

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

**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)

**COUNTER-MEMORIAL ON THE CASE CONCERNING APPLICATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FINANCING
OF TERRORISM**

SUBMITTED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

VOLUME III

(ANNEXES 39 - 155)

9 AUGUST 2021

The Annexes contained in this Volume are either true copies of the original documents referred to in the Counter-Memorial, or translations (marked accordingly) from their original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Article 51 of the Rules of Court.

Pursuant to Article 51(3) of the Rules of Court, some translations are confined to parts of the annexes, as indicated at the beginning of the respective annexes. In further compliance with this Rule, the Russian Federation has provided two certified copies of the full documents in their original language with its submission. The Russian Federation stands ready to provide more extensive partial translations or a complete translation of submitted documents should the Court so require.

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Annex 39

Record of Witness Interrogation of Eduard Ivanovich Dobrodeev,
9 October 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

**RECORD
of Witness Interrogation**

Orel
(place of issue)

9 October 2020

The interrogation started at 9:30

The interrogation ended at 12:11

Major of Justice D.M. Orlov, Deputy Head of the High-priority cases Investigation Department of the Investigation Directorate of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation for the Orlov Region,

(position of the investigator (inquirer), class rank or title, last name, initials)

in office No. 404 of the Investigation Directorate of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation for the Orlov Region

(where)

in accordance with Articles 189 and 190 (191) of the Criminal Procedural Code of the Russian Federation, interrogated the following individual as a witness under criminal case No. 201/837072-14:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Last name, first name, patronymic: | Eduard Ivanovich Dobrodeev |
| 2. Date of birth: | 30 May 1967 in the village of Monogarovo of the Livenskiy District of the Orlov Region |
| 4. Place of residence and (or) registration: | Orlov Region, the city of Livny, 3 Tsvetochny Lane, Apt. 1, telephone 89534766004 |
| 5. Citizenship: | Russian Federation |
| 6. Education: | vocational secondary |
| 7. Marital status, family members: | married |
| 8. Place of work or study: | Branch of "Gazprom gazoraspredelenie Orel" JSC in Livny of the Orlov Region, driver |
| 9. Military status: | non-eligible for military service due to his age |
| 10. Criminal background | according to him, in 1988, the Livenskiy District Court convicted him to eight years of imprisonment in a general penal colony under Article 117 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic; he was released on parole in 1992. |

Witness

/Signed/

11. Passport or other identity document of the witness: Passport series 54 11 No. 247651 issued on 6 July 2012 by the Inter-District Department of the Administration of the Federal Migration Service of Russia for the Orlov Region in Livniy

12. Other personal information: none

involving: no one

(procedural status, last name, first name, patronymic of each person involved in the investigative activity and, if necessary, his or her address and other identity information)

[...]

Pages 2-3

[...]

I am warned about criminal liability for refusing to testify under Article 308 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and for intentionally making a false statement under Article 307 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Witness

/Signed/

(signature)

As regards the merits of the criminal case, I can add the following to the previous testimony:

I have lived at the above address with my wife Larisa Anatolyevna Dobrodeeva, born on 2 February 1970, for the last 10–12 years. My daughter Kristina Eduardovna Dobrodeeva lives in Moscow since she studies there – she is a fourth-year student at the Higher School of Economics at the President of the Russian Federation. My father passed away a long time ago, while my mother lives in the village of Monogorovo of the Livenskiy District of the Orlov Region. I also have a brother, Sergey Ivanovich Dobrodeev, born in 1968, he lives in the village of Zdorovetskie Vyselki of the Livenskiy District of the Orlov Region, and he is an individual entrepreneur in the area of cargo transportation in the territory of the Orlov and Moscow Regions. He has not entered and does not enter the territory of Ukraine.

I studied at a secondary general school in the village of Zavodskoy of Livny, after which I graduated from the Orlov Construction Secondary School in 1986. Then I served in the Soviet Army in the territory of the Republic of Poland after which I left military service. I was senior sergeant and specialised in driving multi-axle diesel vehicles. After I left military service, I returned to Livny where I was prosecuted for an attempted rape, after which I was convicted and served my sentence at the Naryshkinskaya Penal Colony in the Uritskiy District of the Orlov Region (Federal Public Institution, Penal Colony No. 5, Deputy Head of Department’s note) until 1992. After I was released, I had various jobs, in particular, I worked as a turner at the Livenskiy Counting and Computer Graphics Plant, an individual entrepreneur, and Head of the Raw Material Site of the Livenskiy Concrete Product Plant, after which I was a master at the Self-Financing Road Construction Site. Over the last 14 years, I have worked as a driver at the Branch of “Gazprom gazoraspredelenie Orel” JSC in Livny of the Orlov Region. I do not work anywhere else.

I have no relatives in the territory of Ukraine and other countries. I have never been involved in hostilities in the southeast of Ukraine and I have never been there. I have never been abroad and in neighbouring states, including Ukraine and Belarus. I know about the developments in the southeast of Ukraine and hostilities in the territory of the self-proclaimed Donetsk and Lugansk People’s Republics only from the mass media, news releases on television, and various political talk shows. I personally do not support hostilities and think that people both in Ukraine and other countries should live in peace and reach an agreement by peaceful means. I have no relatives or acquaintances who are involved in hostilities in the territory of the self-proclaimed Donetsk and Lugansk People’s Republics.

I am not acquainted with Dmitry Dmitrievich Yakob, Svyatoslav Valeryevich Zhirenko, Alexey Nikolaevich Andrienko, and Andrey Valeryevich Tikhonov, this is the first time that I have heard their names, and I do not know who these people are.

I know nothing about any preparations to murder Anton Yuryevich Gerashchenko, a people’s deputy of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and about persons engaged in these preparations; to be honest, I do not even know who the above person is.

Witness

/Signed/
(signature)

The following statements were made prior to, during or upon completion of the witness interrogation by the following participants:

the witness E.I. Dobrodeev

(their procedural status, last name, initials)

Statements: *not received*

Content of the statements: *none*

I have *personally* read the record.

(personally or aloud by the investigator (inquirer))

I have *no comments* on the record.

(content of statements or indication that there are none)

Witness:

/Signed/
(signature)

Other persons involved:

(signature)

Deputy Head of Department:

/Signed/
(signature)

[...]

Annex 40

Record of Witness Interrogation of Irina Alekseevna Dobrodeeva,
16 February 2021
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts
RECORD
of witness interrogation

Volgograd

(place of drawing up of the record)

16 February 2021

The interrogation commenced at 20:00

The interrogation ended at 21:00

Senior Investigator of the First Division for Investigation of Especially Important Crimes of

(position of the investigator (inquirer),

the Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation for

rank, surname, initials)

the Volgograd Region, Senior Lieutenant of Justice I.Yu. Cheglov

at the premises: office No. 8 of the Investigative Directorate of the Investigative Committee of Russia for the Volgograd Region

(which premises)

in accordance with Articles 189 and 190 (191) of the Criminal Procedural Code of the Russian Federation, pursuant to an order interrogated the following individual as witness in criminal proceedings No. 201/837072-14:

1. Full name Irina Alekseevna Dobrodeeva
2. Date of birth [...]
3. Place of birth [...]
4. Place of residence and (or) registration [...]

[...]

Page 2

I would like to say the following in relation to the substance of the criminal case: the above address is my address of registration, but I reside at a different address that I do not wish to disclose. I am not registered with a narcologist or a psychiatrist, I have no head injuries and am able to answer the investigator's questions. I have been married to Eduard Viktorovich Dobrodeev [date of birth ...] since 11.05.2013 but we have not lived together nor kept in touch since September 2017, I cannot give the exact date as I do not remember it. */Signed/*

Question by the investigator: how would you describe Eduard Viktorovich Dobrodeev [date of birth ...], what do you know of his places of study or work in the past 10 years? Also, what do you know of him doing service in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, being held liable in criminal or administrative proceedings or of E.V. Dobrodeev's registration with specialist doctors?

