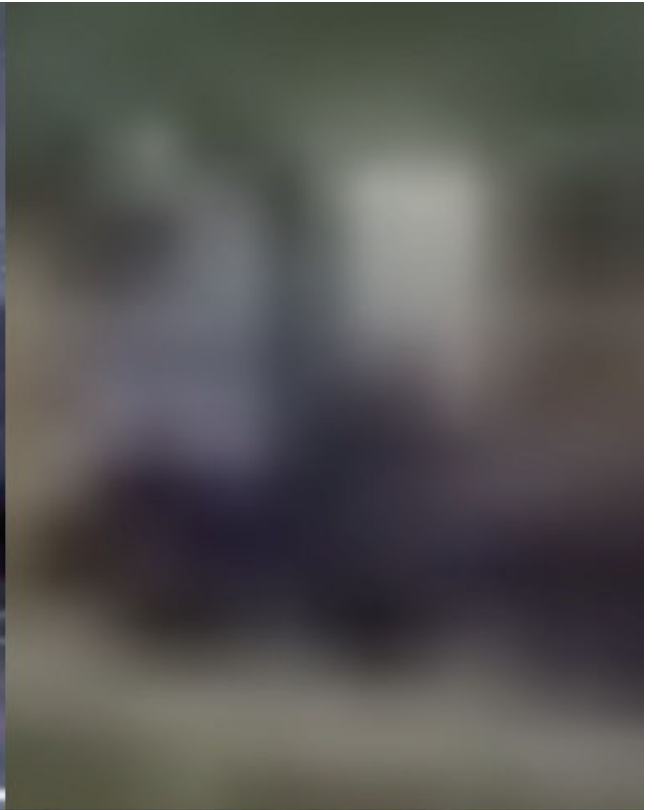


(<https://bellingcat.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/suncalc1.jpg>).

The next image is a photograph from Paris Match

(<http://www.parismatch.com/Actu/International/EXCLU-MATCH-Un-camion-vole-pour-transporter-le-systeme-lance-missiles-577289>), showing the Buk loaded on what appears to be the same trailer seen in images from Zuhres, Torez, and Luhansk. The below image shows the truck from the Paris Match photograph in the top left, the top right shows the Zuhres truck, bottom left the Torez truck, and the bottom right the Luhansk truck





(<https://bellingcat.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Buk-truck1.jpg>)

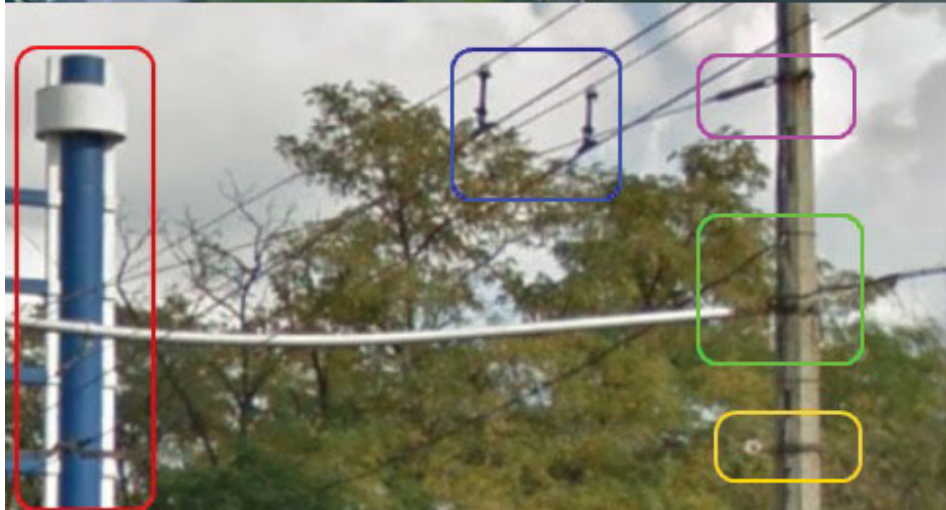
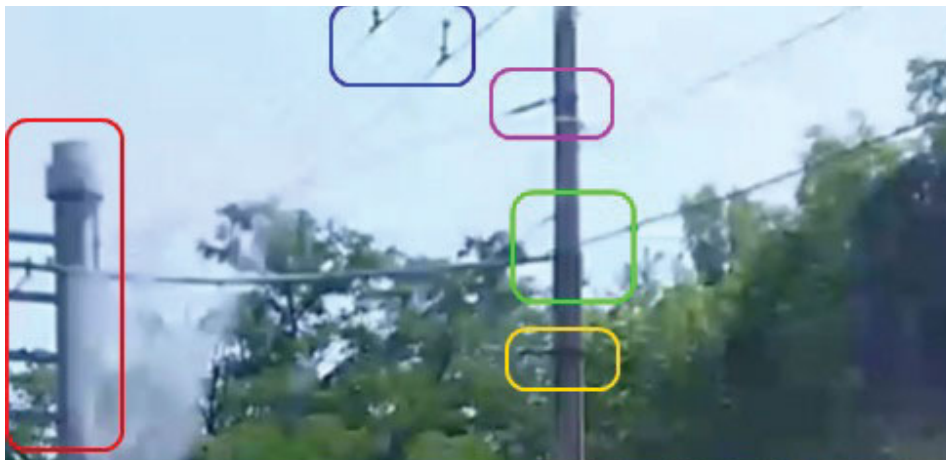
They all appear show the same truck, with the same strip on the cabin, the same black exhaust on the left side of the truck, and the yellow sign is clearly visible in three of the images. While not readable, in the Torez and Luhansk pictures it appears text is also present. Paris Match called the number, and the person who answered claimed the truck had been stolen from them in Donetsk. In fact, it has been possible to track down the company it was "stolen" from (<http://www.cm.ua/contacts.html>), which is

located [here](#)

(<https://www.google.com/maps/@48.041598,37.791598,3a,15y,336.29h,87.93t/data=!3m4!1e1!3m2!1sGcxll> in Donetsk.

But can we confirm the claim of the witness it was in the town of Snizhne, near the possible launch site? In fact we can't, because it has been possible to locate it in a different town altogether, Donetsk. The [Ukraine@War](http://ukraineatwar.blogspot.nl/2014/07/another-photo-of-mh17-buk-transport.html) blog (<http://ukraineatwar.blogspot.nl/2014/07/another-photo-of-mh17-buk-transport.html>) highlighted the work of Chris Postal, who managed to find [the precise location](https://www.google.com/maps/@48.004592,37.87265,3a,75y,61.11h,94.68t/data=!3m4!1e1!3m2!1sRGnHw_n_VvruWg!2e0) ([https://www.google.com/maps/@48.004592,37.87265,3a,75y,61.11h,94.68t/data=!3m4!1e1!3m2!1sRGnHw\\_n\\_VvruWg!2e0](https://www.google.com/maps/@48.004592,37.87265,3a,75y,61.11h,94.68t/data=!3m4!1e1!3m2!1sRGnHw_n_VvruWg!2e0)) by creating a route between Donetsk and Snizhne using a route planning website, and checking the the road along the automatically created route.

It's possible to match many elements in the Paris Match photograph with that in the Google Street View image



(<https://bellingcat.com/wp->

[content/uploads/2014/07/Match1.jpg](https://bellingcat.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Match1.jpg)).

Considering the time difference between the two images, that's a good match, but there's one more thing that makes this an excellent match



([https://bellingcat.com/wp-](https://bellingcat.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/treetops1.jpg)



[content/uploads/2014/07/treetops1.jpg](https://bellingcat.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/treetops1.jpg)).

The tree tops visible in the Street View images and photograph appear to be very similar, in not nearly identical, which combined with the rest of the matches in the picture makes it certain this is the same location. Using SunCalc the shadows point to the Paris Match image being from early morning, roughly around 9am. In my next post, I'll take a look at all the evidence that has been gathered so far, and how it all fits together.

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[www.bellingcat.com/sharer/sharer.php?](https://www.bellingcat.com/sharer/sharer.php?u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.bellingcat.com%2Fnews%2Fuk-and-europe%2F2014%2F07%2F28%2Ftwo-more-key-sightings-of-the-mh17-buk-missile-launcher%2F)

[www.bellingcat.com%2Fnews%2Fuk-and-europe%2F2014%2F07%2F28%2Ftwo-more-key-sightings-of-the-mh17-buk-missile-launcher%2F](https://www.bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2014/07/28/two-more-key-sightings-of-the-mh17-buk-missile-launcher))

[/intent/tweet?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.bellingcat.com%2Fnews%2Fuk-and-europe%2F2014%2F07%2F28%2Ftwo-more-key-sightings-of-the-mh17-buk-missile-launcher%2F&t=Two+More+Key+Sightings+of+the+MH17+Buk+Missile+Launcher+via+%40bellingcat](https://www.bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2014/07/28/two-more-key-sightings-of-the-mh17-buk-missile-launcher))

[.com/share?v=3&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.bellingcat.com%2Fnews%2Fuk-and-europe%2F2014%2F07%2F28%2Ftwo-more-key-sightings-of-the-mh17-buk-missile-launcher%2F&t=Two+More+Key+Sightings+of+the+MH17+Buk+Missile+Launcher](https://www.bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2014/07/28/two-more-key-sightings-of-the-mh17-buk-missile-launcher))

Two More Key Sightings of the MH17 Buk Missile

[://www.bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2014/07/28/two-more-key-sightings-of-the-mh17-buk-missile-launcher/](https://www.bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2014/07/28/two-more-key-sightings-of-the-mh17-buk-missile-launcher/))

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(<https://www.bellingcat.com/author/eliothiggins/>)

Eliot Higgins is the founder of Bellingcat and the Brown Moses Blog. Eliot focuses on the weapons used in the conflict in Syria, and open source investigation tools and techniques.



---

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## One Comment

Chris1 - July 28, 2014 (<https://www.bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2014/07/28/two-more-key-sightings-of-the-mh17-buk-missile-launcher/#comment-87>).

I bet that trucking company is appreciating the free advertising they are getting out of this. Now, if only they could get the truck back...

Reply (<https://www.bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2014/07/28/two-more-key-sightings-of-the-mh17-buk-missile-launcher/?replytocom=87#respond>)

---

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./contact).

# Annex 699

Video of Buk 231 Taken During a June Convoy (8 March 2015)





# Annex 700

Intentionally Omitted



# Annex 701

Video Originally Posted by Vkontake User Anastasia Bondarchuk (8 March 2015)



# Annex 702

Video of Buk Traveling on Millerovo-Lugansk Highway (8 March 2015)



# Annex 703

Politie, MH17 (30 Mar. 2015) (video)





# Annex 704

NewsFromUkraine, MH17 Was Downed by Russian BUK. Special Investiigation. Part 2., (17  
May 2015)



# Annex 705

July 17th 2014 - Buk sighting in Zuhres, Ukraine, YouTube (9 July 2015)



# Annex 706

Security Service of Ukraine Surveillance Video of Zhirenko and Jakob (video)



# Annex 707

Video published by the Kharkiv Partisans (video) (taking credit for these attacks)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.





(Mark all inaudible or unintelligible conversation as “[inaudible]”)

Title of Clip [file name/no.]: 2 - First video message of Kharkiv partisans. Ukraine news today

<b>Time Stamp [00:00]</b>	<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Transcription Russian</b>	<b>Translation English</b>
00:00:01	Text on screen	Харьковские партизаны Видеообращение харьковских партизан	The Kharkiv Partisans Video message of the Kharkiv Partisans
00:00:03		[Патриотическая военная песня]	[Patriotic military song]
00:00:21	Text on screen	Видеообращение харьковских партизан	Video message of the Kharkiv Partisans
00:00:23	Man in center of group of five people in military fatigues with concealed faces	Мы – харьковские партизаны. Мы верны делу наших дедов и отцов и поэтому мы похороним нацизм, вновь убивающий детей нашей Родины.	We are the Kharkiv Partisans. We are true to the cause of our grandfathers and our fathers and will therefore bury the Nazi ideology that is once again murdering children in our Motherland.
00:00:32	Man in center of group of five people in military fatigues with concealed faces	Все, что нацисты принесли нам – это ненависть и страх. Они разрушают присяги и законы и калечат за кривой взгляд. Они расстреливают мирные города из-за какой-то экономики.	The only things the Nazis have brought us are hatred and fear. They break oaths and laws, and maim people for so much as a sideways glance. They open fire on peaceful cities for some sort of economic reasons.
00:00:42	Man in center of group of five people in military fatigues with concealed faces	Они делают пушечное мясо из наших детей, а из взрослых – перепуганных зомби. С ними на нашей земле никогда не будет мира. Они должны умереть. Таков приговор харьковского партизанского Нюрнберга.	They turn our children into cannon fodder and turn grown men and women into frightened zombies. There can never be peace as long as they are on our soil. They must die. That is the sentence passed by the Kharkiv partisan Nuremberg.

<b>Time Stamp</b> <b>[00:00]</b>	<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Transcription</b> <b>Russian</b>	<b>Translation</b> <b>English</b>
00:00:55	Man in center of group of five people in military fatigues with concealed faces	И мы придем и уже идем к каждой нацистской мрази, ведь нелюдь должна быть уничтожена, чтобы люди вновь смогли жить. Таков человеческий закон человеческой истории.	And we will come—and are already on our way—to every Nazi scum. After all, the sub-humans must be destroyed so that the people can live again. That is the human law of human history.
00:01:06	Man in center of group of five people in military fatigues with concealed faces	Наше дело – осиновый кол нацистам. Наша цель – жизнь и свобода народу и людям нашей светлой Родины.	Our mission is to drive a stake into the Nazis' hearts. Our goal is life and freedom for the people of our bright Motherland.

# Annex 708

Yandex Maps, reference

<https://maps.yandex.com/?text=48°32%2743.27%22N%2C%20%2039°15%2759.40%22E&sl=1.139759%2C52.636878&sspn=0.422287%2C0.124798&ol=geo&oll=39.266538%2C48.545429&ll=39.266538%2C48.545429&z=17&l=stv%2Csta&panorama%5Bpoint%5D=39.263977%2C>







# Annex 709

Yandex Maps, reference <https://maps.yandex.com/?text=luhansk&sl=-1.139755%2C52.636876&ssp=0.422287%2Co.124798&ll=39.266431%2C48.543234&z=16&ol=geo&oll=39.307806%2C48.574039&l=stv%2Csta&panorama%5Bpoint%5D=39.266608%2C48.545068&panorama%5Bdirection%5D=119.912969%2C-2.525107&panorama%5Bspan%5D=130.000000%2C65.761719> (6 June 2018)









# Annex 710

Yandex Maps, reference <https://yandex.com/maps/?text=luhansk&sl=-1.139759%2C52.636878&sspn=0.422287%2C0.124798&ol=geo&oll=39.307806%2C48.574039&ll=39.272549%2C48.546689&z=15&l=stv%2Csta&panorama%5Bpoint%5D=39.264876%2C48.545590&panorama%5Bdirection%5D=29>