Answer by the witness: I would describe E.V. Dobrodeev as a mediocre person, since he does not take care of the children nor participates in their education or provides any help. In or about January 2017, E.V. Dobrodeev began drinking alcohol to excess. */Signed/*

I cannot comment where E.V. Dobrodeev studied since I neither know nor care to know about that. Since 2013 E.V. Dobrodeev has been working at [place of work: ...], as a driver if I am not

mistaken. I cannot say where E.V. Dobrodeev used to work prior to that because I do not know and have never asked about that. I also do not know if E.V. Dobrodeev served in the Armed Forces of the RF and have never asked him about it. As far as I am aware, E.V. Dobrodeev has not been registered with a narcologist or psychiatrist, since he worked as a driver. As for him being held liable in criminal proceedings, I do not know anything, perhaps, he was held liable in administrative proceedings for a breach of traffic rules but I do not know for sure, it is only a suggestion. /Signed/

Question by the investigator: Has E.V. Dobrodeev been in the government service in the Russian Federation (type of government service, whether he participated in military operations, etc.)

Answer by the witness: I cannot say whether E.V. Dobrodeev used to work for the government since I do not know that, he has never told me about it and I have not asked. As far as I am aware, E.V. Dobrodeev has not participated in any military operations, he has never mentioned it. /Signed/

Question by the investigator: Do you or E.V. Dobrodeev have any relatives, friends or acquaintances living in Ukraine? If yes, where exactly do they live, what is their occupation and in what circumstances did E.V. Dobrodeev last see them?

Answer by the witness: I have no relatives, friends or acquaintances living in Ukraine. Whether E.V. Dobrodeev has any relatives, friends or acquaintances in Ukraine I do not know. I cannot say if E.V. Dobrodeev has met anyone from Ukraine in the past 10 years, but when we lived together, I did not notice anything of the kind, we did not raise this topic and, as far as I am aware, he did not travel to Ukraine when we lived together or communicated. /Signed/

Question by the investigator: What is your attitude to the ongoing military operation in south-eastern Ukraine? What was E.V. Dobrodeev’s attitude to it?

Answer by the witness: I do not have any relation to the military operation in the south-eastern Ukraine and I have not read about this topic, not even in the news, since I am not interested. I haven’t raised this issue with E.V. Dobrodeev either and I cannot say anything about his attitude to the said military operations because I am unaware of his attitude or position in this regard. /Signed/

Question by the investigator: Has E.V. Dobrodeev travelled to south-eastern Ukraine since 2013? If yes, when and with what aim?

Answer by the witness: I lived with E.V. Dobrodeev from 2013 to September 2017 and I was unaware that he made any visits to Ukraine in the said period /Signed/ since he has never told me about it. I cannot say anything with regard to E.V. Dobrodeev’s life, interests and travel outside the Russian Federation since September 2017 because we do not keep in touch and we are unconcerned with each other’s lives. I know from E.V. Dobrodeev’s relatives that he is currently unemployed because in February 2019 he was diagnosed with [disease: ...] and suffered from memory loss as a result of that illness, as far as I know from E.V. Dobrodeev’s relatives, but I cannot say how it has affected his conduct or interests. /Signed/

[...]

Witness

/Signed/
(signature)

The following statements were made prior to, during or upon completion of the interrogation of the witness by the following participants: witness I.A. Dobrodeeva:

(their procedural status, surname, initials)

none. Details of the statements: n/a

Witness

./Signed/
(signature)

The record was read by me personally
(personally, or read out loud by the investigator (inquirer))

Comments to the record: none
(contents of comments or indication of absence thereof)

Witness

./Signed/
(signature)

Senior Investigator:

./Signed/

Annex 41

Letter of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation
No. 82/1-6425-15, 13 September 2016

Translation

**Prosecutor General's Office of the
Russian Federation
15a B. Dmitrovka St.
GSP-3, 125993 Moscow, Russia**

Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine

Directorate for International Legal
Cooperation and European Integration

13.09.2016 No. 82/1-6425-15

Your ref. No. 14/3-31150-15

The Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation presents its compliments to the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine and in accordance with the requirements of the Convention on Legal Aid and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases of 22 January 1993 and the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20 April 1959 informs as follows in connection with the request from the competent authorities of Ukraine for provision of legal aid in criminal proceedings No. 4201400000000457 against V.A. Starkov sent on 13 October 2015.

The initiator is seeking provision of documents in relation to the identity of V.A. Starkov.

It follows from the information No. 14/5-31150-15 provided by the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine on 22 August 2016 that following the court proceedings the Dzerzhinskiy District Court of the Donetsk Region issued a sentence whereby V. Starkov was found guilty of criminal offences under Part 2 of Article 28, Part 1 of Article 258-3, Part 2 of Article 28, Part 1 of Article 263, Part 2 of Article 322-1, Part 2 of Article 28, Part 2 of Article 437 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and punishment was imposed on him. The said sentence has entered into force.

Under the Russian criminal procedural law, any procedural steps can be taken only at the stage of pre-trial investigation.

Therefore, the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation is unable to fulfill this request for legal assistance.

Head of the Legal Assistance Directorate of the
Main Directorate of
International Legal Cooperation

/Signed/

I.D. Kamynin

Prepared by E.B. Stepanova
Tel. (495) 982-41-55

AS No. 426891

Annex 42

Letter from the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine
No. 14/1/1-25106-18, 20 November 2018

Translation

[Bar code: 202904040215]

[Handwritten: To be added to case file No. 82-19-2019 (Signed)]

**[Coat of Arms]
Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine
PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE OF UKRAINE**

13/15 Riznitska St., 01011 Kiev

fax: 280-26-03

20.11.2018 No. 14/1/1 – 25106-18
Your ref. No.82/2-3444-2018 of 15.08.2018
Bulgakova of 14.12

Prosecutor General's Office of the
Russian Federation
Main Directorate of
International Legal Cooperation

15a Bolshaya Dmitrovka St.,
GSP-3, 125993 Moscow, Russia

In response to the request for legal assistance in the criminal case No. 11802007703000100 against [name: ...] the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine hereby informs as follows.

The requested assistance cannot be provided on the grounds envisaged by Article 19 of the 1993 Convention on Legal Aid and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases and Article 2 of the 1959 European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

**Head of the Department for
International Legal Cooperation**

/Signed/

E. Pikalov

[Stamp: Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine]

[Legal Aid Department of the
Main Directorate of International Legal Cooperation
19 DEC 2018
Prosecutor General's Office of the
Russian Federation]

Aksyonov
+38 044 596 73 92

[Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation
Date: 18 December 2018 Time 10:39
No. VORG-97902-18]

Annex 43

Letter from the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine
No. 14/1/1-24350-19, 16 September 2019

Translation

[Bar code: 418302918210]

[Handwritten: To be added to case file No. 82-19-2019 (Signed)]

[Coat of Arms]

Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine

PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE OF UKRAINE

13/15 Riznitska St., 01011 Kiev

fax: 280-26-03

16.09.2019 No. 14/1/1 – 24350-19

Your ref. No. 82/2-5112-2018 of 03.12.2018,

04.06.2019

/Signed/. 22.08

**Prosecutor General's Office of the
Russian Federation
Main Directorate of
International Legal Cooperation**

15a Bolshaya Dmitrovka St.,
GSP-3, 125993 Moscow, Russia

The Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine hereby informs that the request for legal assistance in the criminal case No. 11802007703000272 has been considered.

The assistance requested cannot be provided on the grounds envisaged by Article 2 of the 1959 European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Article 19 of the 1993 Convention on Legal Aid and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases.

**Deputy Head of the Department for
International Legal Cooperation**

/Signed/

D. Petrov

[Stamp: Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine]

[Legal Aid Department (35/82) of the
Main Directorate of International
Legal Cooperation
03 OCT 2019 I
Prosecutor General's Office of the
Russian Federation]

[Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation
Date: 2 October 2019 Time 19:28
No. VORG-78857-19]

Annex 44

Letter from the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine
No. 14/1/1-25562-19, 26 December 2019

Translation

[Bar code: 443941447210]

[Coat of Arms]

Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine
PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE OF UKRAINE

13/15 Riznitska St., 01011 Kiev

fax: 280-26-03

26.12.2019 No. 14/1/1 – 25562-19

82/2-5179-2019 13.11.2019

Your ref. No. _____ of _____

**Prosecutor General's Office of the
Russian Federation
Main Directorate of
International Legal Cooperation**

K04

15a Bolshaya Dmitrovka St.,
GSP-3, 125993, Moscow, Russia

In response to the request of the Investigative Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation for international legal assistance in the criminal case No. 11901007754000214 the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine hereby informs as follows.

Under Article 19 of the 1993 Convention on Legal Aid and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases the request for legal assistance is rejected because fulfillment of the above request contradicts the laws of Ukraine.

**Deputy Head of the Department for
International Legal Cooperation and
Repatriation of Assets**

/Signed/

A. Kovalenko

[Stamp: Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine]

*[Handwritten: To be included in case file No.
82-19-2020 /Signed/]*

[Legal Aid Department (35/82)
Main Directorate of International
Legal Cooperation
16 JAN 2020 I
Prosecutor General's Office of the
Russian Federation]

[Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation
Date: 15 January 2020 Time 16:34
No. VORG-3291-20]

Annex 45

Letter of Alexander Lukashevich, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the OSCE, to the Secretary General of the OSCE of 13 May 2020 No. 261 and Letter of the Secretary General of the OSCE to Alexander Lukashevich, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the OSCE, of 6 July 2020

URGENT!

**ПОСТОЯННОЕ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬСТВО
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ПРИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ПО БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ
И СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ В ЕВРОПЕ**

**PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
TO THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE**

*Erzherzog Karl Strasse 182, 1220 Vienna
Fax:(431)280-3190 Phone:(431)280-2762*

13 May 2020

№ 261

Dear Secretary General, *dear Thomas,*

As you are aware, in January 2017 Ukraine filed a lawsuit in the International Court of Justice alleging violations of two international Conventions, claiming very serious charges against the Russian Federation. In order to prepare a substantial response the Russian Federation needs to carefully study pertinent data collected by the Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM).

In particular, besides the publicly available daily and weekly reports of the Mission, detailed information from the SMM archives is of particular interest in this regard. Therefore, we kindly request the OSCE Secretariat to provide all SMM initial (ground level) patrol reports related to the incidents listed below:

- Shelling of the “Bugas” checkpoint (Volnovakha) on 13 January 2015;
- Shelling of the “Vostochny” district (Mariupol) on 24 January 2015;
- Shelling of Kramatorsk on 10 February 2015;
- Shelling of Avdeevka on 27, 30, 31 January, 1-3, 16, 17, 24 February, 2 March 2017;
- A number of explosions in Kharkov from July 2014 to May 2015, with a special interest to the explosion on 22 February 2015;
- Explosions in Odessa in 2015, with special interest to the car-bomb attack on 24 July 2017 near the house of Mr. Mark Gordienko (head of a Ukrainian NGO);
- Preparation of assassination attempt on Mr. Anton Herashchenko (Member of Ukrainian Parliament at the time) in Kiev in December 2016 – January 2017.

In case SMM monitors have conducted any technical expertise concerning the above-mentioned incidents, including checks or assessments on the ground, we request to provide the results of such expertise and the information on the qualification (specialisation) of the experts involved.

Please accept, dear Secretary General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Truly,

Alexander LUKASHEVICH
Permanent Representative

H.E. Amb. Thomas GREMINGER
OSCE Secretary General
Vienna



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

The Secretary General

Vienna, 6 July 2020

Dear Ambassador,

Thank you for your letter of 13 May 2020, requesting all “*initial (ground level) patrol reports*” by the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), concerning a number of incidents from 2015 to 2017, which you have asked for in preparation of your response in proceedings between Ukraine and the Russian Federation at the International Court of Justice.

I note that the SMM’s daily and weekly reports provide consolidated and corroborated information, obtained by the Mission through its monitoring work. Any initial reports or notes would constitute uncorroborated data, the disclosure of which could compromise the SMM’s mandate, including by potentially undermining the SMM’s impartiality. Such disclosure might also pose safety and security risks for SMM mission members.

Therefore, having carefully considered your request and consulted with the SMM Chief Monitor, as well as the Albanian Chairmanship, I regret to inform you that the OSCE is not in a position to provide the information requested.

H.E. Alexander Lukashevich
Permanent Representative
Permanent Representation of the Russian Federation to the OSCE, Vienna

cc:
Ambassador Igli Hasani
Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council
Permanent Representative of Albania to the OSCE

Ambassador Halit Çevik
Chief Monitor, SMM

With regard to your request for the results of technical expertise or other analyses, please note that the SMM is not mandated to prepare such reports or analyses.

I am copying this letter to the Chief Monitor and to Ambassador Hasani for their information.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'T. Greminger', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Thomas Greminger

Annex 46

Intentionally omitted

Annex 47

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No. 177 “On the organisation of activity of stationary posts of the Road Patrol Service of the State Traffic Inspectorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs”,
4 May 2011 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts



MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

ORDER

04.05.2011 No. 177

**Registered with the Ministry of
Justice of Ukraine
on 24 May 2011
under No. 626/19364**

**On the organisation of activity of stationary posts of the Road Patrol Service of the
State Traffic Inspectorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs**

{as amended by Orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

No. 398 dated 06.07.2011

No. 619 dated 22.08.2011

No. 246 dated 27.03.2012

No. 845 dated 02.10.2012}

According to the Laws of Ukraine “On the Police”, “On road traffic”, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 10 October 2001 No. 1306 “On road traffic rules”, and to improve the organisation of service by the road patrol detachments of the State Traffic Inspectorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to intensify the fight against crimes connected with the use of motor transport, and to assist road users, I HEREBY ORDER:

1. to approve:

1.1. the Regulations on Stationary Posts of the Road Patrol Service of the State Traffic Inspectorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (the “Regulations”), which are attached.

1.2. the Dislocation of Stationary Posts of the Road Patrol Service of the State Traffic Inspectorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, which is attached.

[...]

APPROVED
Order of the Ministry of Internal
Affairs of Ukraine
04.05.2011 No. 177
(as amended by order of the Ministry of
Internal Affairs of Ukraine
02.10.2012 No. 845)

DISLOCATION of
Stationary Posts of the Road Patrol Service of the State Traffic Inspectorate of the
Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine

No.	Stationary posts included in the Unified Dislocation	
	Post name	Location
	[...]	
	Donetsk Region	
	[...]	
20	Volnovakha	178 km of Road N-20 Slovyansk-Donetsk-Mariupol

[...]

Annex 48

Donetsk Regional State Administration, Order No. 590 “On the organisation of work of the Donetsk Regional State Administration and its structural divisions in the context of the Anti-Terrorist Operation”,
29 July 2014
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

SOURCE: https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/DO140077?an=1&ed=2014_11_18

DONETSK REGIONAL STATE ADMINISTRATION

ORDER

of 29 July 2014 No. 590

On the organisation of work of the Donetsk Regional State Administration and its structural divisions in the context of the Anti-Terrorist Operation

as amended and supplemented by Orders of the Donetsk Regional State Administration

of 20 October 2014 No. 644,

of 18 November 2014 No. 692

As the Anti-Terrorist Operation is conducted in the territory of Donetsk and as it is impossible to exercise powers vested with the Donetsk Regional State Administration, based on Articles 6, 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On local state administrations”, Articles 32, 33 of the Code of Labour Laws of Ukraine:

1. To relocate temporarily the Donetsk Regional State Administration to Kramatorsk to the address: 2 Lenina Square.

[...]