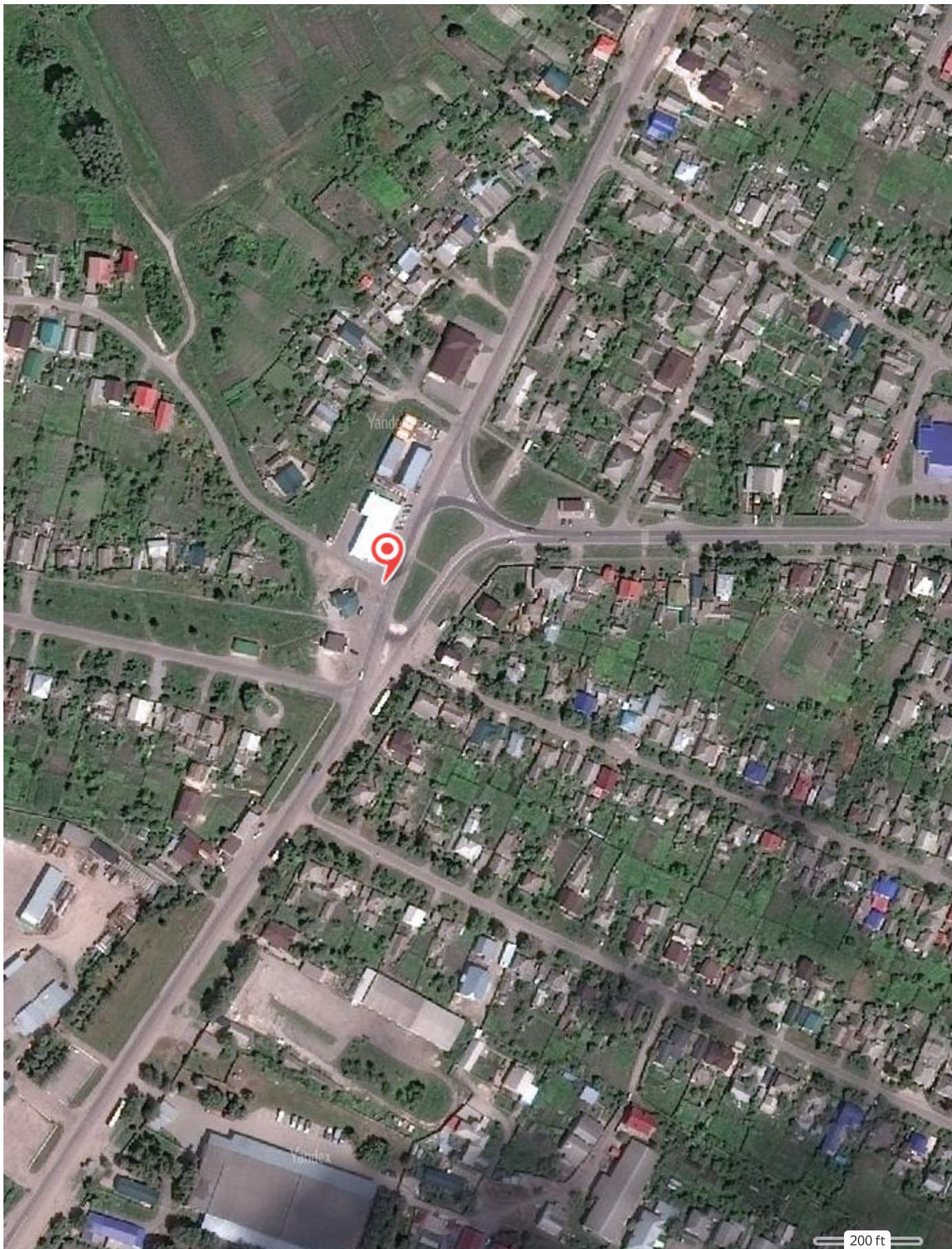
# Annex 711

Yandex Maps, reference

<https://yandex.com/maps/20192/alekseevka/?mode=search&text=50.624196%2C%2038.649911&sll=-2.036894%2C52.857715&sspn=1.139832%2C0.514530&ll=38.650661%2C50.623974&z=17&l=s>  
at (6 June 2018)







ulitsa Chapayeva

Alekseyevka, Belgorodskaya oblast, Russia

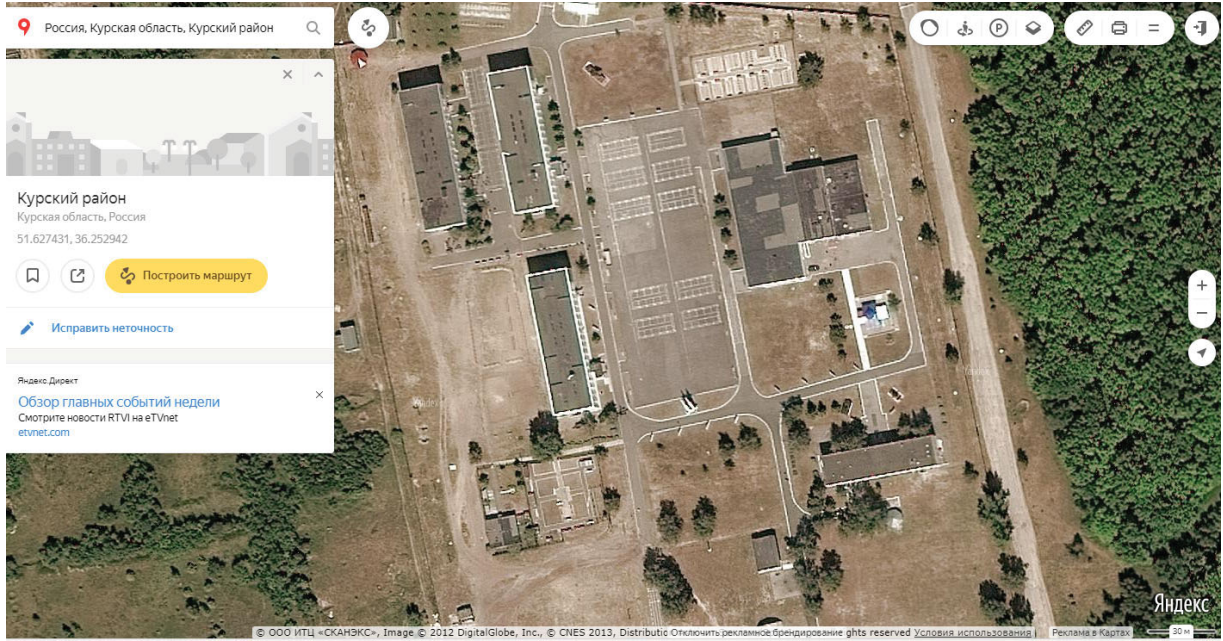


# Annex 712

Yandex Maps, reference

<https://yandex.ru/maps/?ll=36.303356%2C51.706292&spn=0.006759%2C0.002180&z=18&l=sat&mode=search&text=%D0%A0%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%81%D0%B8%D1%8F%2C%20%D0%9A%D1%83%D1%80%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F%20%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%BB%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8C%2>







# Annex 713

Google Street View, reference

[https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@51.2441012,37.9363074,3a,75y,249.56h,93.02t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1sP3eUx3FGLAyhiSQRWGxfnw!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo0.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3DP3eUx3FGLAyhiSQRWGxfnw%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb\\_client%3Dmaps\\_](https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@51.2441012,37.9363074,3a,75y,249.56h,93.02t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1sP3eUx3FGLAyhiSQRWGxfnw!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo0.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3DP3eUx3FGLAyhiSQRWGxfnw%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb_client%3Dmaps_)





**P188**  
Belgorod Oblast  
Google, Inc.  
Street View - Sep 2013



Expand  
P188  
P188

Google

Navigation controls: compass, zoom in (+), zoom out (-), and a double arrow icon.



# Annex 714

Google Street View, reference

<https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@51.3064728,37.9024528,3a,75y,249.02h,94.05t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sFVHkPI4ihBhOOuHdWWX9BA!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> (6 June 2018)



Google Maps Prospect Aleksey Ugarova



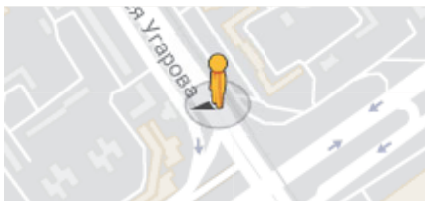
Image capture: Sep 2016 © 2018 Google

Stary Oskol, Belgorod Oblast



Google, Inc.

Street View - Sep 2016





# Annex 715

Google Street View, reference

[https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@51.3116771,37.897178,3a,75y,212.31h,86.62t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1sB\\_OwXoPaFJbuVAAkZ96D0w!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo3.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3DB\\_OwXoPaFJbuVAAkZ96D0w%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb\\_client%3Dmaps\\_s](https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@51.3116771,37.897178,3a,75y,212.31h,86.62t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1sB_OwXoPaFJbuVAAkZ96D0w!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo3.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3DB_OwXoPaFJbuVAAkZ96D0w%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb_client%3Dmaps_s)





Google Maps 36 Solnechnyy Mikrorayon



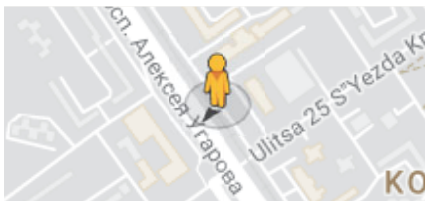
Image capture: Sep 2016 © 2018 Google

Stary Oskol, Belgorod Oblast



Google, Inc.

Street View - Sep 2016





# Annex 716

Google Street View, reference

<https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@51.3204402,37.8869015,3a,75y,200.1h,85.14t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1syIOYSxf8yZNhFg1vWiOqhg!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> (6 June 2018)



Google Maps **Prospekt Aleksey Ugarova**

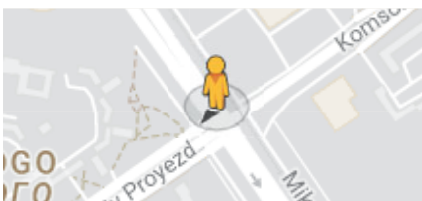


Image capture: Sep 2016 © 2018 Google

Stary Oskol, Belgorod Oblast



Street View - Sep 2016





# Annex 717

Google Street View, reference

<https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@51.6544838,36.7923959,3a,75y,147.52h,91.29t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sC6oEMXeNN5dcMaFOIhOVBA!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> (6 June 2018)





Google Maps E38

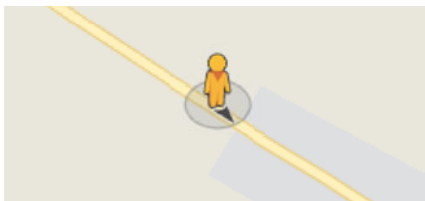


Image capture: Sep 2013 © 2018 Google

Kursk Oblast



Street View - Sep 2013





# Annex 718

Google Street View, reference

<https://www.google.com/maps/@48.0034014,37.8715597,3a,75y,27.16h,93.81t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1skXWs7BRGzMO64cu1mvIVpA!2e0!7i13312!8i6656> (6 June 2018)



Google Maps Makiivs'ke Hwy

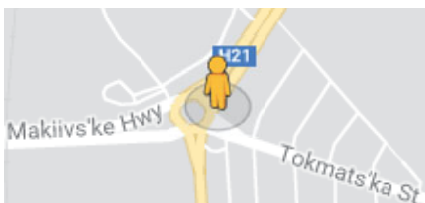


Image capture: Oct 2011 © 2018 Google

Donetsk, Donetsk Oblast



Street View - Oct 2011





# Annex 719

Google Street View, reference

[https://www.google.com/maps/@48.0046232,37.8726847,3a,60y,42.39h,108.54t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sRGnHwZ5YZnuGO-n\\_VvruWg!2e0!7i13312!8i6656](https://www.google.com/maps/@48.0046232,37.8726847,3a,60y,42.39h,108.54t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sRGnHwZ5YZnuGO-n_VvruWg!2e0!7i13312!8i6656) (6 June 2018)





Google Maps Makiivs'ke Hwy

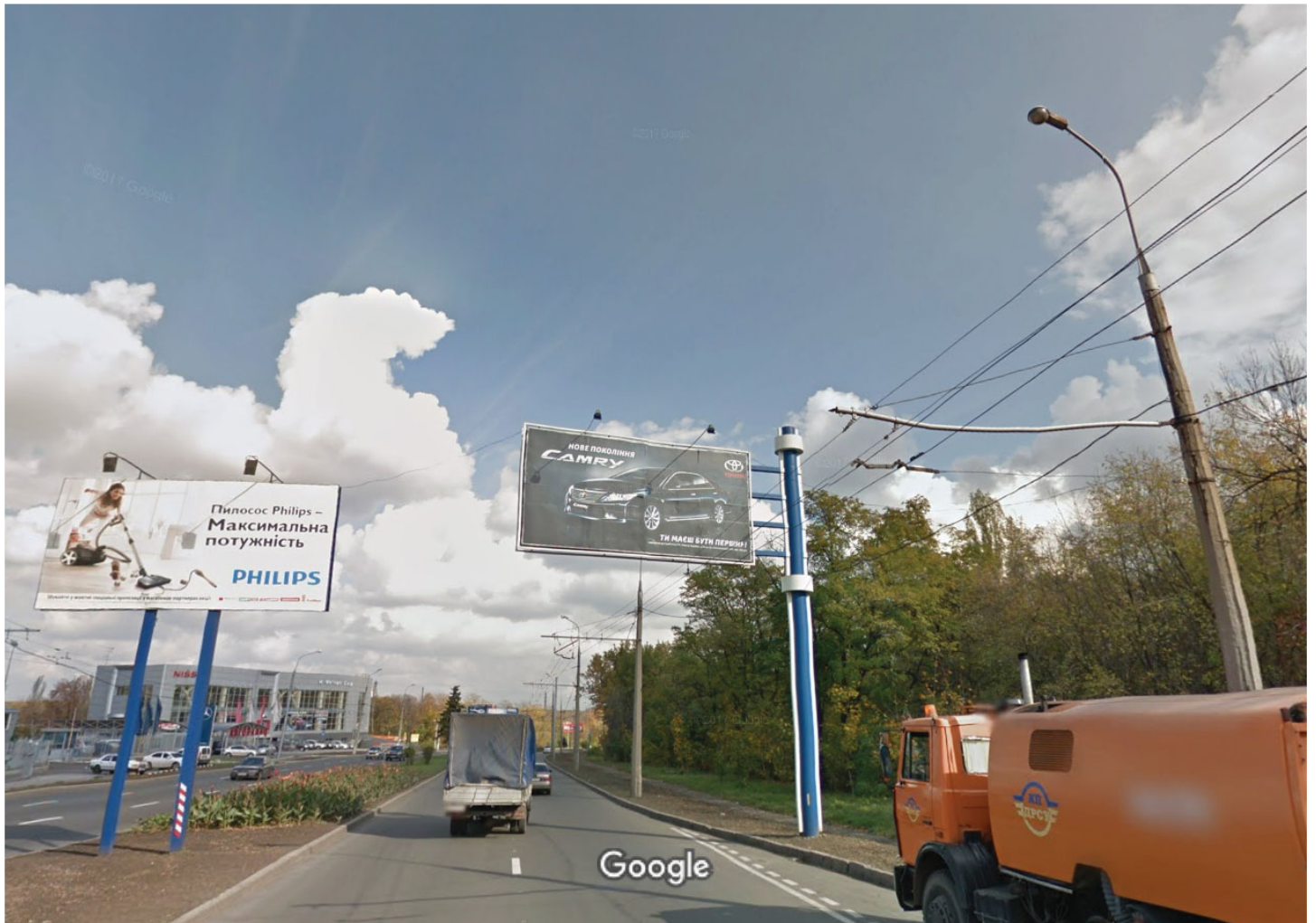
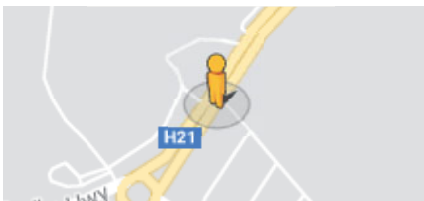


Image capture: Oct 2011 © 2018 Google

Donetsk, Donetsk Oblast

 Google, Inc.

Street View - Oct 2011





# Annex 720

Google Street View, reference

[https://www.google.com/maps/@48.9025585,40.4483194,3a,75y,271.69h,94.08t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1sLgLc5p5CeM9SScQyaxjaIQ!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo3.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3DLgLc5p5CeM9SScQyaxjaIQ%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb\\_client%3Dmaps\\_sv](https://www.google.com/maps/@48.9025585,40.4483194,3a,75y,271.69h,94.08t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1sLgLc5p5CeM9SScQyaxjaIQ!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo3.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3DLgLc5p5CeM9SScQyaxjaIQ%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb_client%3Dmaps_sv)



Google Maps Artilleriyskaya Ulitsa

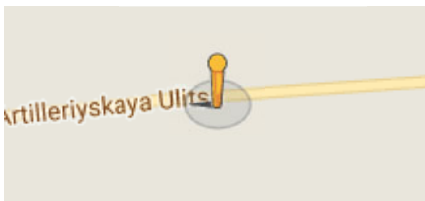


Image capture: May 2013 © 2018 Google

Rostov Oblast



Street View - May 2013





# Annex 721

Google Street View, reference

[https://www.google.com/maps/@50.5830758,38.7146827,3a,75y,297.32h,88.62t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1s8VSo0gwt8FbVEI2EFxhU3Q!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo3.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3D8VSo0gwt8FbVEI2EFxhU3Q!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo3.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3D8VSo0gwt8FbVEI2EFxhU3Q%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb\\_client%3Dmaps\\_sv](https://www.google.com/maps/@50.5830758,38.7146827,3a,75y,297.32h,88.62t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1s8VSo0gwt8FbVEI2EFxhU3Q!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo3.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3D8VSo0gwt8FbVEI2EFxhU3Q%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb_client%3Dmaps_sv)





14K-1  
Belgorod Oblast  
Google, Inc.  
Street View - Aug 2013



Google

Gazprom  
Газпром

14K-1

Navigation controls: compass, zoom in (+), zoom out (-), and a double arrow icon.