Annex 49

Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the approval of the list of localities on the territory of which the state authorities temporarily do not exercise or do not fully exercise their authority”,
No. 1085-r, 7 November 2014
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts



CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE

ORDER

No. 1085-r of 7 November 2014

Kyiv

On the approval of the list of localities on the territory of which the state authorities temporarily do not exercise or do not fully exercise their authority

1. To approve, in accordance with the Annex, the list of localities on the territory of which state authorities temporarily do not exercise or do not fully exercise their authority.

[...]

Page 2

Annex

to the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
No. 1085-r of 7 November 2014

THE LIST

of localities on the territory of which the state authorities temporarily do not exercise or do not fully exercise their authority

Donetsk region

[...]

Settlements:

[...]

In the Novoazovsk Region:

Pionerske Village

Prymorske Village

Kominternove Village

Vodiane Village

Zaichenko Village

Shyrokyne Village

Berdianske Village

Pavlopil Village

Pyshchevyk Village

Chernenko Village

Lebedynske Village

Sopyne Village

[...]

Annex 50

Instruction on the procedure for implementing the norms of
international humanitarian law in the Armed Forces of Ukraine
approved by the Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine No. 164,
23 March 2017
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

ORDER

23.03.2017 No. 164

**Registered in the Ministry of Justice
of Ukraine on
9 June 2017 at
No. 704/30572**

On Approval of the Instruction on the procedure for implementing the norms of international humanitarian law in the Armed Forces of Ukraine

[...]

Page 2

**APPROVED
Order of the Ministry
defence of Ukraine
23.03.2017 No. 164
Registered with the Ministry
Justice of Ukraine
9 June 2017
No. 704/30572**

INSTRUCTION

**on the procedure for implementing the norms of international humanitarian law in the
Armed Forces of Ukraine**

[...]

Page 4

11. Military objective is any objective that by its nature, location, purpose or use can be used in military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a certain military advantage.

Military objectives include:

units of armed forces and organised armed formations (personnel, weapons and military equipment), except for medical units, medical transports, religious personnel and their property.

objects (buildings, houses, positions, barracks, warehouses, and others) used or ready to be used for military purposes;

other objectives which by their nature, location, purpose or use can be used in military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage.

Military objectives are legitimate targets for attack.

A military objective remains such even if it accommodates civilians.

[...]

Annex 51

Criminal Code of Ukraine, 5 April 2001,
Articles 258-4 and 258-5 (excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts



[Stamp: Entered into the Unified State Register of Legal Acts]

CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE

With changes and amendments introduced by Laws of Ukraine [...]

Dated 21 September 2006 No. 170-V, OVU, 2006, No. 41, Article 2725 [...]

Dated 18 May 2010 No. 2258-VI, OVU, 2010, No. 39, Article 1293 [...]

Article 258⁴. Contributing to commission of a terrorist act

1. Recruitment, arming and training of a person for the purpose of committing a terrorist act, as well as the use of a person for this purpose

- shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to eight years.

2. The same acts committed against several persons either repeatedly, or by prior conspiracy by a group of persons, or by an official using his official position,

- shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

(Supplemented by Article 258⁴ in accordance with
Law of Ukraine dated 21 September 2006 No. 170-V;
As amended in accordance with
Law of Ukraine dated 18 May 2010 No. 2258-VI)

Article 258⁵. Terrorism financing

1. Terrorism financing, i.e. actions committed for the purpose of financial or material support of an individual terrorist or terrorist group (organisation), organisation, preparation or commission of a terrorist act, involvement in the commission of a terrorist act, public calls to commit a terrorist act, contributing to commission of a terrorist act, creation of a terrorist group (organisation), -

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to two years and confiscation of property.

2. The same acts committed repeatedly or for selfish motives, or by prior conspiracy by a group of persons, or on a large scale, or if they have caused significant property damage, -

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to ten years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of up to three years and with confiscation of property.

3. Actions provided for in Parts one or two of this Article, committed by an organised group or on a particularly large scale, or if they have led to other serious consequences, -

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of ten to twelve years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to three years and confiscation of property.

4. A person, other than the organiser or leader of a terrorist group (organisation), shall be released from criminal liability for the actions provided for in this Article if he voluntarily reported criminal activity or otherwise contributed to the cessation or prevention of a crime he financed or which he contributed to, prior to being prosecuted, provided that his actions did not constitute another crime.

Note: 1. Terrorism financing is considered committed on a large scale if the amount of financial or material support exceeds six thousand non-taxable minimum incomes.

2. Terrorism financing is considered to be committed in a particularly large scale if the amount of financial or material support exceeds eighteen thousand non-taxable minimum incomes.

(Supplemented by Article 258⁵ in accordance with
Law of Ukraine dated 18 May 2010 No. 2258-VI)

[...]

Annex 52

Official website of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, “RK TR 9K79
“Tochka” (9K79-1 “Tochka-U”)", 18 September 2013
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Missile systems

<https://www.mil.gov.ua/ministry/ozbroennya-ta-texnika/suxoputnix-vijsk/raketni-kompleksi.html>

The 9K79 Tochka tactical missile system (9K79-1 Tochka-U)

The 9K79 Tochka tactical missile system is designed to engage ground-based reconnaissance and strike systems, command posts, aprons for aircraft and helicopters, reserve forces, depots for ammunition and fuel, and other facilities.

[...]

Page 2



Launch range (for Tochka/Tochka-U), km:

- Maximum – 70/120;
Minimum – 15/15;

[...]



[18 September 2013, 20:04]

Annex 53

Latest information from the Information and Analysis Center of the
National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, 17 July 2014
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Latest information of the Information and Analysis Center of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine dated 17 July

rnbo.gov.ua/ua/Dialnist/1738.html

[...]

Page 2

Information as of 12:00

[...]

Page 3

The situation in the area of ATO

After a forced break, yesterday the aircraft of the Armed Forces of Ukraine resumed combat missions in the area of the anti-terrorist operation. Fighter planes of the UAF struck several precision strikes at “Grad” multiple launch rocket systems, checkpoints, strong points, accumulations of manpower and equipment of mercenaries. The military transport aircraft continue to transport relief consignments. Each such flight is a complex operation that requires high professionalism and courage of Ukrainian pilots. Despite the heavy shelling and resistance of the militants, our troops heroically hold the defence on the border. This is the most important task, since the loss of control over the border can lead to the massive penetration of additional equipment and saboteurs into the territory of Ukraine.

During the day, 12 flights of Air Force aircraft and 17 flights of helicopters of the Army Aviation of the Ground Forces were made in order to strike at the positions of militants, deliver humanitarian supplies and search and rescue support.

Yesterday at about 13:00, using a portable anti-aircraft missile system the terrorists damaged a Su-25 aircraft that was performing a combat mission. The pilot flew the plane to a safe area and successfully made an emergency landing. The pilot was not injured. The aircraft was slightly damaged and can be repaired.

Fighting near Marynivka has not stopped since yesterday. Ukrainian servicemen beat off 4 powerful enemy attacks. The militants attacked under the cover of 5 tanks and several armoured personnel carriers. Our military destroyed 3 tanks, 2 APCs [armoured personnel carriers], and 3 terrorist vehicles, which were delivering militants to the battlefield.

[...]

Annex 54

Information and Analysis Center of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, “The situation in the eastern regions of Ukraine – 11.01.15”, 11 January 2015



INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER

NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE

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THE SITUATION IN THE EASTERN REGIONS OF UKRAINE – 11.01.15



POSTED BY: IACADMIN 12:02 11/01/2015

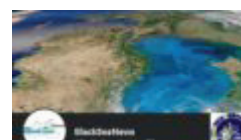


15:43

13/07/2021

Kremlin puppets

from French Senate to OSCE playing along with pro-Russian force in Ukraine



00:06

25/06/2021

The «War of

Exercises» in the Black Sea: A New Very Dangerous Stage that Cannot Be Ignored

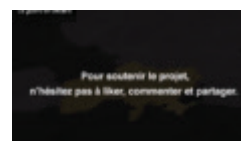


16:54

10/04/2021

Statement by the

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Colonel-General Ruslan Khomchak, on the aggressive actions of the Russian Federation in the information space



14:21

17/03/2021

La seule guerre

encore active sur le continent Européen (VIDEO fr.)

Annex 55

Information and Analysis Center of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, “The Situation in the Eastern Regions of Ukraine – 13.01.15”, 13 January 2015



INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER

NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE

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THE SITUATION IN THE EASTERN REGIONS OF UKRAINE – 13.01.15

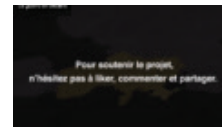


POSTED BY: IACADMIN 12:09 13/01/2015



16:54
10/04/2021

Statement by the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Colonel-General Ruslan Khomchak, on the aggressive actions of the Russian Federation in the information space



14:21
17/03/2021

La seule guerre encore active sur le continent Européen (VIDEO fr.)



21:21
25/01/2021

Heavenly Hundred...



20:40
20/01/2020

Technology – Step into the Future



12:00
20/05/2019

Vladimir Zelensky – President of Ukraine new formation

16:54 10/04/2021

Annex 56

Information and Analysis Center of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, “The Situation in the Eastern Regions of Ukraine – 14.01.15”, 14 January 2015



INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER

NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE



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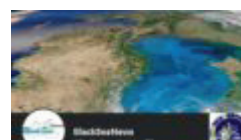
POSTED BY: IACADMIN 12:15 14/01/2015



15:43
13/07/2021

Kremlin puppets

from French Senate to OSCE playing along with pro-Russian force in Ukraine



00:06
25/06/2021

The «War of Exercises» in the Black Sea: A New Very Dangerous Stage that Cannot Be Ignored

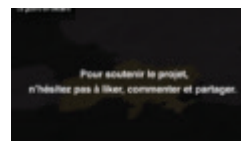
Exercises» in the Black Sea: A New Very Dangerous Stage that Cannot Be Ignored



16:54
10/04/2021

Statement by the

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Colonel-General Ruslan Khomchak, on the aggressive actions of the Russian Federation in the information space



14:21
17/03/2021

La seule guerre

encore active sur le continent Européen (VIDEO fr.)

Annex 57

Ukraine, Oktyabrsky District Court of Mariupol, Case No.
263/574/15-k, Ruling, 15 January 2015 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/45424002>

Category of case No. **263/574/15-k: Administrative offence cases (since 01.01.2019); In accordance with procedural law; In accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine; Motion of the investigator, prosecutor, party to the criminal proceedings.**

Sent by the court: **23.06.2015**. Registered: **24.06.2015**. Made public: **20.07.2015**.

Effective date: **21.01.2015**

Number of court proceedings: **not identified**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **not identified**



Case No. 263/574/15-k

Proceedings No. 1-ks/263/245/2015

RULING

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

15 January 2015

Mariupol

Investigating judge of the Oktyabrsky District Court of Mariupol P.I. Papatsenko, with the secretary I.Yu. Bezverbna, with the participation of the prosecutor D.M. Nates, defender PERSON_1, investigator Y.O. Chelakh, suspect PERSON_2, having considered the materials of the petition of the investigator of the Investigative Division of the Directorate of the Security Service of Ukraine in the Donetsk region PERSON_3 for application of a preventive measure in the form of detention regarding PERSON_2, -

[...]

Page 1

Namely, [on 5 December 2014], by prior arrangement with [a member of the terrorist organisation], using mobile communications (mobile number NUMBER_1), PERSON_2 provided information concerning the actual damage caused to the UAF positions (1st Self-Propelled Howitzer Artillery Battery in the location area of the 1st Motorised Brigade near the village of Blizhne of the Volnovakha District) by militants involving BM-21 MLRS fire from a temporarily occupied territory.

[...]

Annex 58

Information and Analysis Center of the National Security and Defence
Council of Ukraine, “The situation in the Eastern regions of Ukraine
24.01.2015”, 24 January 2015



INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER

NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE



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CONTACTS

THE SITUATION IN THE EASTERN REGIONS OF UKRAINE – 24.01.15



POSTED BY: IACADMIN 12:03 24/01/2015



15:43
13/07/2021

Kremlin puppets

from French Senate to OSCE playing along with pro-Russian force in Ukraine



00:06
25/06/2021

The «War of

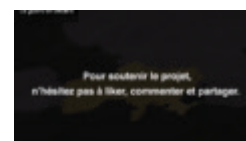
Exercises» in the Black Sea: A New Very Dangerous Stage that Cannot Be Ignored



16:54
10/04/2021

Statement by the

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Colonel-General Ruslan Khomchak, on the aggressive actions of the Russian Federation in the information space



14:21
17/03/2021

La seule guerre

encore active sur le continent Européen (VIDEO fr.)

Annex 59

Information and Analysis Center of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, “The situation in the Eastern Regions of Ukraine – 10.02.15”, 10 February 2015



INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER

NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE



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THE SITUATION IN THE EASTERN REGIONS OF UKRAINE – 10.02.15



POSTED BY: IACADMIN 13:06 10/02/2015



15:43
13/07/2021

Kremlin puppets

from French Senate to OSCE playing along with pro-Russian force in Ukraine



00:06
25/06/2021

The «War of

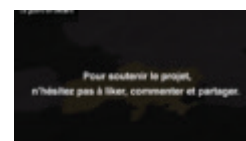
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14:21
17/03/2021

La seule guerre

encore active sur le continent Européen (VIDEO fr.)

Annex 60

Ukraine, Volnovakha District Court of the Donetsk Region, Case No.
221/1370/15-k, Judgment, 20 May 2015
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/44277498>

Category of case No. **221/1370/15-k: Criminal cases (before 01.01.2019); Crimes against public security; Assistance to members of criminal organisations and concealment of their criminal activities.**

Sent by the court: **21.05.2015**. Registered: **21.05.2015**. Made public: **25.05.2015**.

Effective date: **19.06.2015**

Number of court proceedings: **not identified**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **not identified**



Case No. **221/1370/15-k**

Proceedings No. **1-kp/221/242/2015**

JUDGMENT

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

20 May 2015, Volnovakha District Court of Donetsk region

[...]

Page 2

[...]

So, on 26 December 2014, PERSON_1, while in Volnovakha of the Donetsk Region, by making calls from his mobile NUMBER_1 to mobile NUMBER 2, with knowledge that the latter was used by a member of the criminal organisation DPR unknown to the pre-trial investigation (there are separate proceedings in respect of this person), provided the latter with information that he had witnessed regarding the movement, types, and number of military equipment of the Ukrainian Armed Forces involved in the anti-terrorist operation and moving in the territory of Volnovakha of the Donetsk Region and the village of Buhas of the Volnovakha District of the Donetsk Region, meaning that PERSON_1 assisted members of the criminal organisation DPR in carrying out criminal activities against state authorities and military units of Ukraine.

[...]