# Annex 722

Google Street View, reference

[https://www.google.com/maps/@51.233883,37.9404054,3a,75y,215.94h,85.44t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1siNFO6L4Q2R9rrvLtjX2W4A!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo1.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3DiNFO6L4Q2R9rrvLtjX2W4A%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb\\_client%3Dmaps\\_sv](https://www.google.com/maps/@51.233883,37.9404054,3a,75y,215.94h,85.44t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1siNFO6L4Q2R9rrvLtjX2W4A!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo1.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3DiNFO6L4Q2R9rrvLtjX2W4A%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb_client%3Dmaps_sv)



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Google, Inc.  
Street View - Sep 2013



Google



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# Annex 723

Google Street View, reference

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/51°08'25.9%22N+38°03'10.2%22E/@51.1405413,38.0506453,553m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m14!1m7!3m6!1s0x0:0x0!2zNTHCsDA4JzEOLjIiTzAzOMKwMDMnNTIuNiJF!3b1!8m2!3d51.137286!4d38.064599!3m5!1s0x0:0x0!7e2!8m2>





6/6/2018

51°08'25.9"N 38°03'10.2"E - Google Maps

Google Maps 51°08'25.9"N 38°03'10.2"E



Imagery ©2018 CNES / Airbus, DigitalGlobe, Map data ©2018 Google 200 ft

6/6/2018

51°08'25.9"N 38°03'10.2"E - Google Maps

# Annex 724

Google Street View, reference

[https://www.google.fi/maps/@51.3246885,37.8819052,3a,15y,125.37h,92.17t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1sB6gbwg!B\\_Fsi0IdzugNrRw!2e0!5s20120701T000000!7i13312!8i6656?hl=en](https://www.google.fi/maps/@51.3246885,37.8819052,3a,15y,125.37h,92.17t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1sB6gbwg!B_Fsi0IdzugNrRw!2e0!5s20120701T000000!7i13312!8i6656?hl=en) (6 June 2018)



Google Maps 6 Prospekt Alekseye Ugarova



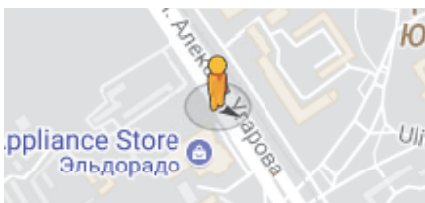
Image capture: Jul 2012 © 2018 Google

Stary Oskol, Belgorod Oblast



Google, Inc.

Street View - Jul 2012





# Annex 725

GoogleMaps, reference

[https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@51.3590831,37.5007226,3a,75y,244.95h,92.41t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1sAFKILsYQTENA3b3SxXfVNO!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo3.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3DAFKILsYQTENA3b3SxXfVNO%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb\\_client%3Dmaps\\_sv.tacti](https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@51.3590831,37.5007226,3a,75y,244.95h,92.41t/data=!3m7!1e1!3m5!1sAFKILsYQTENA3b3SxXfVNO!2e0!6s%2F%2Fgeo3.ggpht.com%2Fcbk%3Fpanoid%3DAFKILsYQTENA3b3SxXfVNO%26output%3Dthumbnail%26cb_client%3Dmaps_sv.tacti)





Google Maps Ulitsa Molodezhnaya

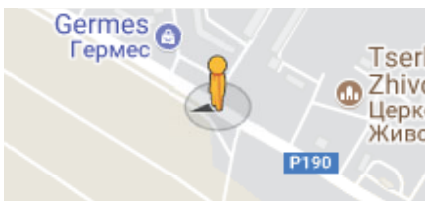


Image capture: Oct 2013 © 2018 Google

Troitskiy, Belgorod Oblast



Street View - Oct 2013





# Annex 726

Photograph of Soldiers, accessed at  
[http://cs305312.vk.me/u155194290/148022808/w\\_6a4c91a5.jpg](http://cs305312.vk.me/u155194290/148022808/w_6a4c91a5.jpg) (6 June 2018)





ГБУ КП  
5 зрбпр

8937 33



# Annex 727

Internet Archive, Wayback Machine, reference  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20150401104503/http://goroskop.odnoklassniki.ru/video/13856344715> (6 June 2018)









# Annex 728


Internet Archive, Wayback Machine, reference  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20150910000404/https://instagram.com/p/q26ixzmReT/> (6  
June 2018)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.




5/31/2018 Sergey on Instagram: "Well, that's it...) the training is over! Thanks to everyone who attended! 06/22-07/25 ;) We're getting ready ) #russia#kursk#training#in..."

 **Instagram**  
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Instagram

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 **aviatoris** FOLLOW

Completed training  
from June 22 to July 25, 2014  
at Military Unit 32406  
as head of crew VUS-042800.  
Oath of enlistment administered on July 5, 2014.  
Qualified as an officer.  
Commander of Military Unit 32406  
Colonel [signature] S. Muchkayev  
Assigned the Military Rank of "lieutenant"  
by Order No. \_\_\_ of the RF Ministry of Defense  
Head of Military Training  
Colonel A. Sagula

[seal: Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, Military Unit 32406]

66 likes

58w

5/31/2018 Sergey on Instagram: "Well, that's it...) the training is over! Thanks to everyone who attended! 06/22-07/25 ;) We're getting ready ) #russia#kursk#training#in...

[aviatoris](#) "Well, that's it...) the training is over! Thanks to everyone who attended! 06/22-07/25 ;) We're getting ready ) #russia #kursk #training @instagood #me #smile #follow #cute #photooftheday #tbt #followme #tagsforlikes #beautiful #happy #picoftheday #instadaily #swag #amazing #TFLers #fashion #igers #fun #summer #instalike #bestoftheday #smile #like4like #friends #instamood

[annapogrebnyak](#) They're giving you lieutenant right away? Without waiting for the end of the program?

[aviatoris](#) @annapogrebnyak with a diploma

[aviatoris](#) @annapogrebnyak but it's in the registration certificate and documents already

[zaidalajarmeh](#) Amazing!

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© 2015 INSTAGRAM

# Annex 729

Internet Archive, Wayback Machine, reference  
<https://web.archive.org/web/20160518011731/http://www.outdoor-online.com.ua/resources/view/223950> (6 June 2018)





РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ

Область: Донецкая  
 Город: Макеевка  
 Район: Круг "Капитальная", ул. Магистральная, Релина  
 Описание местонахождения:

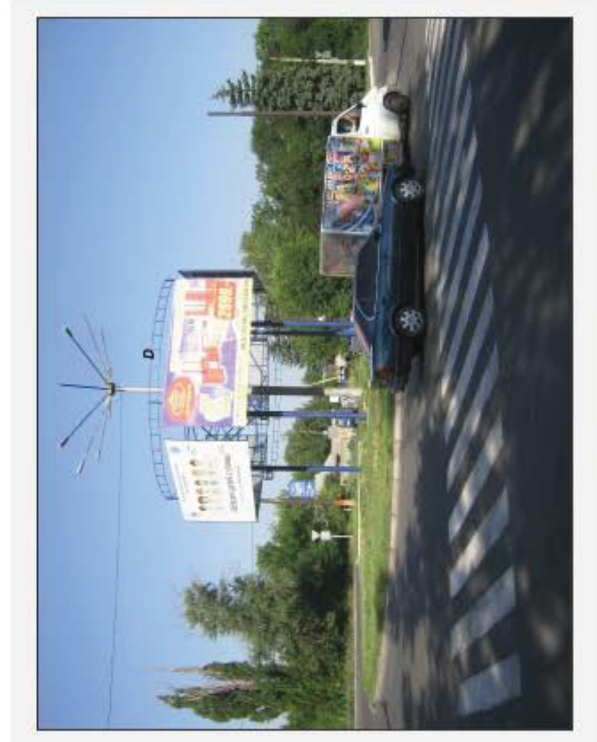
ПЛОСКОСТЬ

Код: 00223950  
 Тип Конструкции: Билборд/Щит  
 Размер ПЛОСКОСТИ: 3x6  
 Сторона Носителя: В  
 Освещение: Нет

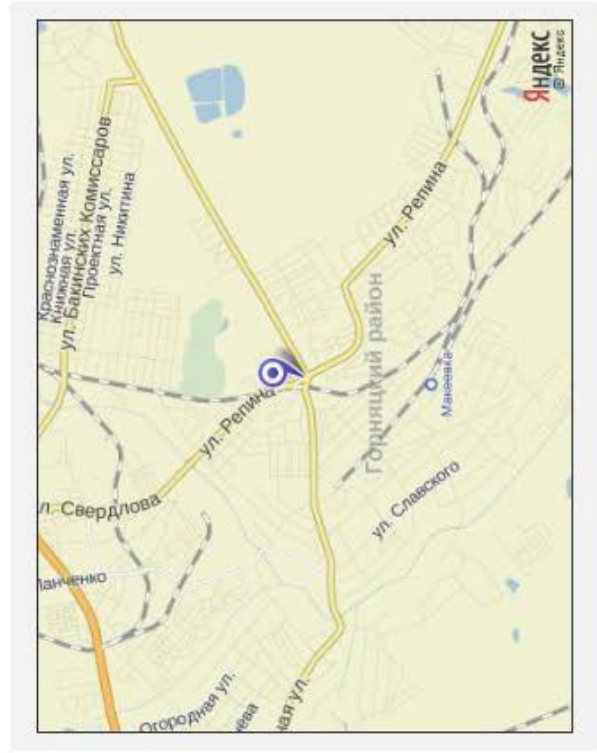
Свободен     Зарезервирован     Забронирован     Неактивен  
 "Горячая" цена     Свой резерв     Своя бронь

Возможно, неактуальная занятость

ФОТО ПЛОСКОСТИ



РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ПЛОСКОСТИ





# Annex 730

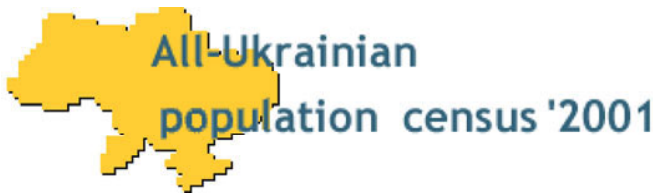
All-Ukrainian Population Census Linguistic Composition of Population, Autonomous Republic  
of Crimea (2001)





State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

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[укр](#) [рус](#) [eng](#)

### About number and composition population of AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA by All-Ukrainian population census' 2001 data

**Linguistic composition** of population Autonomous Republic of Crimea. according to All-Ukrainian population census data :

	Defined as the native language ( % )			
	language their the nationality	Ukrainian	Russian	other language
Russians	99.7	0.2	x	0.1
Crimean Tatars	93.0	0.5	5.9	0.6
Tatars	67.8	0.1	25.0	7.1
Azeris	55.8	0.7	37.9	5.6
Armenians	52.9	0.3	46.1	0.7
Ukrainians	40.4	x	59.5	0.1
Moldavans	31.0	1.9	66.0	1.1
Greeks	23.8	1.1	71.8	3.3
Koreans	20.1	0.1	78.8	1.1
Bulgarians	18.4	3.1	77.6	0.9
Belarussians	17.1	0.9	81.8	0.2
Poles	4.1	20.4	74.6	0.9
Jews	1.9	1.1	96.7	0.3



#### In the chapter:



- [Total number of actual population](#)
- [Urban and rural population](#)
- [Gender structure of the population](#)
- [Number of cities](#)
- [Permanent population](#)
- [Age composition of population](#)
- [National composition of population](#)
- [Linguistic composition of the population](#)**
- [Educational standard of the population](#)
- [Marital status of the population](#)



The analysis of the indicated **native language** shows that 10.1% of the population of Autonomous Republic of Crimea have indicated **Ukrainian** as their native language and 77.0% of population indicated **Russian** as their native language and 11.4% of population indicated **Crimean-Tatar** .

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# Annex 731

All-Ukrainian Population Census National Composition of Population, Autonomous Republic of  
Crimea (2001)







# All-Ukrainian population census '2001



[Results](#)  
[Regions of Ukraine](#)  
[History](#)  
[Organization](#)  
[Publications](#)  
[Legislative base](#)  
[Information](#)

[Main page](#) / [Results](#) / [General results of the census](#) / [National composition of population](#) / Autonomous Republic of Crimea

[укр](#) [рус](#) [eng](#)

## About number and composition population of AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA by data All-Ukrainian population census'

The peculiarity of the **national structure** of the population of Autonomous Republic of Crimea is multinational composition. According to the All-Ukrainian population census data, the representatives of more than 125 nationalities and ethnic groups lived on the territory of Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Biggest nationalities and ethnic groups Autonomous Republic of Crimea it is resulted below \*\*):

	Number (Thousand persons)	As % to total		2001 As% to 1989
		2001	1989	
Russians	1180.4	58.5	65.6	88.4
Ukrainians	492.2	24.4	26.7	90.5
Crimean Tatars	243.4	12.1	1.9	in 6.4 times more
Belarussians	29.2	1.5	2.1	68.9
Tatars	11.0	0.5	0.5	116.2
Armenians	8.7	0.4	0.1	in 3.7 times more
Jews	4.5	0.2	0.7	30.2
Poles	3.8	0.2	0.3	70.9
Moldavans	3.7	0.2	0.3	68.8
Azeris	3.7	0.2	0.1	in 1.7 times more
Uzbeks	2.9	0.1	0.0	in 4.6 times more
Koreans	2.9	0.1	0.1	122.6
Greeks	2.8	0.1	0.1	112.0
Germans	2.5	0.1	0.1	116.3
Mordva	2.2	0.1	0.2	55.2
Chuvashi	2.1	0.1	0.2	57.1
Gypsies	1.9	0.1	0.1	113.1
Bulgarians	1.9	0.1	0.1	103.7



### In the chapter:



- Total number of actual population
- Urban and rural population
- Gender structure of the population
- Number of cities
- Permanent population
- Age composition of population
- National composition of population**
- Linguistic composition of the population
- Educational standard of the population
- Marital status of the population



Georgians	1.8	0.1	0.1	121.9
Mariytsi	1.1	0.1	0.1	62.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2024.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.4</b>

*\*\*) In the table are included nationalities, percentage them of total population Autonomous Republic of Crimea not less 0.1%*

The highest proportion Russians in Autonomous Republic of Crimea - 1180.4 thousand persons, or 58.5% of total population. During the period between the last population censuses 1989 the number Russians has decreased by 11.6%.

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# Annex 732

Ukrainian Constitution (8 December 2004) Article 39



## CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE

The Verkhovna Rada (the Parliament) of Ukraine on behalf of the Ukrainian people – Ukrainian citizens of all nationalities,  
expressing the sovereign will of the people,  
relying on the centuries-old history of Ukrainian state-building and upon the right to self-determination realised by the Ukrainian nation, all the Ukrainian people,  
aspiring to ensure human rights and freedoms, and life conditions worthy of human dignity,  
supporting the strengthening of civil harmony on the Ukrainian soil,  
striving to develop and strengthen a democratic, social, law-based state,  
realizing the responsibility in the eyes of God, before our own conscience, past, present and future generations,  
guided by the Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine of 24 August 1991, approved by the national vote on 1 December 1991,  
adopts this Constitution as the Fundamental Law of Ukraine.

### Title II

#### HUMAN AND CITIZEN RIGHTS, FREEDOMS, AND DUTIES

**Article 39.** Citizens shall have the right to assemble peacefully without arms and to hold rallies, meetings, processions, and demonstrations upon notifying executive or local self-government bodies in advance.

Restrictions on the exercise of this right may be established by a court in accordance with law and only in the interests of national security and public order, for the purpose of prevention of disturbances or crimes, protection of the health of the population, or protection of the rights and freedoms of other persons.



# Annex 733

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Adopted the Resolution "On Statement of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Re Guarantees of Rights of the Crimean Tatar People as a Part of the State of Ukraine," Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (20 March 2014), accessed at <http://rada.gov>.







01 JUNE 2018, 15:00

International Day of Children's Protection festivities at Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada

[more](#)

01 JUNE 2018, 11:00

Committees round-up: Daily

[more](#)

01 JUNE 2018, 10:00

NATO-EU-UA cooperation triangle

[more](#)

30 MAY 2018, 16:45

Ukraine, Macedonia's stride to chum up

[more](#)

30 MAY 2018, 09:45

Jerusalem's patriarch backs Ukraine's autocephaly

[more](#)

29 MAY 2018, 15:15

Common interests of Ukraine and Macedonia

[more](#)

29 MAY 2018, 13:15

Committees round-up: Daily

[more](#)

28 MAY 2018, 11:54

Chairman to visit Israel officially

[more](#) [Go to section](#)

## News 2

20 MARCH 2014, 11:11

**The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Resolution "On Statement of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine re guarantees of rights of the Crimean Tatar people as a part of the State of Ukraine"**

( Information Department of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Secretariat )

According to the resolution, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine claims that:

"1. Ukraine guarantees preserving and developing ethnic, cultural, language and religious uniqueness of the Crimean Tatar people, as indigenous people, and all national minorities of Ukraine.