Annex 61

Ukraine, Novozavodsky District Court of Chernihiv, Case No.
729/743/15-k, Judgment, 28 July 2015
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/47518118>

Category of case No. **729/743/15-k: Criminal cases (before 01.01.2019); Crimes against public security; Creation of a terrorist group or terrorist organisation.**

Sent by the court: **28.07.2015**. Registered: **29.07.2015**. Made public: **31.07.2015**.

Effective date: **30.05.2016**

Number of court proceedings: **not identified**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **not identified**



Case No. 729/743/15-k

Proceedings No. 1-kp/751/231/15

JUDGMENT

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

28 July 2015

Chernihiv

The Novozavodsky District Court of Chernihiv composed of

[...]

Page 2

[...]

Namely, on 31 January 2015 and 1 February 2015, PERSON_2, while in Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region, knowing that his actions were illegal, using a mobile telephone with call number NUMBER_2, informed a member of the terrorist organisation “DPR” named PERSON_3 (call sign PERSON_3) that units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were launching missiles in the direction of DPR-controlled territory from the airfield near Kramatorsk.

On 2 February 2015, PERSON_2, while in Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region, continuing his criminal activity, using a mobile telephone with call number NUMBER_2, informed the member of the terrorist organisation “DPR” named PERSON_3 (call sign PERSON_3) that units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were moving military equipment in the direction of the airfield near Kramatorsk.

Afterwards, throughout February 2015, PERSON_2, while in the territory of the Chernihiv Region, continued his illegal activity by collecting information about units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine involved in the Anti-Terrorist Operation and located in the territory of Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region and neighbouring residential settlements.

[...]

Page 3

[...]

On 23 February 2015, PERSON_2, while in the territory of the Kozelets District of the Chernihiv Region, having received from unidentified persons information about military equipment of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine moving across Izyum of the Kharkiv Region in the direction of Luhansk and Artemivsk of the Donetsk Region, and information about units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine located in the territory of a former psychiatric hospital of Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region at 5 Moris Torez Street, continued his illegal activities and, using a mobile telephone with call number NUMBER_2, conveyed the above information to the member of the terrorist organisation “DPR” named PERSON_3 (call sign PERSON_3).

On 24 February 2015, PERSON_2, while in the territory of the Bobrovytsia District of the Chernihiv Region, having received from an unidentified person information about military equipment of the Ukrainian Armed Forces units moving from Kramatorsk in the direction of Druzhkivka of the Donetsk Region, knowing that his actions were illegal, using a mobile telephone with call number NUMBER_2, conveyed the above information to the member of the terrorist organisation “DPR” named PERSON_3 (call sign PERSON_3).

PERSON_2, by taking deliberate action that consisted in the collection and transfer of information about units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine involved in the Anti-Terrorist Operation, between August 2014 and February 2015, assisted the activities of the terrorist organisation that carried out terrorist attacks in the territory of the Donetsk Region, and thereby committed a criminal offence under Part 1 of Article 258-3 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

In the court hearing, the accused PERSON_2 fully admitted his guilt in the criminal offences he committed.

[...]

When he was arrested, he fully admitted his guilt, sincerely repented and assisted the investigator. His telephone number is NUMBER_11. When he was in Kramatorsk, he conveyed information about the launch of missiles from the airfield that half of the city heard and about military equipment moving in the direction of Kostiantynivka or Druzhkivka. While in the territory of the Chernihiv Region, he conveyed information about military equipment moving in the area of Izyum of the Kharkiv Region [...]

Page 4

[...]

Thus, according to the report No. 100 of 8 May 2015 following counterintelligence and investigative actions (“search”), namely searching for information in backhaul telecommunications networks in accordance with the Ruling of the Head of the Court of Appeal of Kyiv No. 01-197 TSt of 14 January 2015, a mobile telephone with call number NUMBER_9 was used to make calls to mobile telephones with call numbers NUMBER_3, NUMBER_4, while the communicant was in Makiivka of the Donetsk Region, at 4 Uspenskoho Street or 1 Kiprenskoho Street, and at other addresses. The conversation was between men named PERSON_2 and PERSON_3, in particular: on 31 January 2015 and 1 February 2015, PERSON_2 informed PERSON_3 about the launch of a missile from the

direction of the airfield, on 2 February 2015 – that a Tochka-U accompanied by four vehicles was apparently moving in the direction of the airfield; on 12 February 2015 – that a Grad was moving in the direction of Barvinkove, that Grads were at that time firing from the direction of Izyum in the direction of Donetsk. On 16 February 2015, he reported that, according to Slovyansk residents, there were two Tochka-U on the Karachun mountain, one of them allegedly sent to Kramatorsk, the other – to Slovyansk, and they also discussed the distance to Slovyansk and other residential settlements; on 23 February 2015, he provided information about rocket launchers moving in the direction of Kramatorsk and, on 24 February 2015, he clarified that four units were moving from Kramatorsk to Druzhkivka.

[...]

According to a report following covert investigative activation of audio and video control exercised over the person under criminal case No. 22015270000000017 of 3 March 2015, PERSON_2 recorded PERSON_3 in his mobile telephone as “PERSON_6-sister”; PERSON_3 was interested in the movement of military equipment across Kramatorsk, the location of soldiers in the territory of Kramatorsk, how often telephone calls were to be made, if it was necessary or not to observe safety measures, and so on.

[...]

Annex 62

Ukraine, Volnovakha District Court of the Donetsk Region, Case No.
221/1556/15-k, Judgment, 23 September 2015
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/51123690>

Category of case No. **221/1556/15-k: Criminal cases (before 01.01.2019); Crimes against public security; Creation of a terrorist group or terrorist organization.**

Sent by the court: **23.09.2015**. Registered: **25.09.2015**. Made public: **28.09.2015**.

Effective date: **30.11.2016** (partial)

Result of the appeal: **30.11.2016 Court of Appeal of Donetsk region**: the judgment was changed

Number of court proceedings: **not identified**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **not identified**



Case No. **221/1556/15-k**

Proceedings No. **1-ks/221/262/2015**

JUDGMENT

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

Volnovakha

23 September 2015

Board of Judges of Volnovakha District Court of the Donetsk Region

[...]

ESTABLISHED:\

[...]

Page 4

Thus, at 12:18 on 22 January 2015, PERSON_1, while in the territory of the village of Blizhne of the Volnovakha District of the Donetsk Region (the pre-trial investigation authorities were not able to establish the exact location), acting intentionally, using his own call number NUMBER_1, with the aim of assisting members of the terrorist organisation Donetsk People's Republic in the pursuit of their criminal intentions to commit crimes in respect of servicemen of Ukrainian Armed Forces' units and other armed formations of Ukraine involved in the anti-terrorist operation, and to create conditions facilitating that criminal activity, provided the above-mentioned members of the terrorist organisation Donetsk People's Republic with information regarding the location of positions of the Ukrainian Armed Forces' equipment near the villages of Rybinske and Blizhne of the Volnovakha District of the Donetsk Region, using mobile call number NUMBER_2 with the knowledge that this number was used by them.

[...]

Annex 63

Ukraine, Kramatorsk City Court, Case No. 234/11709/15-k,
Judgment, 12 October 2015
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/52281395>

Category of case No. **234/11709/15-k: Criminal cases (before 01.01.2019); Crimes against public security; Creation of a terrorist group or terrorist organisation.**

Sent by the court: **15.10.2015**. Registered: **15.10.2015**. Made public: **19.10.2015**.

Effective date: **12.11.2015**

Number of court proceedings: **not identified**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **not identified**



Case No. 234/11709/15-k

Proceedings No. 1-kp/234/467/15

JUDGMENT

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

On 12 October 2015, panel of judges of the Kramatorsk City Court of the Donetsk Region [...]

ESTABLISHED

[...]

Pages 3-4

Namely, one day in early February 2015, while in Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region, PERSON_1 spotted a military convoy of the Ukrainian Armed Forces composed of three Ural military trucks moving along Ordzhonikidze Street in Kramatorsk in the direction of Slovyansk of the Donetsk Region. On the same day, PERSON_1, while at ADDRESS_1, using his own mobile telephone with call number NUMBER_1, intentionally informed a member of the terrorist organisation “DPR”, the person in command of an armed surveillance unit of the “DPR”, who was at the address: 8A Ilyich Street in Donetsk, using the latter’s call number NUMBER_2, about the movement of the above military equipment of the Ukrainian Armed Forces so that the armed formations of the terrorist organisation “DPR” could plan and carry out terrorist acts in the future.

Then, throughout February 2015, PERSON_1, while in Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region, systematically observed military equipment of the Ukrainian Armed Forces consisting of at least 40 Ural trucks at Ordzhonikidze Street in Kramatorsk moving in the direction of Slovyansk of the Donetsk Region. After that, PERSON_1, at some time throughout February 2015 that the investigation could not identify, continuing to realise his criminal intention, while at ADDRESS_1, using his own mobile telephone with call number NUMBER_1, intentionally informed the member

of the terrorist organisation “DPR”, the person in command of an armed surveillance unit of the “DPR”, who was at the address: 8A Ilyich Street in Donetsk, using the latter’s call number NUMBER_2, about the movement of the above military equipment of the Ukrainian Armed Forces so that this information could be illegally used by the armed formations of the terrorist organisation “DPR” for planning and carrying out terrorist acts in the future.

Then, one day in April 2015, PERSON_1, while in Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region, spotted officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine guarding motor bridges at the intersection of Saltykova Shchedrina, Zaliznychna, and Gorkoho Streets in Kramatorsk. On the same day, PERSON_1, acting intentionally and with a single criminal intention, while at ADDRESS_1, using his own mobile telephone with call number NUMBER_1, reported the above information that the motor bridges were guarded to the member of the terrorist organisation “DPR”, the person in command of an armed surveillance unit of the “DPR”, who was at the address: 8A Ilyich Street in Donetsk, using the latter’s call number NUMBER_2, so that this information could be illegally used by the armed formations of the terrorist organisation “DPR” for planning and carrying out terrorist acts in the future.

Additionally, between 20 and 29 June 2015, PERSON_1 received from persons unidentified by the investigation information about the movement on 21 June of a military convoy of the Ukrainian Armed Forces at Shkilna Street in Kramatorsk in the direction of Krasnoarmiisk of the Donetsk Region and about certain units of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and other military formations that were accommodated in the Kramatorsk Hotel (45 Sotsialistychna Street) and Kramatorsk City Hospital No. 3 (31 Sotsialistychna Street).

Then, on 24 June 2015 at 21:49, PERSON_1, continuing to realise his criminal intention, while at ADDRESS_1, using his own mobile telephone with call number NUMBER_1, intentionally reported the above information about the movement on 21 June of a military convoy of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and the accommodation of personnel of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and other military formations, to the member of the terrorist organisation “DPR”, the person in command of an armed surveillance unit of the “DPR”, who was at the address: 8A Ilyich Street in Donetsk, using the latter’s call number NUMBER_2, so that this information could be used for planning and carrying out terrorist acts in the future.

As reported by Anti-Terrorist Operation headquarters in the Donetsk and Lugansk Regions, the information that PERSON_1 conveyed to the member of the terrorist organisation “DPR” PERSON_1, the person in command of an armed surveillance unit of the “DPR”, was reliable and sufficient to cause damage to Ukraine’s defensive capacity.

On 20 July 2015, PERSON_1 was detained by law enforcement officers, thus ending his criminal activities aimed at assisting the terrorist organisation “DPR”.

In the court session, PERSON_1 fully admitted his guilt and explained to the court that, in early February 2015, while he was at the junction of Ordzhonikidze and Parkova Streets, he spotted three Ural military vehicles moving in the direction of Slovyansk, and in February–March 2015, he saw at the same place around 40 military trucks moving in the direction of Slovyansk, and conveyed that information, using his mobile telephone, to PERSON_3 who was a member of the terrorist organisation “DPR”. Besides, he also notified the latter about the bridge that was guarded. Additionally, he learnt from people that officers of the Security Service of Ukraine lived in the

Kramatorsk Hotel and conveyed that information to PERSON_3 as well. In February 2015, when talking with PERSON_3, he was furious about the shelling of Kramatorsk. He conveyed that information because he was afraid they would return and do away with him and his family. He took care of PERSON_3's dogs, and received 2,000 hryvnias for that from the latter. He told things he personally saw, learnt from people, newspapers, and the Internet. He does not sympathise with the "DPR". He is neutral. He shows repentance for his crime.

In the court hearing, the accused PERSON_1 explained that he fully admits his guilt in the crime committed under Part 1 of Article 258-3 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. He petitions the court to have his case reviewed under procedure established by Part 3 of Article 349 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine.

[...]

Page 6

DECIDED

to find PERSON_1 guilty of the crime under Part 1 of Article 258-3 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and to establish a sentence under Article 69 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine in the form of five years of imprisonment with isolation of the convicted person in a secure penal facility, with no confiscation of property.

[...]

Annex 64

Ukraine, Kramatorsk City Court, Case No. 234/16920/15-k, Ruling,
12 October 2015
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/52310146>

Category of case No. **234/16920/15-k: Administrative offence cases (since 01.01.2019); In accordance with procedural law; In accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine; Motion of the investigator, prosecutor, party to the criminal proceedings.**

Sent by the court: **15.10.2015**. Registered: **16.10.2015**. Made public: **20.10.2015**.

Effective date: **12.10.2015**

Number of court proceedings: **not identified**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **not identified**



Case No. 234/16920/15-k

Proceedings No. 1-ks/234/4113/15

RULING

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

[...]

Pages 1-2

On examining the motion's materials which include an excerpt from the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations No. 12015050390001382 of 8 July 2015 into a criminal offence under Part 4 of Article 296 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the court

ESTABLISHED

The reason behind the motion is that, on 2 March 2015, the Kominternovsky Joint District Military Enlistment Office of Kharkiv conscripted Sergeant PERSON_3 for military service and, on the same day, according to Order No. 53 of the Head of the Kharkiv Zonal Department of Military Police, he was appointed as a head of a security, patrol and inspection group of a security, patrol and inspection platoon of the military police of the above department.

Thus, according to Order No. 123 of the Head of the Kharkiv Zonal Department of Military Police of 25 May 2015, Sergeant PERSON_3, with effect from 26 May 2015, was dispatched to the headquarters of the Anti-Terrorist Operation (Kramatorsk, Donetsk Region) where he served at the Donetsk Zonal Department of the Military Police situated at the address: 10 Mayakovskovo Street, Kramatorsk, Donetsk Region.

On 8 July 2015 at around 4:30 a.m., Sergeant PERSON_3, while in a state of alcoholic intoxication, being illegally outside the location area of his unit, entered the sleeping quarters of the Donetsk Zonal Department of Military Police (Donetsk Region, Kramatorsk, 10 Mayakovskovo Street), where servicemen were resting, and - in flagrant violation of public order, acting intentionally and unreasonably, showing a clear disregard for society, audaciously ignoring the rules of the quarters, mutual respect and ethical principles in society, violating the right of others to take a rest at night in accordance with their daily routine - started loudly shouting and cursing, preventing the other servicemen from taking a rest.

[...]