2. Ukraine guarantees protection and implementation of an indefeasible right to self-determination of the Crimean Tatar people as a part of sovereign and independent state of Ukraine.

3. Ukraine acknowledges the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people, executive body Kurultay of the Crimean Tatar people as a competent authority of the Crimean Tatar people.

4. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine instructs the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to start the process of accession to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

5. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine instructs the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to urgently submit draft laws of Ukraine and regulatory legal acts of Ukraine determining and confirming the status of the Crimean Tatar people as indigenous people of Ukraine.

6. Elaboration of respective draft laws of Ukraine and regulatory legal acts will be carried out by consulting with the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people, and in close cooperation with the United Nations Organization, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the Council of Europe, in accordance with the international law and standards of ensuring human rights, rights of national minorities and indigenous people.

7. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine instructs the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to elaborate practical mechanisms of cooperation between executive authorities in Ukraine and the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people.

8. Ukraine strongly condemns any attempts of restricting political and social rights and civil liberties, which now can be observed as a result of anti-constitutional Crimean referendum, of Ukrainian citizens of various ethnicity living in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, particularly, Ukrainians, Russians, Tatars, Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Germans, Karaites and Krymchaks.

9. This Resolution comes into force on the day of its adoption."

The Resolution was adopted with amendments submitted during the discussion.

Respective draft resolution was registered under No. 4475.

[top](#)



Constitution  
of Ukraine



President of  
Ukraine



Government  
portal



Constitutional  
Court of  
Ukraine



Constitution  
of Ukraine



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technical support — Computerized Systems Department  
information support — Information Department,  
the Press Service of the Verchovna Rada of Ukraine

Some features of this portal is under construction

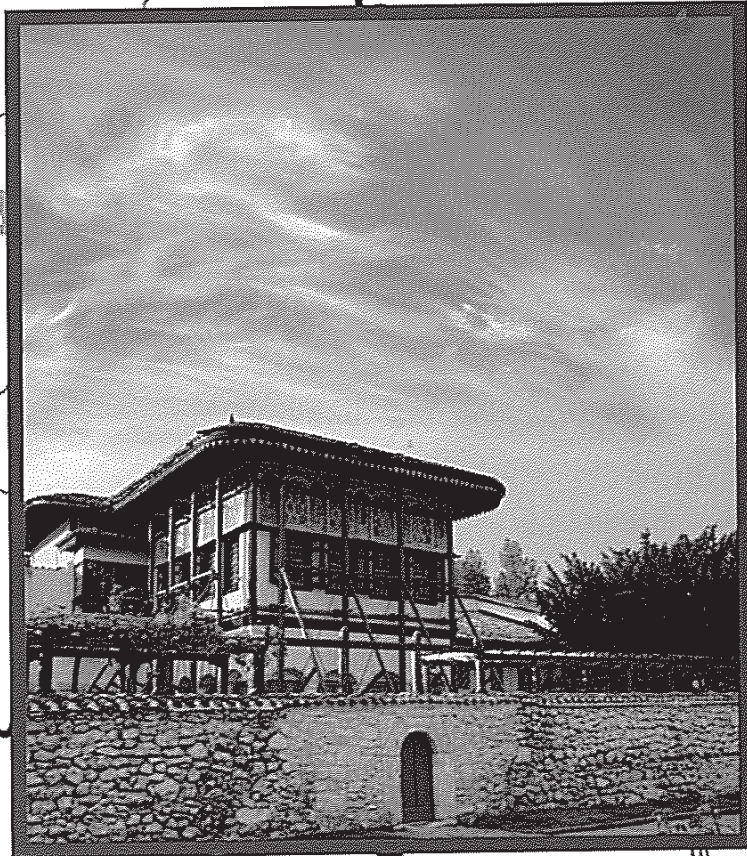
# Annex 734

Ministry of Information Policy of Ukraine, Save the Khan's Palace (2018)



# SAVE

THE KHAN'S PALACE



**SAVE**

**THE KHAN'S PALACE**

## SAVE THE KHAN'S PALACE (HANSARAY) IN CRIMEA

**The Palace of the Crimean Khans** (hereinafter referred to as the Khan's Palace) is the main residence of the Crimean Khanate's rulers (from the first third of the XVI up to the end of the XVIII century). It is located in the valley of the Çürük Suv river in the town of Bakhchisarai, Autonomous Republic of Crimea. This is the only object of the Crimean Tatar palace architecture in the world and the palace complex of the Chingizid dynasty preserved up to date. It was on the balance sheet of the Regional Department "Bakhchisarai Historical and Cultural Reserve" (until March 2014).

XVI-XVIII  
centuries

THE KHAN'S PALACE



MAIN GATE OF THE KHAN'S PALACE



After the Autonomous Republic of Crimea was occupied by the Russian Federation, the Khan's Palace has been managed by the "Bakhchisarai Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve". Khan Sahib-Giray is considered as the founder of the residence, its construction started in 1532-1533.

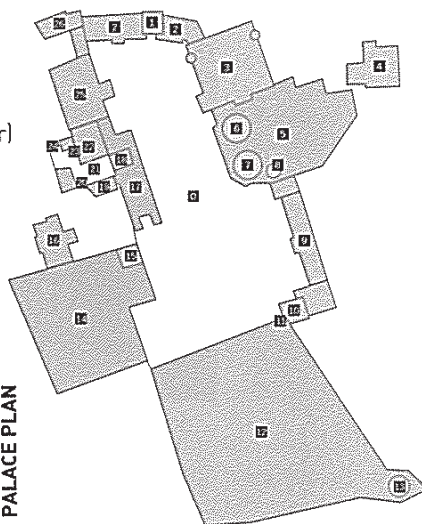
## THE PALACE PLAN

The Palace plan has a complex configuration and includes more than **26 facilities:**

- 0 – Palace Square
- 1 – North gate and gate tower
- 2 – Secular building
- 3 – The Great Khan Mosque
- 4 – Sary-Gyuzel Bathhouse
- 5 – Khan cemetery
- 6 – Northern durbe (tomb)
- 7 – South durbe (tomb)
- 8 – Rotunda Mengli II Gerai
- 9 – Stables
- 10 – Library building
- 11 – South gate
- 12 – Garden terraces
- 13 – Dilyara-bikech durbe (tomb)
- 14 – The Persian Garden
- 15 – The Falcon Tower
- 16 – The Harem
- 17 – Swimming pool yard
- 18 – Summer gazebo (on the first floor) and the Golden Cabinet (on the second floor)
- 19 – The Small Khan mosque
- 20 – The Golden fountain
- 21 – Yard with a fountain
- 22 – Diwan (State Council) Hall
- 23 – "Fountain of Tears"
- 24 – Demir-Gapy Portal
- 25 – Private quarters
- 26 – Kitchen

XVI-XVIII  
centuries

THE KHAN'S  
PALACE PLAN

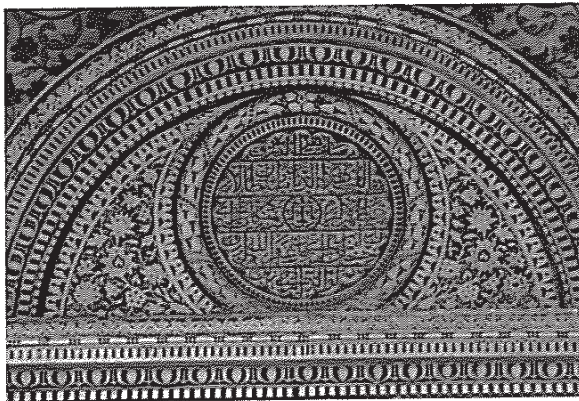




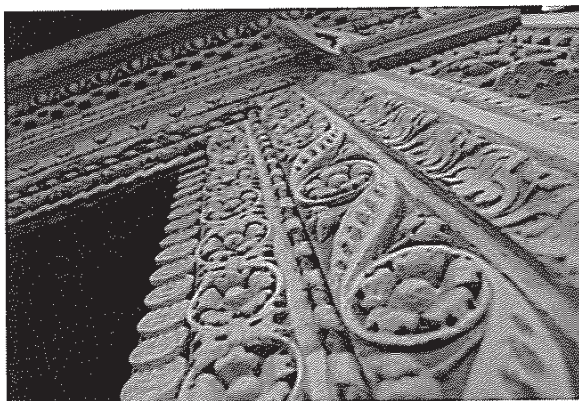
The oldest objects are: **Aleviz de Montagnana Portal** or Demir-Gapy Portal ("Iron Portal"), created in 1503 by the famous Italian master Aleviz de Montagnana, and until 1784-1787 served as the front door to the palace; the Bath Sary Guzel (1533) and Khan mosque built in 1532. The mosque initially was a dome, but after the fire of 1736, arranged by the order of Russian field marshal Minich, it was badly damaged and was rebuilt as a result. The roof of the mosque became four-tiled, tiles covered and spire crowned.

1503

ALEVIZ DE MONTAGNANA PORTAL



ELEMENTS OF ALEVIZ'S PORTAL



The Bakhchsarai Khan Palace, as the only remaining facility of three hundred years Statehood, is a representative political and administrative center of the Crimean Tatar state in the period of the XVI-XVIII centuries.

It has a great spiritual value for the Crimean Tatars. They were historically formed in the Crimea and in the northern Black Sea region (the process of formation of the Crimean Tatar ethnos ended in the period of the Crimean Khanate, i.e. the middle of XV - the end of the XVIII centuries).

The Bakhchisarai Khan Palace was the center of the political processes of the Crimean Tatars during the last two centuries. It was particularly there that the very first Kurultai (congress) of the Crimean Tatar people happened in 1917, and the modern delegates of Kurultay gave an oath to serve their people here as well.

Over the past 4 years since the second occupation of the Crimea by Russia the human rights defenders have consistently recorded gross violations of human rights in its territory. Even today Russia, as the legal successor to the USSR and the Russian Empire, conducts a discriminatory policy towards the Crimean Tatars, aimed at suppressing their will, the dignity of the people, forced relocation and further assimilation.

The cultural and humanitarian policy of the Russian Federation in the Crimea, which aims at destroying the historical and cultural ties of the peninsula and mainland Ukraine, the process of including the Crimea into the Russian ideological paradigm remains without the international community's proper attention.

In this context, among the most vulnerable areas was such an important one as the protection of historical and cultural heritage and issues of guaranteeing the preservation of cultural heritage sites.

The Crimean Tatar history and culture objects that "do not fit" into Russian ideology are among the most unprotected; i.e. real, not falsified history of the Crimea and the Crimean Tatar people, the historical memory of the indigenous people of the peninsula about their statehood.

## THE WORKS EXECUTED ON THE TERRITORY OF THE KHAN'S PALACE COMPLEX

**The Law of Ukraine** "On the Protection of Citizens' Rights and Freedoms and the Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine" (hereinafter referred to as the Law of Ukraine) (clause 7, Article 5) provides that the responsibility for the protection of cultural heritage in the temporarily occupied territory rests with the Russian Federation as the country-occupant, strictly according to the international law norms and principles.

In addition, according to the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), the State which carried out the occupation is obliged to ensure the proper protection of and respect for cultural property. Article 4 hereof prohibits the use of such valuables, facilities for their protection and directly adjacent areas for purposes which can lead to these values destruction or damage, and provided for a provision to prevent any acts of vandalism against cultural property.

**Despite the abovementioned norms of Ukrainian legislation and international law, the Russian Federation continues to pursue a purposeful policy of destroying the cultural heritage of the Crimean Tatar people being the indigenous people of Ukraine.**

In October 2017 the restorers from the town of Bakhchisarai expressed concern about the works that are being carried out in the Great Khan Mosque, one of the Khan's Palace complex facilities. The works carried out by the Russian Federation on the cultural heritage sites of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea were not coordinated with the Ukrainian side, there were no permits issued for their execution.

An analysis of Crimean open digital sources and photographic documentation of specialists showed that the general contractor and the author of the project is ATTA Group (<http://atta-group.ru/>), which never was engaged before in restoration. LLC "Kiramet" acts in this case as a subcontractor.

The commissioner of the works is the so called Committee for the Protection of the Republic of Crimea Cultural Heritage (headed by Efimov Sergii Oleksiiovich who was engaged in cartography until 2014, and Didenko Oleksandr Yevgenovich as the first deputy, an athlete, who was never engaged in restoration before).

**During the study of open sources, a number of serious violations of the cultural heritage sites preservation principles were revealed.**

The careful concealment by the Russian occupation authorities of all the circumstances connected with the work on the territory of the Khan Palace makes just stronger the suspicions of the experts that a real threat of destruction is hanging over the unique historical and architectural monument of the Crimean Tatar people.

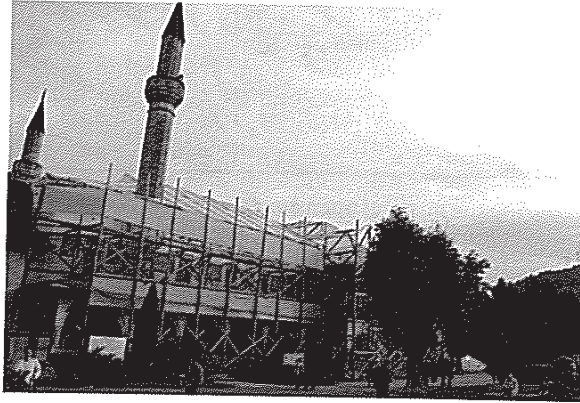
The main violation is the neglect of the **basic principles of the the restoration works' scientific nature**, which require the maximum preservation of the monument's authenticity, the restoration of any lost elements on the basis of scientific justifications; preservation in the maximum possible inviolability and justification of any restoration intervention, keeping scientific approach.

The monument "Great Khan Mosque" was not thoroughly and comprehensively researched.

Neither were held:

- Full-scale research: the possible ways of eliminating damages, the specific features of building materials and solutions their production technologies were not studied, the elements and details relating to the original appearance of the building, the existing later layers of additions and alterations, their historical and artistic value were not studied. The technological features of the monument's construction were not studied as well. The available materials do not confirm the fulfillment of the full architectural and archaeological measurement and photographic fixation of the monument.
- historical and archival, as well as bibliographic studies of indirect and written sources, photographs, drawings, paintings, other images of the monument, etc.

XVI-XVIII  
centuries



THE KHAN'S PALACE



The conducted research is poor, and the engineering decisions confirm lack of professional background and approach in the field of restoration works. Disregard of the scientific nature principle, the lack of methodology in the restoration work led to the application of the common building standards to the object of historical and cultural significance.

According to the conclusion of the UkrNIIProektrestavratsiya Institute (Restoration Design Institute) (completed before 2014),

- it was planned to replace 3 beams and to restore 1 beam from 22 overlapping beams L = 9.5 m, as well as additional reinforcement of top of 4 beams with the metal corner on top replacement of 1 transverse beam L= 9.5 m above the Maafil arch (Chorus).
- it was planned to replace 3 and restore 4 beams from 82 overlapping beams L = 6,5 m, as well as to reinforce 6 beams with the corner.

The results of the above conclusion were confirmed when investigating the state of overlap in 2015, and at installation of a temporary support structure above the entrance to the mosque from the side of the Çürük Suv River. However, the general contractor, subcontractor and customer of the work decided to **completely replace the ceiling beams**.



**AUTHENTIC BEAMS SAWN**



**FRESH SAW - CUT OF THE AUTHENTIC BEAMS**

In addition, dismantling was carried out using heavy construction equipment with bumpers, which led to vibrations and losses of parts of the walls' decoration.

The disassembly of the original parts of the monument is, as a rule, excluded when carrying out restoration work. However, there was a complete dismantling of the authentic beam girder system, ceilings and hipped roof in the case of the Khan mosque.

The authentic materials are replaced with modern ones in full (both the beam roofing system and the roof), the modern construction technologies are used.

All authentic oak overlapping beams are replaced with composite beams using OSB technology.



FULL DISMANTLING OF THE ROOF



CONCRETE



INSTALLATION OF REBARS



All the authentic crossbeams under the Maafil arch (or chorus) are replaced with concrete ones using reinforcement.

According to the so-called project **the old stretcher tile ("Tatarka") of handicraft production (an element of cultural heritage) is replaced with Monk and Nun Spanish tiles**, stylized as antique. At the same time, the ancient technology of laying tiles on clay (which is also a cultural heritage) will be completely destroyed and replaced with modern fasteners, with the arrangement of a hydro-barrier, a vapor barrier and a soft insulation.

FRAGMENT OF ROOFING TILE, WHICH IS USED AS WEIGHTING FOR POLYETHYLENE COATING



Moreover, according to the conclusion of the UkrNIIproektrestavratsiya Institute (Restoration Design Institute), a significant part of the authentic tiles is collected and is stored in a satisfactory condition.

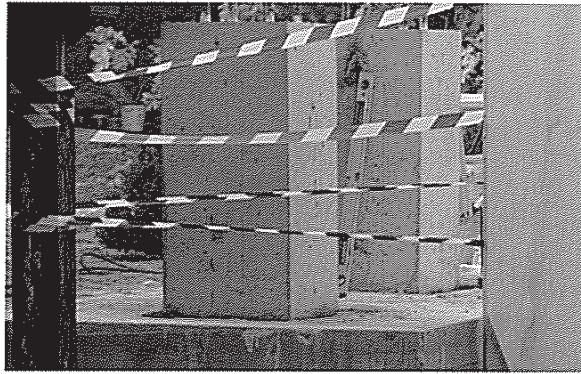


During the restoration such stored tiles should be used, in addition, the missing quantity which is recognized by the experts as such not to be reused, is handcrafted according to an ancient technique.

**Instead of quarry stone, dumped from the walls and destroyed, the gas-concrete blocks, a modern material is used in inter-beam inserts.**

Provided for the UkrNIIProektrestavratsiya Institute (Restoration Design Institute) design (before 2014), the oak anti-seismic belt was subject to prosthetics and partial replacement using oak beams as similar material. However, instead of this, a reinforced concrete anti-seismic belt is poured around the perimeter of the walls of the mosque.

BASIS FOR METAL CANOPIES



METAL FRAME, MAIN BUILDING,  
ZOOMED



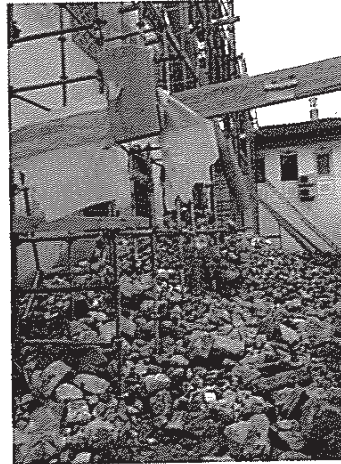
CONCRETE WORKS INSTEAD OF  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ONES IN THE SWIMMING  
POOL YARD OF THE KHAN'S PALACE



All the works done in the aggregate will undoubtedly weight the construction, besides, concrete will intensify the erosion of the quarry (limestone) masonry of the walls .



**FULL DISMANTLING OF THE ROOF**



**DESTROYED PIECE OF WALL**

No one calculated the consequences of these works, scientific expert control and supervision over the work progress is not being done.

The state of the ceiling hem and the elements of the wooden decor is unknown up to date: we assume they will also be replaced.

Staircase passages of the minaret of the mosque are used to move workers and cargo inside the mosque, because there are no lifts and temporary staircases.

A system that does not meet even the elementary requirements is the facility's protection system during the works: a temporary wooden shelter which is covered by polyethylene coating is not only insufficient rain protection, but also can create a "greenhouse effect" under certain weather conditions, is mounted over the building.

As a result of the wind effect the holes were formed on the polyethylene coating, through which the precipitation enters the building. After it rained in early November 2017 the precipitation hit the building, moisture penetrated the floors and the prayer hall's floor. The balconies were soaked through: it is obvious that if they remain in the open air in the winter, the constant wetting and humidity will completely destroy them.

**DAMPNESS OF THE WALLS  
OF THE MOSQUE**



**VISIBLE DAMPNESS  
OF THE WALLS DUE TO  
PRECIPITATION THROUGH HOLES**



**POLYETHYLENE COATING  
ALL IN HOLES**

**TOMBSTONES ARE COVERED  
WITH POLYETHYLENE**



Both individual elements of cultural heritage inside the mosque, and those located in close proximity to the sites were not protected from mechanical impact as a result of construction works.

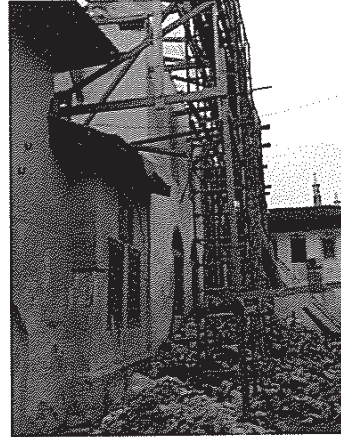
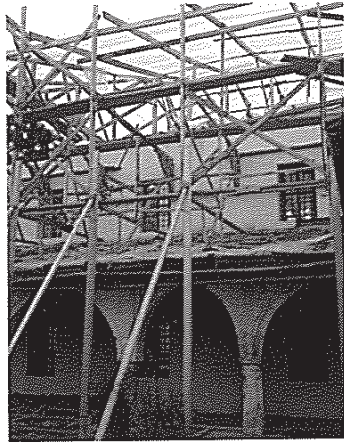
Thus, Mihrab remains so far open and unprotected from the effects of precipitation and mechanical damage.

**PROTECTION OF MIMBAR  
AND MIHRAB**



The paintings on both the south and west facades of the building, made by Omer Master (XVIII century), remain open until now. The balconies in the Khan's bed are also not protected from rain and damage.

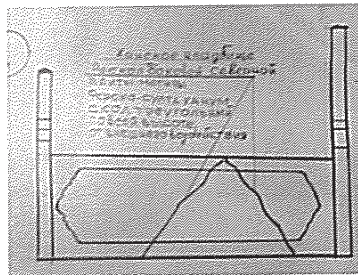
Limestone steps of minarets are not protected from physical impact and are partially destroyed. Doors and windows are also not protected with special materials.



**PAINTINGS ARE NOT PROTECTED**

The tombstones of the Khan cemetery, directly adjacent to the Khan mosque, were covered with polyethylene film, which does not protect against mechanical impact. As a result, cracks appeared on the side plate of the Ferah-Sultanhanum (Giray dynasty princess) tomb found by the experts. The sketch shows the detected crack. It is fresh, triangular in shape, ribs running down all along the height. The photo of the crack could not be made due to the administration's prohibition on photographing. The photo made by a tourist at the experts' request shows us the damage to the "fez" crowning the grave.

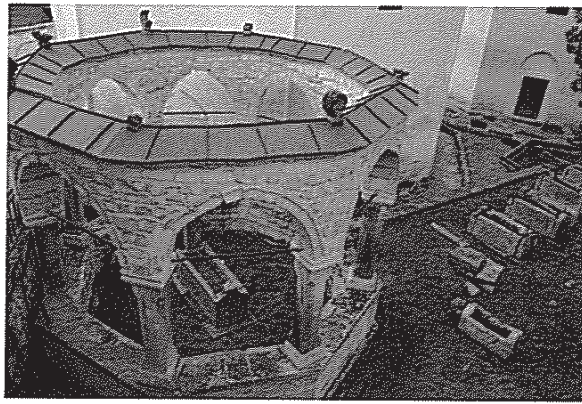
TOMBSTONE SKETCH



FRESH FRACTURE ON  
THE TOMBSTONE



TOMBSTONE ROTONDA



And this is just what we can see!

The dismantled elements of cultural heritage have not been properly registered. Wooden roof structures, such as joists, cross beams, as a material, are a part of cultural heritage. But they were saw-cut, some of them were written-off as having no value. It is enigma what is the state of the ceiling décor elements now.

The timing of such works is also doubtful: late fall, winter, whereas, according to the rules of carrying out restoration work this period is usually used for materials to be collected, while the restoration work itself is carried out in the spring-summer period only.



## CONCLUSIONS

Restoration in architecture, strengthening and restoration of destroyed, damaged or distorted history and culture monuments (architectural buildings) are carried out in order to preserve their historical and artistic significance (as a special case, in order to return their original form).

Unfortunately, the works carried out by the Russian Federation in the Great Khan Mosque has become another "Potemkin" repair, and as a result has no restorative nature and has led to distortion, as well as to irreparable losses of ancient architecture's authentic elements, as part of the unique complex "Khan's Palace", included in the Tentative List of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

We believe that the works in the Bakhchsarai Khan Palace, an architectural monument, is illegal, contradict the norms of Ukrainian legislation and international law.

At the same time, taking into account the Russian officials' statements on the further restoration of the Khan's palace and the steel canopy installation over the Khan's Palace main building, we consider it necessary to take all possible measures as soon as possible to immediately stop such works and prevent any activity that could lead to damage and further destruction of the "Khan Palace" complex as an object of cultural heritage of Ukraine.



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# Annex 735

Education Statistics from Ministry of Education of Ukraine (2018)

This document has been translated from its original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Rules of the Court, Article 51.

Pursuant to Rules of the Court Article 51(3), Ukraine has translated only an extract of the original document constituting this Annex. In further compliance with this Rule, Ukraine has provided two certified copies of the full original-language document with its submission. The translated passages are highlighted in the original-language document. Ukraine has omitted from translation those portions of the document that are not materially relied upon in its Memorial, but stands ready to provide additional translations should the Court so require.



**Information on the number of classes and schools with Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction, the total number of students who were educated in Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages on the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for 2002-2013 (information for the beginning of a school year)**

School years	Number of educational institutions, units						Number of classes, units		Total number of students who were educated, persons	
	With the Ukrainian language of instruction	With the Crimean Tatar language of instruction	with several language of instruction			With the Ukrainian language of instruction	With the Crimean Tatar language of instruction	In the Ukrainian language	In the Crimean Tatar language	
			Ukrainian + Crimean Tatar	Crimean Tatar + Russian	Ukrainian + Crimean Tatar + Russian					
2013/2014	7	15	1	20	27	829	384	12694	5551	
2012/2013	7	15	1	20	31	862	383	12867	5406	
2011/2012	7	15	1	25	36	938	403	13672	5498	
2010/2011	7	15	1	23	39	946	408	13609	5399	
2009/2010	7	15	1	27	38	943	412	13758	5592	
2008/2009	7	15	1	26	38	889	413	12860	5644	
2007/2008	7	15	1	27	36	798	413	11689	5886	
2006/2007	7	14	1	29	35	733	405	10719	5964	
2005/2006	7	14	1	33	21	653	371	9903	5608	
2004/2005	6	14	0	40	18	526	361	7935	5797	
2003/2004	4	14	0	40	19	429	324	6135	5945	
2002/2003	4	12	0	45	15	334	312	4855	5599	

Sources: Information databases for 2002-2013 in accordance with the forms of the state statistical reporting D-7:

- D-7 "Information about the languages of instruction and learning of the language as a subject in the general educational institutions (without schools for children with intellectual or physical disabilities) at the beginning of a school year (as of September 5)" (approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of 16.08.2001 №593;
- D-7 "Information about the languages of instruction and learning of the language as a subject in the general educational institutions (without schools for children with intellectual or physical disabilities) at the beginning of a school year (as of September 5)" (approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of 24.06.2003 №405;
- D-7 "Information about the languages of instruction and learning of the language as a subject in the general educational institutions (without schools for children with intellectual or physical disabilities) at the beginning of a school year (as of September 5)" (approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of 23.06.2004 №531;
- D-7 "Information about the languages of instruction and learning of the language as a subject in the general educational institutions (without schools for children with intellectual or physical disabilities) at the beginning of a school year (as of September 5)" (approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of 18.06.2008 №546;
- D-7 "Information about the languages of instruction and learning of the language as a subject in the general educational institutions (without schools for children with intellectual or physical disabilities) at the beginning of a school year (as of September 5)" (approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of 10.09.2012 №991;
- D-7-8 "Information about the languages of instruction and learning of the language as a subject in the general educational institutions (without schools for children with intellectual or physical disabilities) at the beginning of a school year (as of September 5)" (approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of 27.09.2016 №1158.

**Information on the number of classes and schools with Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction, the total number of students who were educated in Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages on the temporarily occupied territory of the city of Sevastopol for 2002-2013 (information for the beginning of the school year)**

School years	Number of educational institutions, units						Number of classes, units		Total number of students who were educated, persons	
	With the Ukrainian language of instruction	With the Crimean Tatar language of instruction	with several language of instruction		With the Crimean Tatar language of instruction	With the Ukrainian language of instruction	With the Crimean Tatar language of instruction	In the Ukrainian language	In the Crimean Tatar language	
			Ukrainian + Crimean Tatar	Crimean Tatar + Russian						
2013/2014	1	0	0	0	0	50	0	994	0	
2012/2013	1	0	0	0	0	55	0	1053	0	
2011/2012	1	0	0	0	0	54	0	907	0	
2010/2011	1	0	0	0	0	50	0	860	0	
2009/2010	1	0	0	0	0	50	0	869	0	
2008/2009	1	0	0	0	0	45	0	736	0	
2007/2008	1	0	0	0	0	44	0	745	0	
2006/2007	1	0	0	0	0	45	0	701	0	
2005/2006	1	0	0	0	0	47	0	763	0	
2004/2005	1	0	0	0	0	47	0	779	0	
2003/2004	1	0	0	0	0	46	0	759	0	
2002/2003	1	0	0	0	0	45	0	744	0	

Sources: Information databases for 2002-2013 in accordance with the forms of the state statistical reporting D-7:

D-7 "Information about the languages of instruction and learning of the language as a subject in the general educational institutions (without schools for children with intellectual or physical disabilities) at the beginning of a school year (as of September 5)" (approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of 16.08.2001 №593;

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D-7-8 "Information about the languages of instruction and learning of the language as a subject in the general educational institutions (without schools for children with intellectual or physical disabilities) at the beginning of a school year (as of September 5)" (approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of 27.09.2016 №1158.

**Information on the number of classes and schools  
with Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction,  
the total number of students who were educated in Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages  
on the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea  
for 1992-2001 (information for the beginning of a school year)**

School years	Number of educational institutions, units		Total number of students who were educated, persons	
	With the Ukrainian language of instruction	With the Crimean Tatar language of instruction	In the Ukrainian language	In the Crimean Tatar language
2001/2002	4	11	3773	5390
2000/2001	3	10	2595	4921
1999/2000	3	9	1865	4324
1998/1999	3	6	1316	4060
1997/1998	1	6	937	2834
1996/1997	0	2	392	1109
1995/1996	0	1	322	1028
1994/1995	0	1	214	946
1993/1994	0	1	190	788
1992/1993	0	0	82	278

## Sources:

Statistical data on secondary, pre-school and out-of-school educational institutions of the Ministry of Education of Ukraine (1992-1996). / Ministry of Education of Ukraine. // K .: VVP "Compass", 1997.- 136 p.

Statistical collection: General, extracurricular, pre-school and vocational schools (1996-2000). / Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. // K .: VVP "Compass", 2001.- 136 p.

Statistical collection "General, extracurricular, pre-school and vocational educational institutions (2000-2001)". / Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. // K .: VVP "Compass", 2002.- 112 p.

**Information on the number of classes and schools  
with Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction,  
the total number of students who were educated in Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages  
on the temporarily occupied territory of the city of Sevastopol  
for 1992-2001 (information for the beginning of the school year)**

School years	Number of educational institutions, units		Total number of students who were educated, persons	
	With the Ukrainian language of instruction	With the Crimean Tatar language of instruction	With the Ukrainian language of instruction	With the Crimean Tatar language of instruction
2001/2002	1	0	778	49
2000/2001	1	0	762	37
1999/2000	1	0	754	11
1998/1999	1	0	603	11
1997/1998	1	0	290	0
1996/1997	0	0	16	0
1995/1996	0	0	10	0
1994/1995	0	0	11	0
1993/1994	0	0	11	0
1992/1993	0	0	12	0

## Sources:

Statistical data on secondary, pre-school and out-of-school educational institutions of the Ministry of Education of Ukraine (1992-1996). / Ministry of Education of Ukraine. // K .: VVP "Compass", 1997.- 136 p.

Statistical collection: General, extracurricular, pre-school and vocational schools (1996-2000). / Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. // K .: VVP "Compass", 2001.- 136 p.

Statistical collection "General, extracurricular, pre-school and vocational educational institutions (2000-2001)". / Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. // K .: VVP "Compass", 2002.- 112 p.



# Annex 736

Summary Records of the Meetings of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly, 21  
September - 10 December 1948, Official Records of the General Assembly.





Fifty-fourth session

2 December 1999

Official Records

Original: English

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**Sixth Committee**

**Summary record of the 33rd meeting**

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Monday, 15 November 1999, at 3 p.m.

*Chairman:* Mr. Mochochoko ..... (Lesotho)

**Contents**

Agenda item 160: Measures to eliminate international terrorism (*continued*)

Agenda item 154: United Nations Decade of International Law (*continued*)

(a) United Nations Decade of International Law (*continued*)

(b) Outcome of the action dedicated to the 1999 centennial of the first International Peace Conference (*continued*)

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This record is subject to correction. Corrections should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned *within one week of the date of publication* to the Chief of the Official Records Editing Section, room DC2-750, 2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

Corrections will be issued after the end of the session, in a separate corrigendum for each Committee.

*The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.*

**Agenda item 160: Measures to eliminate international terrorism** (*continued*) (A/54/37, A/54/301 and Add.1; A/C.6/54/2; A/C.6/54/L.1 and L.2)

1. **Mr. Al-Saidi** (Kuwait) said that terrorism, which had widened in incidence and scope during recent years, was the product of an extremism which was unconnected to any specific geographical region, culture or religion. With its dangers sweeping the entire globe, terrorism constituted a major concern of the international community.
2. In that context Kuwait had adopted various legal and practical measures, particularly in regard to aviation safety, with a view to cooperating in the efforts to combat terrorism. It had also acceded to most of the international conventions on terrorism and had signed the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. It shared the view that the capacity of the International Crime Prevention Centre of the United Nations Secretariat must be increased with a view to strengthening international cooperation in that area. It also supported the convening of a high-level conference in 2000 under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.
3. Efforts aimed at combating terrorism, including the elaboration of a comprehensive legal framework of conventions and the prosecution and trial of those who perpetrated acts of terrorism, should also continue unabated, although it was important to maintain a distinction between terrorism and the struggle of peoples for self-determination. It was equally important that all countries should cooperate to provide the resources needed to combat terrorism, in which connection his delegation supported Security Council resolution 1269 (1999). With a view to eliminating terrorism, States should be encouraged to accede to the relevant international and regional conventions and other conventions should be elaborated to cover any existing gaps. It was also vital that the members of the international community should arrive at a definition of terrorism and ensure non-interference in the internal affairs of States, as well as refrain from any form of activity relating to or in furtherance of terrorism.
4. His delegation condemned all forms of terrorism, the most serious being State terrorism, which Kuwait had experienced during the Iraqi invasion. The Iraqi Government was continuing to hold in its prisons hundreds

of Kuwaiti and other nationals whom it had captured during its occupation of Kuwait and remained under obligation to resume cooperation with the committees formed to determine the whereabouts of such prisoners.

5. **Mr. Al-Kadhe** (Iraq), speaking on a point of order, stated that the Kuwaiti representative should refrain from commenting on matters which were the concern of the Security Council and thus irrelevant to the item under discussion.
6. **Mr. Gao Feng** (China) said that the international community had long waged war against international terrorism, but the phenomenon was yet to be eradicated. It might be that international measures did not address the root causes of terrorism. Effective cooperation in good faith on the part of the entire international community and integrated and multidimensional action were required. If no action was taken but instead its root causes were deliberately created and protected, it would not be possible to suppress international terrorism.
7. His Government, which was committed to establishing a just and rational new international order, had acceded to most of the anti-terrorist conventions, fulfilled its convention obligations, engaged in bilateral agreements and adopted a series of domestic measures. Its approach was positive and sincere.
8. His delegation congratulated the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 on formulating, within a few short years, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the draft international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism (A/C.6/54/L.16) — a development of great significance and a major effort that his Government would actively support — in addition to concluding preliminary deliberations on the draft convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism. The manifestations of international terrorism were, however, increasingly complex and multifarious. Consideration should therefore be given to the early formulation of a comprehensive international convention. It would be difficult, but so long as action was taken in a cooperative spirit an appropriate solution could be found. Meanwhile, the measures contained in the existing conventions should be further strengthened.
9. **Ms. Randrianarivony** (Madagascar) said that international terrorism aimed to destabilize international peace and security and was a major obstacle to countries' economic and social development. Constant vigilance and stronger international cooperation were required to combat the phenomenon.

10. On 1 October 1999 her Government had signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. It had also recently acceded to various international anti-terrorist conventions, including the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, of 1979, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973, and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, of 1988. The Government had also undertaken ratification of the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, of 1991.

11. Within her country, measures had been taken to reassure the foreign community and investors by mounting a permanent anti-terrorist operation round diplomatic missions. At the regional level, her delegation welcomed the adoption of the Organization of African Unity Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in July 1999. Her country had also taken an active part in the regional meeting for Africa held in Kampala in December 1998 to prepare for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which had recommended that the struggle against terrorism should be strengthened, given the serious threat that it posed to human rights and stability, and that the Congress should examine deficiencies in extradition procedures, prosecution and asylum legislation, and display greater vigilance and international solidarity against terrorism. Her Government also aligned itself with the position taken at the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in 1998. It supported unreservedly the work on the two draft conventions by the Ad Hoc Committee and hoped that the draft international convention for the suppression of the Financing of Terrorism would be adopted at the current session. Concerted efforts were the best way of combating terrorism; measures taken by countries on their own would not suffice.

12. **Mr. Chimimba** (Malawi) said that his Government had always advocated the total elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and therefore had no difficulty in supporting the initiative by the Russian Federation for a convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism. The danger of nuclear weapons, material or know-how falling into the wrong hands was as real as the consequences were potentially devastating. Recognizing that the issues at stake were

critical and based on principled positions, his delegation was ready to help overcome differences that had impeded earlier adoption of the draft convention.

13. He welcomed the completion of the draft international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism. Although his delegation had had difficulties with some of the approaches taken to define the scope of the draft convention, it was ready to join in its adoption, which closed a loophole in terrorist activities.

14. The achievements of the international community, especially the United Nations, over the past three years in finding practical ways of combating international terrorism had been remarkable. He also commended the adoption of the Organization of African Unity Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in 1999. Tragic events in the recent past were a clear reminder that the international community must remain vigilant and respond quickly and resolutely to threats that arose. The Ad Hoc Committee had a modest but crucial function in that regard: it must complete its mandate and elaborate a comprehensive legal regime to deal with international terrorism.

15. His Government was party to 5, and signatory to 1, of the global instruments listed in the Secretary-General's report (A/54/301). The Hijacking Act, which prescribed penalties commensurate with the seriousness of the crimes it proscribed, gave domestic effect to three of those instruments. The Government was studying the remaining instruments with a view to ratifying or acceding to them at the earliest opportunity. It had also entered into numerous bilateral air services agreements which had robust aviation security provisions.

16. **Mr. Hetesy** (Hungary) said that his delegation endorsed the statement by Finland on behalf of the European Union at the 31st meeting of the Sixth Committee. His Government had consistently supported the establishment of a global system based on a unified international approach and effective cooperation. Tangible results had already been achieved. The draft international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism, elaborated after wide-ranging, heated but always professional deliberations, had a far broader scope than previous related conventions and would raise international cooperation to a new level. Adoption however, would be only the first step. Success would be measured by the level of international acceptance and implementation. The progressive nature of the draft convention would make its incorporation into national legal systems more difficult than had been the case with earlier conventions. For

example, it called for prosecution or extradition for acts that were not yet criminalized in all States. His Government, as a party to all the major terrorism-related conventions, except the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, which it planned to sign before the end of the year, would do its best to become party to the draft convention and would use the established frameworks for cooperation with the European Union to solve all outstanding issues.

17. His delegation was concerned at the protracted negotiations on the draft convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, which was ripe for adoption. Although its scope had remained a major stumbling block, that could be clarified while preserving the status quo in other fields, such as disarmament, without blocking the possibility of future legal and practical developments in those areas. The Working Group of the Sixth Committee had put forward some balanced and encouraging proposals. The speedy adoption of the draft conventions would provide a further basis for deterrence and facilitate the start of discussions on the draft convention proposed by the representative of India and the convening of a conference on further international cooperation against terrorism.

18. **Mr. Perera** (Sri Lanka) said that his country was all too familiar with the devastating impact of terrorism on the lives of innocent people and on the process of seeking political solutions to national issues. The task before the international community was therefore to send out a strong message that terrorism against unarmed civilians was morally repugnant and legally unacceptable. His Government was party to six of the international conventions adopted over the years by the United Nations, including the most recent, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, which had been given effect at the national level through the enactment of the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings Act No. 11 of 1999. Measures were also under way to enable the Government to accede to most of the remaining conventions. That testified to the priority that the Government attached to United Nations initiatives to eliminate international terrorism.

19. His delegation was firmly committed to the adoption of the draft international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism. Funds collected by terrorist groups in foreign countries, often through front organizations with ostensibly charitable, social or cultural goals, were a major source of sustenance for their activities and the need to deprive terrorists of such financing was increasingly recognized. He associated his delegation with the words of caution by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc

Committee against reopening the text, which had been carefully negotiated in both the Ad Hoc Committee and the Working Group. In addition to the well-tryed "extradite or prosecute" regime, the draft Convention contained several new elements, taking into account the complexities of international fund-raising activities for terrorism. Its effective implementation would require the adoption of domestic measures by States to enable their financial institutions to prevent and counteract the international movement of funds for terrorism. Such measures would be crucial in countering the fund-raising networks of terrorist groups.

20. Unlike existing anti-terrorist conventions, which addressed manifestations of terrorism already experienced, the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism addressed the increasing possibility of nuclear material falling into unlawful hands. His delegation hoped that a compromise solution could be found to the one outstanding issue on the scope of application of the convention.

21. Some emerging trends in terrorist operations could assume critical proportions if not countered through enhanced international cooperation. Terrorist groups were resorting to electronic communications for international fund raising, often through front organizations ostensibly for humanitarian purposes. Another problem was the abuse of refugee status by supporters and sympathizers of terrorist groups abroad, particularly to raise financing. Organized trafficking of persons into foreign countries also provided terrorists with a source of income through extortion. His delegation was pleased that the declaration adopted in 1996 as an annex to General Assembly resolution 52/210 made it clear that the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees should not provide a basis for the protection of perpetrators of terrorist acts.

22. Convinced that concerted international action was necessary to eliminate international terrorism, his delegation welcomed the proposal by India to elaborate a comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the proposal by the Non-Aligned Movement to convene a high-level conference in 2000 under the auspices of the United Nations to further strengthen international cooperation against terrorism.

23. **Mr. Yusoff** (Malaysia) said that it was incumbent on the international community to define the term "terrorism" to avoid misinterpretation. None of the anti-terrorist conventions so far elaborated had defined it, and only one even mentioned the word "terrorist" in the title. His delegation understood the ordinary meaning of the term

“terrorist” to be a person who used violence to threaten or harm the public for the purpose of imposing demands on Governments, organizations or groups. The costs involved in combating terrorism diverted scarce resources that could otherwise be used for development. Malaysia reiterated its strong condemnation of all acts of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of motivation, wherever and by whomsoever committed.

24. His delegation viewed with alarm the enormous devastation which could be unleashed through acts of nuclear terrorism and believed that one of the most effective means of suppressing nuclear terrorism was nuclear disarmament, leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons. States had an obligation not only to pursue disarmament negotiations in good faith but also to bring them to an early conclusion. The creation of further nuclear-weapons-free zones, like those already established in South-East Asia, Africa, the South Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, would be a major step in promoting nuclear non-proliferation and hence in reducing the threat of nuclear terrorism.

25. Malaysia fully concurred with the views expressed in the Committee the year before by Zimbabwe on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement with regard to the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism. The issues of concern included but were not limited to the provisions of the preamble, article 1 and article 4 of the draft.

26. The draft international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism being elaborated on the initiative of the French delegation would fill a gap left by previous anti-terrorist conventions. However, since a number of its provisions had far-reaching implications, his delegation needed more time to study it.

27. It was encouraging to note in the report of the Secretary-General (A/54/301 and Add. 1) that many States had entered into agreements at the regional and international levels for the prevention and suppression of international terrorism. Malaysia was party to several of the international legal instruments related to terrorism and was considering ratifying the rest. In negotiating such instruments, it was important to take into account the views of all Member States and to strive for consensus on contentious issues, so that the conventions would truly reflect the collective will of the international community. His delegation supported the collective position stated at the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Durban, South Africa,

on the need for a comprehensive international convention on terrorism.

28. His Government had found the training programmes and seminars and workshops on aviation security organized by the International Civil Aviation Organization very useful in developing its own national aviation security training programme on combating and preventing incidents of unlawful interference with civil aviation.

29. **Mr. Diab** (Lebanon) said that his country was endeavouring to strengthen its laws to punish acts of terrorism, to which end it had acceded to several of the international conventions on terrorism and remained committed to effective international cooperation for the development of international law to combat the danger of terrorism. In that connection, it was essential to understand the roots of terrorism and the problems which it created, rather than simply to address its violent aspects and seek stability from a narrow political perspective. In elaborating conventions on terrorism, it was important to maintain a clear distinction between terrorism and the struggle of peoples to resist occupation and realize their right of self-determination, particularly since the realization of that right eliminated a major cause in the spread of violence and unrest. The resistance of the Lebanese people, for example, against the highly repugnant form of terrorism constituted by the Israeli occupation of their territory was but a form of struggle for freedom and of legitimate self-defence. State terrorism was more serious than terrorism by individuals, as illustrated by the arbitrary practices which Israeli forces carried out against the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories. Referring to the many Lebanese detainees held in Israeli prisons in breach of international conventions, he said he regretted the silence of the international community in the face of such terrorist crimes, which proved the existence of double standards.

30. He emphasized that the legal framework to combat terrorism should observe the fundamental principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in connection with the right to resist occupation and achieve self-determination. He therefore welcomed the reference to the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations contained in the preambles of the draft international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism and the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism. However, in the absence of any specific definition of terrorism, both would continue to suffer substantial gaps, as in the case of the other conventions on the subject. Of these, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings contained the most

explicit definition, but it did not yet have enough signatures to enter into effect. Similarly, the scope of the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism was still a matter of great controversy, particularly in connection with State terrorism. Echoing the view of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, he cautioned against using the same language used in the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and also stressed that the draft convention should cover the subject of the illicit collection of radioactive waste, which should be regarded as a form of nuclear terrorism.

31. He hoped that those issues would not be considered from a purely political viewpoint, which would undermine international cooperation to combat terrorism and pose real difficulties in connection with interpreting the duties and commitments of States towards such conventions. It was essential to strive anew to redress such flaws with a view to achieving a more successful convention that responded to the needs of different legal systems. Moreover, solving those difficulties at the present stage would facilitate future work on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism. In conclusion, he said that he looked forward to the convening of a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to genuine constructive cooperation with Committee members in the task of elaborating conventions which responded to all hopes.

32. **Mr. Hoffman** (South Africa) said that in its deliberations on the draft conventions before it, the Committee should bear in mind that its success or failure would affect the lives of the people of the world. Terrorism by its nature undermined the standards of life and the human rights that the Charter of the United Nations called upon Member States to promote and protect. As the world grew smaller through globalization, no State, and hence no individual, was immune from the effects of terrorism.

33. South Africa therefore reiterated its unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and its support for the efforts of the international community to eliminate terrorism. The Government was continuing the process of reviewing national legislation to enable the country to ratify the existing international conventions on terrorism and encouraged other States to do the same. Only concerted international cooperation could ensure that terrorists found no safe haven in any corner of the world. Significant regional initiatives had also been taken. During the past year, for example, the Organization of African Unity had

adopted a convention on preventing and combating terrorism.

34. Although the draft international convention on the suppression of the financing of terrorism was not the perfect legal instrument, his delegation was convinced that it was the best that could be obtained in the circumstances and would make a valuable contribution. One of the most effective means of combating criminal activity was to cut off sources of financing. The principle underlying the convention, that all forms of support to terrorists must be eradicated, was one of the basic tenets of international cooperation against terrorism.

35. It was worth considering, however, whether the continuous elaboration of limited ad hoc conventions on terrorism was an effective use of resources. The framework of international conventions on measures to eliminate terrorism so far constructed was impressive, but in elaborating each new instrument it became increasingly difficult to avoid redundancies and contradictions with existing conventions and other international law initiatives. The consequent resort to sophisticated legal mechanisms to circumvent those difficulties obscured the intent of the text and left too much to the discretion and interpretation of the States parties. A series of specific terrorist acts had been identified without ever defining the term "terrorism".

36. Moreover, the adoption of a long series of conventions resulted in a costly and time-consuming process of review and amendment of domestic law in each case prior to ratification. Those resources might better be spent in implementing the spirit of the conventions.

37. Although many outstanding issues on the substance of terrorism remained, they could no longer be sidestepped. It was time to heed the call made at the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in 1998 for an international summit conference under the auspices of the United Nations on international terrorism, a call reiterated by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in July 1999. The General Assembly in resolution 53/108 had decided that the question of convening a high-level conference should be addressed during the present session of the General Assembly. His delegation believed that the time was ripe for a frank and forward-looking debate on proactive approaches by the international community to terrorism in all its forms.

38. The Committee, too, was at a crossroads. It should take up the challenge of elaborating a comprehensive convention on terrorism, consolidating previous gains but



addressing the issue of terrorism squarely, and it must be prepared to devote sufficient time to that complex but imperative task.

39. **Mr. Obeid** (Syrian Arab Republic) said that his country had always condemned all forms of terrorism, whether perpetrated by individuals, groups or States acting alone or in concert with others. Terrorism was unacceptable in times of peace or war. It was, however, important to differentiate between pure terrorism and legitimate national struggle against foreign occupation. It was therefore important that an international conference should be held in order to agree on a definition of terrorism and distinguish it from national liberation. He recalled General Assembly resolution 53/108 which had noted that the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries had called for an international summit conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

40. With regard to the draft international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism, his delegation had noted that the amendments it had proposed, which represented the concerns of a number of States, had not been made in the draft, and that the draft remained vague. The terms “financing” and “international terrorism” had not been defined. The draft convention dealt with persons who provided or collected funds for the purposes of terrorism, and made no mention of States, while State terrorism was a much more serious problem, as had been emphasized in Security Council resolution 1269 (1999). Instead of providing a definition of “financing”, the draft completely ignored the term. While the terms “acts of terrorism” and “terrorism” appeared in the preamble to the draft convention, they were not defined in the body of the text. In the absence of any definitions, he believed that the convention in its current form would lead to disputes between States. Despite the fact that his delegation had made repeated requests for discussion of its proposed definition of terrorism whose funding would constitute a criminal act, its proposals had been ignored. It was disturbing to realize that the definition of terrorism had been left for those in power to decide, rather than those who applied the law. He firmly believed that there was no justification for the abuse of power.

41. He wished to point out yet again that the proposal submitted by his country, contained in document A/C.6/54/WG.1/CRP.24, while correctly rendered in English, was incomplete and distorted in the Arabic version, despite having been correctly submitted on three

separate occasions. He regretted that the proposals put forward in that document had not been included for discussion by the Working Group and had merely been referred to in paragraph 99 of document A/C.6/54/L.2 under “further proposals for article 2”. Other oral and written proposals submitted by his country alone or in concert with other countries had been similarly ignored. His delegation therefore could not agree that intent should constitute an offence if none of the acts specified in article 2 of the draft convention had been committed.

42. Any draft that had not been properly discussed, but was presented with the ultimatum “take it or leave it” could not meet the specifications for international codification, but must be considered as a political declaration. His delegation had made that point on many previous occasions and wished to reiterate it yet again, for the record. Although other delegations had expressed support for his country’s position, pressure was being brought to bear in order to ensure acceptance of the whole package. The issue must be fully and properly discussed and consensus reached. The conditions necessary for consensus did not exist. His delegation therefore deeply regretted its inability to support a draft convention in which it had no confidence. It would be difficult for a draft that had not been properly discussed to be adopted unanimously. As it was, the draft represented an attempt to impose the convention as a *fait accompli*. The Working Group had not stated that it had reached consensus on the articles of the draft convention. His delegation had therefore been very surprised by the statement made to the Sixth Committee by the Chairman of the Working Group to the effect that while not all delegations had been satisfied by the draft and some had expressed their reservations with regard to certain formulations, he cautioned against reopening the instrument for discussion and recommended that the Committee should adopt the draft convention. With all due respect to the Chairman of the Working Group, his delegation believed that the oral report he had made represented only his personal views. He therefore believed that the Working Group must be given the opportunity to consider the proposals made with regard to the draft convention and that due respect should be given to the concerns of his own and many other delegations. The formulation of articles 1 and 2 needed a great deal of improvement. The draft should be referred to the Ad Hoc Committee for proper consideration in order to permit a consensus to be reached.

43. With regard to the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, his delegation reiterated its support for the position adopted by the

Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The excellent work done by the Ad Hoc Committee and the Working Group represented a step in the right direction. It was, however, restricted by the fact that it had only dealt with acts of nuclear terrorism committed by individuals, and had failed to include nuclear terrorism committed by States. It was difficult to imagine that ordinary individuals could commit acts of nuclear terrorism without the support of States. While the work that had already been done was greatly appreciated, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which represented 113 States, together with numerous other States from different groupings, had expressed concern and reservations with regard to the formulation of the articles of the draft convention. It was vital that such an important international convention should not draw the cloak of legitimacy over State terrorism, which was infinitely more dangerous than any act committed by an individual. Security Council resolution 1269 (1999) had noted the significance of acts of international terrorism in which States were involved. It was surprising that the international community should criminalize acts of nuclear terrorism while failing to do the same for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, which were the most dangerous of all weapons of mass destruction. The problem of terrorism was compounded by a reluctance to call things by their proper names and by a deliberate vagueness that allowed hostile accusations to be levelled against certain peoples, despite the absence of any supporting evidence.

44. A new form of terrorism, namely, intellectual terrorism, was continually bringing pressure to bear on peoples and individuals alike with a view to persuading victims that they should accept attacks on their freedom and rights without putting up any resistance. Legitimate resistance such as that of the people of south Lebanon, whose territory had been occupied since the Israeli invasion of 1978, was designated as terrorism. Since 1967, the Syrian Arab Golan had been occupied by Israel, its people expelled from their homes and their lands expropriated; those who had stayed were subject to all manner of oppression and Israeli settlements had been established and remained there, in the face of the relevant Security Council resolutions. That could only be described as terrorism and an ongoing criminal act. The Syrian Arab Republic condemned all forms of terrorism, whether committed by an individual or by a State. Its behaviour in the Arab lands that it occupied made Israel a foremost perpetrator of State terrorism. There was no policy for dealing with State terrorism. Nevertheless, the Syrian Arab Republic was a party to a number of international and regional conventions concerning terrorism and looked forward to the beginning

of serious work on the formulation of a comprehensive convention for the suppression of terrorism.

45. **Mr. Lavalle Valdés** (Guatemala) said that his delegation supported the statement that would be made by the delegation of Costa Rica on behalf of the Group of Central American States.

46. When the first international treaty against terrorism had been signed in 1963, a strong, although minimal, legal basis for combating terrorism had already existed for some time. Terrorist attacks, regardless of the circumstances, were very serious crimes which had always been punished by national penal codes. Such crimes included assassination, murder and physical injury, as well as criminal damage and other crimes against property. All such shameful acts were violations of natural law, known as *mala in se* as opposed to *mala prohibita*. Thus, States did not normally have to create new categories of offences in order to penalize the acts of terrorism characterized in the relevant international conventions. For over a hundred years there had been a series of treaties on extradition and judicial assistance that aimed to establish cooperation among States to fight international crime. Even before 1963, there had been some “international superstructure” to deal with terrorist attacks that went beyond a purely national context. The series of international treaties to which he had just referred was an essential complement to that structure, along with the declarations on terrorism adopted by the General Assembly by consensus in 1994 and 1996.

47. The risks associated with terrorist action were increasing, with the use of explosives that had horrendous effects. There was also concern that terrorist groups could make use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons as well as the most recent developments in technology. Moreover, the growing internationalization of terrorism was keeping the world in a constant state of tension. The background to terrorist movements was international conflict, and terrorists aimed to achieve as much publicity as possible by means of attacks with an international dimension. The shadowy figures of what might be called the “rearguard of terrorism” could be acting from any country, and the sources of financing were equally international. People could become the victims of terrorist crimes in any part of the world. The international nature of terrorism was also reflected in the activities or circumstances of its victims. They were often performing international public duties, or were abroad on business or as tourists. Furthermore, the amount of death and destruction that could be caused by terrorist attacks also contributed to the international nature of the phenomenon:

the greater the force of an explosion in a crowded area, the greater probability of there being foreigners among the victims. Terrorism also had links with drug trafficking and arms smuggling, activities which did not stop at national borders.

48. It was inconceivable that the General Assembly should urge States to ensure that their territories were not used as a terrorist base against other States if there was no danger of that actually happening. Another danger was the possibility that the right of asylum and corresponding institutions could be abused in support of terrorism. Most of the causes promoted by terrorist organizations already caused hostility between nations, and terrorism could clearly seriously jeopardize international peace and security.

49. Even greater efforts should therefore be made at all levels and in all areas to eliminate terrorism. It was a matter of great concern to his delegation that a number of difficulties seemed to be impeding the adoption of the draft convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism. With respect to the adoption of the draft international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism, his delegation firmly supported draft resolution A/C.6/54/L.16. Guatemala therefore hoped that despite the comments of the previous speaker the Committee would be able to adopt the draft by consensus at the current session.

50. **Mr. Keinan** (Israel) said that the recent explosion of three pipe bombs in the coastal town of Netanya, Israel, had wounded at least 14 passers-by. The bombing had taken place one day before the renewal of permanent status negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians, talks that were to lay the groundwork for a final peace settlement. That brutal attack was a reminder that terrorism was not a theoretical issue, but a real and continuous hazard.

51. It had recently become evident that terrorism was not confined to certain countries or peoples, but had become an international menace to all. Extremist groups of different political and ideological streams had joined hands in an unholy alliance, which could leave no one indifferent or neutral. Indeed, neutrality on terrorism was no longer an option for any State, as the onlookers and bystanders of today were the victims of tomorrow. International terrorism knew no limits or boundaries. It had become a web of those who planned, supported, financed and gave refuge to terrorists, as well as States that sponsored and supported them. It not only affected those who were subject to its direct indiscriminate attacks, but it posed a real threat to international peace and security, and endangered the

political process in the international arena, including the peace process in the Middle East.

52. The ongoing struggle against terrorism had to cover all fronts. First of all, States should take all the necessary measures within the framework of their domestic legislation and law enforcement policies. No less important, international cooperation in that struggle, on both the regional and international levels, was essential; that was a fact which had already been accepted and recognized in different international forums and recently by the United Nations Security Council. Less than one month previously, the framework for the joint international effort had been outlined in Security Council resolution 1269 (1999). In the concentrated global effort to combat international terrorism, the Sixth Committee was to promote international legal instruments, which would help the international community in its struggle to preserve peace and security.

53. Israel was party to most of the existing conventions and, as to the remainder, was either reviewing the possibility of accession or was already in the process of ratification. His delegation fully supported the resolution concerning the international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism. He also urged members of the Committee to participate in the speedy finalizing of the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism. Those two legal instruments, which expressed the clear determination of the international community, would be another milestone in the ongoing international effort to suppress terrorism.

54. **Mr. Al-Baharna** (Bahrain) said he welcomed the Secretary-General's report (A/54/301 and Add.1), which was the follow-up to the 1994 Declaration and General Assembly resolution 50/53. Although the Secretary-General had invited all States to subscribe to the Declaration, and provide all the necessary information, only a small number of States had responded. Bahrain therefore urged all States that had not yet done so to provide the Secretary-General with the information needed to implement the Declaration.

55. In his country, no specific anti-terrorist law existed, although the Penal Code contained penalties for crimes connected with terrorism. Over the past few years, Bahrain had adopted a series of security measures to protect the population against international terrorism. It had also acceded to many of the international conventions listed in the Secretary-General's report, including the Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, the Convention for the

Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation and its Protocol, and the Montreal Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection. As to regional cooperation, his country was a party to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. It was also studying the other conventions relating to terrorism and hoped to accede to them in the shortest possible time.

56. The Sixth Committee had made enormous progress in the past few years, and had adopted all the necessary legal instruments to enhance cooperation between States. He hoped the Committee would continue to play that role. The threat of international terrorism jeopardized international peace and security, which was vital for implementing programmes for developing countries. The international community had thus been compelled to make efforts to combat it, which had led to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 49/60 in 1994, supplemented by the 1996 Declaration. The Ad Hoc Committee had been given the task of developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism. The Sixth Committee should be in a position to adopt the draft convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism at the current session. His delegation would continue to participate in the necessary negotiations and consultations.

57. Bahrain supported draft resolution (A/C.6/54/L.16) on the international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism. However, the Arabic text should be brought into line with the English version. The adoption of measures for the suppression of terrorism and the prosecution of terrorists would enable States parties to the convention to put an end to international terrorism.

58. Negotiations should be held on the preparation of a comprehensive convention on terrorism in all its forms, including an unambiguous legal definition of international terrorism. It was important to distinguish terrorism from the legitimate struggle of peoples for self-determination. Moreover, although measures had to be taken against States that were guilty of terrorist acts, it was unfortunately not always possible to distinguish such acts from legitimate acts of self-defence. It was also important to distinguish between State terrorism and terrorism on the part of individuals or groups of individuals who acted without the encouragement of States. The draft conventions before the Committee all dealt with particular aspects of international terrorism, but the international community required a comprehensive international convention that would cover all the elements to which he had just referred. The draft

submitted by India at the fifty-third session of the General Assembly could serve as a basis for a working paper on such a convention.

#### **Agenda item 154: United Nations Decade of International Law** (*continued*)

##### **(a) United Nations Decade of International Law** (*continued*)

##### **(b) Outcome of the action dedicated to the 1999 centennial of the first International Peace Conference** (*continued*) (A/C.6/54/L.9\*, L.10 and L.18)

59. **Ms. Flores Liera** (Mexico), speaking as Chairperson of the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law, introduced draft resolution A/C.6/54/L.9\*. She drew attention to the second and fifth preambular paragraphs and to operative paragraphs 1 and 6. In the seventh preambular paragraph, the word "interpretation" should be changed to "implementation" to reflect the agreement reached during informal consultations. She hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted without a vote.

60. *Draft resolution A/C.6/54/L.9\*, as orally revised, was adopted.*

61. **Ms. Flores Liera** (Mexico), speaking as Chairperson of the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law, introduced draft resolution A/C.6/54/L.10. After drawing attention to the third, fifth and seventh preambular paragraphs and to operative paragraphs 13 and 20, she said that some issues remained outstanding. She drew attention to a conference room paper containing several revisions that was before the members of the Committee.

62. First, the sixth preambular paragraph should be redrafted thus:

*"Recognizing that, inter alia, the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in 1993, the International Tribunal for Rwanda in 1994, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in 1996 and the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in 1998 constitute significant events within the Decade."*

63. Second, in the fourteenth preambular paragraph, the words "plenary meeting of the" and "held" should be deleted.

64. Third, a new paragraph 15 (b) should be added, reading:

“*Recalls* that States have the obligation to solve their disputes by peaceful means, including resort to the International Court of Justice, and that one of the main purposes of the Decade is to promote full respect for the Court, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter.”

She hoped that, in the light of those revisions, the draft resolution would be adopted without a vote.

65. **The Chairman** drew attention to document A/C.6/54/L.18 containing a proposed amendment by Cameroon to draft resolution A/C.6/54/L.10.

66. **Mr. Tchatchouwo** (Cameroon), introducing document A/C.6/54/L.18, said that the proposed amendment reiterated Article 94, paragraph 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. For short-term reasons, some delegations found it difficult to accept the inclusion of the amendment in the draft resolution. His delegation found that surprising; at the conclusion of the Decade, it appeared essential for the international community to reaffirm the need for States to comply with the decisions of the International Court of Justice.

67. Since its inception, the United Nations had endeavoured to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to the Court. It was unclear what purpose would be served by resorting to the Court if States did not undertake to comply with its decisions. His delegation, having noted the hesitations, on the part of some delegations, had decided to withdraw its amendment out of concern for the preservation and strengthening of consensus. He expressed appreciation to those delegations which had supported the Cameroonian amendment during the debate.

68. **Mr. Ahipeaud** (Côte d’Ivoire), explaining his delegation’s position before the adoption of the draft resolution, said that codification was not an intellectual exercise. The drafting of a norm and its application went hand in hand. Accordingly, if a State voluntarily accepted the jurisdiction of an international court and submitted disputes to it, it was logical to assume that the State was bound to accept the court’s decisions.

69. His delegation found it difficult to discuss the achievement of the Decade without mentioning the decisions and jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice, which were among the sources of international law. Except in cases where the Court was requested to give an advisory opinion, its decisions were binding on the parties to a dispute before it. It was only reasonable to mention that idea in a General Assembly resolution, especially as

it was clearly provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.

70. In the past three years, there had been much discussion of “preventive diplomacy”, which was designed to prevent the outbreak of hostilities in a given conflict. As the Court was one of the principal instruments of preventive diplomacy, emphasis should be placed on the need to comply with its decisions. His delegation fully supported the Cameroonian amendment; nevertheless, as the amendment had been withdrawn, his delegation would not oppose the consensus on the draft resolution.

71. **Mr. Ekedede** (Nigeria) said that the Committee was a forum in which issues were discussed objectively. For that reason, his delegation had no difficulties with the text proposed by the coordinator, and viewed it as a balanced reflection of the relevant Charter provisions. As such, the text should allay the fears of some delegations as to possible non-compliance by States with the Court’s decisions.

72. **Mr. Fruchtbaum** (Solomon Islands) said that his delegation would not join the consensus on the draft resolution. Paragraphs 15 to 18 of the text invited States and international organizations to continue their activities on behalf of international law. Under those circumstances, the sectors of society that had been largely ignored during the Decade — children, non-university youth and adults who had never had the opportunity for higher education — would continue to be ignored. It was precisely those people who must be reached, however, if the significance of international law was ever to be universally understood.

73. While the draft resolution called for encouragement to be given to the publication of books or other materials, the wide use of electronic media, including radio, television and the Internet, was not mentioned. The draft resolution referred to international organizations, but not to national or local ones, nor did it give much attention to the potential importance of non-governmental organizations or schools in fostering the widest appreciation of international law.

74. In paragraph 20, the General Assembly decided to continue considering developments in the implementation of the purposes of the Decade in the framework of agenda item 153. His delegation had proposed amendments aimed at widening the scope of the draft resolution on that item, just as it had done for the draft resolution under consideration.

75. *Draft resolution A/C.6/54/L.10, as orally revised, was adopted.*

*The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.*

# Annex 737

Commission on Human Rights, Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Summary Record of the 411th Meeting Held at Headquarters, New York, E/CN.4/Sub.2/SR.411 (5 February 1964).





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ECONOMIC  
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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Sixteenth Session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FOUR HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Thursday, 16 January 1964, at 11 a.m.

CONTENTS

Draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (E/CN.4/Sub.2/234; E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.308 and Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.1/Rev.1/Corr.1, L.309, L.310, L.311, L.313, L.314) (continued)

PRESENT:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. SANTA CRUZ	(Chile)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. CAPOTORTI	(Italy)
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. ABRAM	(United States of America)
	Mr. AWAD	(United Arab Republic)
	Mr. BOUQUIN	(France)
	Mr. CALVOCORESSI	(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
	Mr. CUEVAS CANCINO	(Mexico)
	Mr. INGLES	(Philippines)
	Mr. IVANOV	(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
	Mr. KETRZYNSKI	(Poland)
	Mr. KRISHNASWAMI	(India)
	Mr. MATSCH	(Austria)
	Mr. MUDAWI	(Sudan)
	Mr. SAARIO	(Finland)

Also present: Mrs. LEFAUCHEUX Commission on the Status of Women

Observers from Member States:

Mr. ROBICHAUD	Canada
Miss KRACHT	Chile
Mr. LEMA	Congo (Leopoldville)
Mr. SAJJAD	India
Mr. SCHAAPVELD	Netherlands
Mr. QUIAMBAO	Philippines
Mrs. NASON	United States of America
Mr. MELOVSKI	Yugoslavia

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Mr. FARMAN-FARMAIAN	International Labour Organisation
Mr. SALSAMENDI	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

PRESENT:(continued):

Representative of a non-governmental organization:

Category A: Mr. BARTON

International Confederation of  
Free Trade Unions

Secretariat: Mr. HUMPHREY

Director, Division of Human Rights

Mr. LAWSON

Secretary of the Sub-Commission

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (E/CN.4/Sub.2/234; E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.308 and Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.1/Rev.1/Corr.1, L.309, L.310, L.311, L.313, L.314) (continued)

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Working Group had reached agreement on the text of a preamble to the draft convention. He invited discussion of the three sets of draft articles submitted by members of the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.308 and Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.1/Rev.1/Corr.1, E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.309 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.314).

Mr. KRISHNASWAMI drew attention to his amendment (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.310, para. 4) to the definition stated in article I of Mr. Abram's text (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.308). He would introduce the word "nationality" in quotation marks and explain its meaning for the purposes of the convention in a foot-note reading as follows:

"'Nationality', as the term is used in this convention, is different from the meaning of the term in public international law where it indicates a recognized link between an individual and a State to which he owes allegiance and which has an international responsibility for him. It is for that reason that this term is within quotation marks. Its meaning in the present context is that which it has in the case of States composed of groups of different origin."

With that explanatory foot-note, the article could not be interpreted as denying to a State its right to make special provisions regarding aliens within its territory.

Mr. MUDAWI, commenting on the definition of racial discrimination given in the three texts before the Sub-Commission, emphasized that it should be as broad and explicit as possible. Mr. Abram's text had the great merit of clarity, while Mr. Calvocoressi's (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.309) would gain by including in the term "person", not only groups of persons, but corporate bodies or juridical persons.

Mr. CALVOCORESSI said he was prepared to accept Mr. Mudawi's suggestion. His definition was brief for emphasis, and it reproduced the wording adopted in the UNESCO and ILO Conventions (E/CN.4/Sub.2/234):

Mr. MATSCH felt that the definition in question was too brief; it would be better to err on the side of wordiness rather than brevity.

Mr. ABRAM, noting that his definition, like the Declaration adopted by the General Assembly, specified ethnic origin as one of the grounds for discrimination, stressed the importance, in drafting the convention, of assessing the nature and scope of ethnic discrimination in the contemporary world. Ethnic discrimination might well be directed towards obliterating the social and cultural differences which defined and gave life and significance to a particular ethnic group. That would also be true of a nationality group in a multi-national State. Recent events had once again reminded the world that there were two distinct groups in Cyprus, for example. Countries with multi-racial populations, such as the United States and the USSR, had very complex ethnic groups. The Nazis had used a system of grading ethnic groups as a basis for their genocide campaign. Since the defeat of Nazi Germany, while no State had pursued a policy of genocide, some States in which discrimination was prohibited by law were carrying out policies which might have the effect of obliterating an ethnic group.

Ethnic differences were absolutely dependent for survival on language, schools, publications and other cultural institutions often regarded as characteristic of a nationality. However well-treated in other respects a member of an ethnic group might be, if he were cut off from his tradition and culture, he would be the victim of discrimination and the right of his group to survive would be jeopardized. Consequently, all forms of discrimination which deprived an ethnic group of the means of continuing its culture and maintaining its traditions was a violation of the principle stated in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and should be made an offense under the Convention. He was not certain of the precise language that should be used but there was need to be specific with regard to nationality groups and national traditions.

Mr. CAFOTICRTI, after making a comparative analysis of the three drafts under discussion, said that the text of the Convention should so far as possible convey the spirit of the Declaration adopted by the Assembly. Thus, it was proper for the definition of discrimination to include discrimination on ethnic grounds. However, the problem of ethnic discrimination should not be developed beyond the framework of the Declaration and should not be equated with discrimination on grounds of national origin or nationality. The problems of national origin and nationality were manifold, but they were outside the scope of

(Mr. Capotorti)

a convention designed to protect the rights of the individual, which was the purpose of all United Nations conventions in the field of human rights. Indeed, it might even be helpful to make that purpose explicit. The definition of "person" contained in Mr. Calvocoressi's article I, as amended by Mr. Mudawi, was also a useful one, and should be retained. Finally, paragraph 2 of that article had considerable merit in that it recalled the definition of discrimination contained in the Declaration of Human Rights and in the draft Covenants.

Mr. MUDAWI observed that in some African countries small backward groups were given preferential treatment by legislation. He suggested, accordingly, that the article in which racial discrimination was defined should also include a statement to the effect that preferences designed to assist backward groups within a country did not constitute racial discrimination.

Mr. SAARIO pointed out that the problem was covered by article II, paragraph 3, of Mr. Abram's text (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.308); however, he saw no objection to the addition suggested by Mr. Mudawi.

He always preferred brevity in definitions, particularly when they would have to be translated into many languages. He thought the word "distinction" preferable to the word "differentiation", which had too fine a shade of meaning. The words "distinction, exclusion, preference and limitation" would cover all the aspects of discrimination which should be taken into account.

While, as UNESCO had shown, there was no such thing as race, the term "race" would have to be used in the draft convention. The words "race", "colour" and "ethnic origin" all meant much the same thing, but "nationality" was a different matter. The General Assembly had used the expression "national origin" in the preamble of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the expression "ethnic origin" in the body of the Declaration; he wondered why it had changed from the one expression to the other. In any event, everyone understood what was meant by the term "national origin", and he would not object to its use in the definition.

Mr. KRISHNASWAMI recalled that Mr. Abram had accepted his proposal replacing the word "may" by the word "shall" in article II, paragraph 3 of his text (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.308). That paragraph as amended, in directing States to take special measures to protect backward groups, went much further than the statement suggested by Mr. Mudawi. There would be no harm, however, in adding such a statement to the article defining racial discrimination.

There was some value in using the term "nationality" in quotation marks in the definition because in South Africa, for example, there was a problem of racial discrimination against persons of Indian national origin. "National origin" and "ethnic origin" were not synonymous.

Mr. AWAD was grateful to Mr. Mudawi for raising the problem of groups which the State had to favour in order to ensure their integration into the life of the country. The Sub-Commission must be very careful, however, to phrase any provision on that point in such a way as to leave no opportunity for abuse.

Mr. ABRAM said he preferred Mr. Krishnaswami's position on the question of nationality to Mr. Capotorti's.

Mr. BOUQUIN remarked that the three definitions before the Sub-Commission were not very different. Article 1, paragraph 1, of the text submitted by Mr. Ivanov and Mr. Ketrzynski (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.314) contained some excellent ideas. He too preferred the word "distinction" to the word "differentiation", however, and he thought that, as the expressions "ban on access" and "exclusion" were synonymous, one of them should be omitted. The definition of the word "person" proposed in Mr. Calvocoressi's text (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.309) should be retained. A reference to discrimination based on nationality or national origin in multi-national States might be helpful, but he wondered whether there would be any point in referring to such discrimination in States that were not multi-national. In all countries a distinction was made between nationals and aliens. The problem was a difficult one and should be carefully considered. On the question of special protective measures raised by Mr. Mudawi, he recalled

(Mr. Bouquin)

that the Sub-Commission, in drafting paragraph 11 of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, had inserted a proviso to the effect that such measures should not be maintained after the achievement of their objective. The Sub-Commission should continue to treat such special measures as exceptional and provisional.

Mr. MATSCH felt that the terms "ban on access" and "exclusion" were synonymous, as were the terms "distinction" and "differentiation". If, therefore, Mr. Abram would agree to add the word "limitation" to his definition (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.308), the list of terms equated with discrimination would be identical in the three definitions before the Sub-Commission. On the question of national origin, he preferred the full explanatory text suggested by Mr. Abram in article I of his text (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.308).

Mr. IVANOV pointed out that the text which he and Mr. Ketrzynski had suggested (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.314) contained at the end of article I, paragraph 1, an essential element in the definition of discrimination, namely, a description of the purpose or effect of discrimination as "nullifying or impairing equality in granting or practising human rights and freedoms". That part of the definition not only complemented the first part, but might, he felt, dispel the concern of previous speakers with regard to the inclusion in the convention of a reference to special measures for the protection of certain groups. As such measures were usually designed to place such groups on an equal footing with other sectors of the population which might be more advanced from educational or other points of view, the formula he had quoted should have the effect of ensuring that any such measures could not but be in accordance with the convention.

Mr. ABRAM accepted Mr. Matsch's suggestion regarding the inclusion of the word "limitation" in article I of his own text.

Mr. CUEVAS CANCINO found the definitions of discrimination contained in the three texts before the Sub-Commission on the whole very similar.



He did not agree that the definition contained in article I of the text suggested by Mr. Ivanov and Mr. Ketrzynski (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.314) was repetitious. For instance, the meaning of "ban on access" was not identical with that of "exclusion", as one meant that certain persons might be prohibited access to certain places, whereas the other would imply that certain people might be excluded from certain institutions and activities from which they were not in fact officially banned. The word "preference" acquired quite a definite meaning if it was considered in the context of the way in which whites were treated in the Republic of South Africa. Similarly, "limitation" had a perfectly definite meaning in the sense that it could refer to the prejudice to an individual's career caused by discrimination. A list of the various forms of discrimination in the article which defined the term was not only useful - it was absolutely necessary, because it would constitute the backbone of the convention, and he did not consider any of the terms used in the text suggested by Mr. Ivanov and Mr. Ketrzynski to be redundant.

With regard to the special measures which might be necessary for the protection of certain groups of the population, he still thought that the formula proposed by five Latin American countries in the Third Committee for article 2, paragraph 3 of the Declaration (A/5603, para. 66) was the most satisfactory. It was important to bear in mind that protection of certain groups did not constitute discrimination. Nor should such measures be abruptly discontinued. In some cases, they became part of national institutions, and a permanent means of securing rights which were in the interests of the country as a whole. As an example, he cited the case of Mexico, where the ownership of the land by the Indians had been originally recognized by the Spanish Crown, and subsequently, withdrawn on legal grounds, after the revolution of 1870, so that the Indian villages had been left entirely without land. It had required the revolution of 1910, with its ensuing land reform, to restore the original more equitable situation.

He was opposed to Mr. Krishnaswami's proposal to put the word "nationality" between quotation marks, and also against the insertion of a foot-note on the subject in the draft convention. Such an apparently special interpretation of

(Mr. Cuevas Cancino)

of the word might prove misleading, and could cause problems. The term "nationality" as used in Mr. Abram's text (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.308) might be taken to mean persons who had not been integrated into the national life of the State because they had originally come from other countries, and the existence of such groups raised problems of jurisdiction in any case. The term "national origin", used in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.314, seemed to him more satisfactory.

Mr. CALVOCORESSI said that he would withdraw paragraph 1 (b) of article I of his text (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.309) if the Sub-Commission agreed to retain parts of the other two clauses. He had some doubts about the use of the term "national origin" and preferred the term "nationality". He would like to see the last part of article I, paragraph 1 as suggested by Mr. Ivanov and Mr. Ketrzynski with its reference to discrimination with the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing equality in the granting or practising of human rights, retained in the draft convention.

He also hoped that the Sub-Commission would retain his own version of article I, paragraph 2. With regard to article I, paragraph 2 of Mr. Ivanov and Mr. Ketrzynski's text, he had no objection to its inclusion in the convention, but did not think that the article defining discrimination was the right place for it.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking in his personal capacity, remarked that he found the text suggested by Mr. Ivanov and Mr. Ketrzynski satisfactory, particularly since Mr. Cuevas Cancino's arguments had convinced him of the need to include a diversity of terms in the definition. He also thought that a reference to the purposes of discrimination was valuable, and that the second part of article I, paragraph 1 in that text should therefore be retained, but he suggested the addition, at the end of the sub-paragraph, of a phrase along the following lines: "as well as equality of treatment or opportunity in respect of such rights".

He agreed with Mr. Cuevas Cancino that the term "national origin" was preferable to "nationality", and he would certainly not be in favour of putting that word in quotation marks or using a foot-note. Such a procedure would not make for clarity, a primary requirement in the convention.

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(The Chairman)

It was sometimes necessary for Governments to take special measures to protect certain sections of the population, and in that connexion he too still felt a preference for the formula proposed in the Third Committee by five Latin American countries (A/5603, para. 66).

Mr. BARTON (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) thought that the basic definition of discrimination should include some indication that the differences of race, colour, etc., might be either real or presumed. There were many cases where the difference between groups of a population, which were being used as a pretext for discrimination, were in fact non-existent, or at least debatable. Ceylon was one case in point, and another was South Africa, where the population was arbitrarily divided into the categories of white, black and coloured, and where persons and families were often changed from one category to another merely by decision of the authorities.

While Mr. Krishnaswami's suggestions concerning the treatment of the word "nationality" were unconventional, they probably represented the only way of solving the complex problem involved. Like the word "race", the word "nationality" represented different concepts, some ethnic, some political, in different countries.

Where special protection of certain groups was concerned, he felt some misgivings about the wisdom of including in the convention a reference to individuals belonging to certain racial groups, as had been done in article II of Mr. Abram's text (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.308). While presumably the reference did not imply special protection to every single member of a group, it made the provision less clear.

Mr. INGLES thought that the Sub-Commission had already expressed a consensus of opinion regarding the contents of article I of the draft convention. In the interests of precision and to take care of the point raised by the Chairman, he suggested that the phrase "of opportunity or treatment in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" should be inserted in article I, paragraph 1, after the word "equality", to replace the words "in granting or practising human rights and freedoms" in the text suggested by Mr. Ivanov and Mr. Ketrzynsi (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.314).

The CHAIRMAN, speaking in his personal capacity, said that he found Mr. Ingles's amendment more satisfactory than his own, which he would accordingly withdraw.

Mr. SAARIO remarked that the difference between the terms "nationality" and "national origin" was clear. In international law, the term "nationality" was frequently used to mean "citizenship". He accordingly felt that the use of the term "national origin" would avoid ambiguity.

Mr. AWAD, observing that it was difficult to draft a document on the basis of three separate texts, suggested that the Sub-Commission might work more effectively if it selected one of the proposed texts as the basis of its work. The other proposals could then be submitted in the form of amendments to the working text.

The CHAIRMAN favoured the suggestion. The Sub-Commission was proceeding very slowly by its present method of work.

Mr. IVANOV felt that such a procedure would give an unjustifiable preference to one text over the others. In the past the Sub-Commission had been successful in working with a number of texts, either in plenary or through a working group. While the Sub-Commission should try to accelerate its work, it must avoid undue haste.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.