Annex 65

Official website of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, “Operation
‘Industrial Area’”, 22 April 2016
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Operation “Industrial Area”

<https://www.mil.gov.ua/news/2016/04/22/operacziya-promzona--/>

22 April 2016, 14:46

The area of the so-called Avdiivka’s ‘Industrial Area’ and of the Yasynuvata junction remains One of the hottest points on the ATO map

This small patch of land, confined from two sides by large parklands - that stretches along the Yasinovskiy lane in the Old Avdiivka and houses several dilapidated industrial and logistical buildings - has for a month represented an almost contiguous ‘anvil’, which the enemy strikes daily, as if by a hammer, with varied armaments, in an attempt to force Ukrainian troops to retreat deep into the city. In spite of heavy losses, the militants have repetitively advanced to close in on the Ukrainian troops to the effective range of small arms, acting in small infantry groups, under high-calibre mortar fire support and occasionally with the use of tanks and other armoured vehicles. And each time, upon receiving some good kicks from our fighters, they return to their lines.

[...]

Pages 1-2

- The most interesting part began when they realized that now we could use our new positions to lay effective fire on their checkpoint at the Yasynuvata junction and on the reinforced position under the dilapidated bridge, from where they constantly fired with mortars, RPGs and SPGs. Now we also control the shortest path they had to Horlivka, - tell scout fighters of the 58th Separate Mechanized Infantry Brigade with the call signs “Grek” and “Starshina”.

[...]

When they understood that our troops can’t be forced from their positions by such actions, they began to step up their efforts in the area. Shellings and fire assaults on this and neighbouring positions of the Ukrainian army gained permanent character, wherein each time calibre of the “arguments” used rises. In spite of all provisions of the Minsk agreements, 122mm and 152mm tube artillery has appeared, as well as several tanks and armoured fighting vehicles. Subsequently, the militants hid them in the adjacent woodlands. Moreover, the enemy moved from engagement with the use of relatively small subversive-reconnaissance groups to infantry platoon operations.

[...]

Covering from constant heavy artillery barrages and repealing perfidious strikes, our scouts managed to hold their positions in the ‘Industrial Area’ until the rotation. Our units on this front had to be significantly reinforced, which contributed to the situation’s partial stabilisation.

The situation there remains turbulent. The militants continue mass shellings. Despite the mines, bullets, and occasionally shells that ‘pour’ onto their heads, our boys hold their lines in the industrial area of Avdiivka. [...]

Annex 66

Official website of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, “O. Turchynov on the Svitlodarsk Bulge: The Ukrainian Armed Forces will adequately respond to all provocations of the Russian hybrid troops”, 21 December 2016

Translation**O. Turchinov on the Svitlodarsk Bulge: the Armed Forces of Ukraine will adequately respond to all provocations of the Russian hybrid troops**

 web.archive.org/web/20161228162411/http://www.rnbo.gov.ua/news/2670.html

21 December 2016

O. Turchinov on the Svitlodarsk Bulge: the Armed Forces of Ukraine will adequately respond to all provocations of the Russian hybrid troops,

Taking into account the aggravation of the situation in the area of the Svitlodarsk Bulge, systemic provocations by the Russian and terrorist groups and the intensification of hostilities, Oleksandr Turchinov, Secretary of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, arrived at the site where the situation was aggravating and held there a meeting with the military leadership of the Anti-Terrorist Operation.



When he was on the frontlines of the 54th Brigade, which “heroically withstood the enemy’s offensive”, O. Turchinov on examining the defensive positions of our troops, discussed with the Ukrainian defenders the situation that had developed in recent days in this section of the frontline. According to the Secretary of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, for the fourth day in a row, our positions had been continuously shelled using large-calibre artillery and mortars prohibited by the Minsk Agreements. “In terms of the number of shells and mines used against our positions in the area of the Svitlodarsk Bulge, a kind of “record” has been set – more than 800 per day,” he said.

“Despite continuous shellings and attempts to break through our defences, the Ukrainian military did their duty with courage and professionalism, stopping the enemy and inflicting heavy losses,” O. Turchinov said. He added that our military counterattacked, advanced, and took up new positions, “which gave them an additional advantage over the enemy in this defence sector.”

“The Armed Forces of Ukraine will continue to respond adequately to any provocations of Russian hybrid troops in all directions,” stressed the Secretary of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine.

Photogallery

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Annex 67

Ukraine, Dobropilsky City Court, Case No. 227/431/16-k, Judgment,
24 January 2017
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/64246978>

Category of case No. **227/431/16-k: Criminal cases (before 01.01.2019); Crimes against public security; Creation of a terrorist group or terrorist organisation.**

Sent by the court: **24.01.2017**. Registered: **25.01.2017**. Made public: **30.01.2017**.

Result of the appeal: **16.06.2017 Court of Appeal of the Donetsk region: the sentence was revoked in full with the return of the case for a new trial in the court of first instance.**

Number of court proceedings: **not identified**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **not identified**



24.01.2017

227/431/16-k

**JUDGMENT
IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE**

24 January 2017

Dobropillia

Dobropilsky City Court of the Donetsk Region [...]

ESTABLISHED

[...]

Page 5

Notwithstanding the plea of not guilty made by the accused PERSON_1, his guilt in committing of the crime is confirmed by the following written and physical evidence examined at the court hearing:

[...]

Page 6

- letter of 02.10.2015 No. 5405 in reply to letter No. 50/2576 of 02.10.2015, according to which the Headquarters of the Anti-Terrorist Operation in the Donetsk and Luhansk Region reports and confirms that, between 21 and 26 July 2015, military equipment and personnel of the UAF involved in the ATO were located in Avdiivka of the Donetsk Region in the area of facilities where a geological exploration was taking place and where coal yards are located near 122 Zavodska Street, Yasinovatsky Lane, and that certain Ukrainian facilities in those positions came under fire in the relevant period.

Annex 68

Official website of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, “‘Now the situation in the ATO is difficult, but controlled’ - Minister of Defence of Ukraine”, 29 January 2017

Translation**“Now the situation in the ATO is difficult, but controlled” — Minister of Defense of Ukraine**

 mil.gov.ua/news/2017/01/29/narazi-situacziya-v-ato-skladna-ale-kontrolovana-ministr-oboroni-ukraini

29 January 2017, 16:51 | ID: 26921



This was stated today, on January 29, by the Minister of Defense of Ukraine, General of the army of Ukraine, Stepan Poltorak during a conversation with wounded servicemen in the Lviv military hospital.

— “Today there is a serious exacerbation in the area of Avdiivka: in the morning [the DPR] began shelling, and then, two enemy groups of 25-30 men each began storming our positions. At one of the positions, this advance was stopped by military personnel of the Armed Forces, and at the other, our troops went on the offensive and took up a crucial post of strategic importance. Unfortunately, there are losses among our servicemen,” the Minister of Defense said. – “The situation in the area of the ATO is difficult, but controlled.”

Annex 69

Information and Analysis Center of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, “The situation in the Eastern Regions of Ukraine – 03.02.2017”, 3 February 2017



INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER

NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE



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MAP ATO – 03.02.2017



15:43
13/07/2021

Kremlin puppets

from French Senate to OSCE playing along with pro-Russian force in Ukraine



00:06
25/06/2021

The «War of

Exercises» in the Black Sea: A New Very Dangerous Stage that Cannot Be Ignored

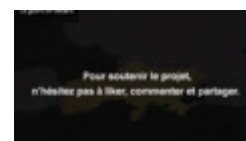
POSTED BY: IACADMIN 13:23 03/02/2017



16:54
10/04/2021

Statement by the

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Colonel-General Ruslan Khomchak, on the aggressive actions of the Russian Federation in the information space



14:21
17/03/2021

La seule guerre

encore active sur le continent Européen (VIDEO fr.)

◀ Previous post

Next post ▶

Annex 70

Ukraine, Shevchenkivsky District Court of Chernivtsi, Case No.
727/3421/17, Ruling, 8 April 2017
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/65851811>

Category of case No. **727/3421/17: Administrative offence cases (since 01.01.2019); In accordance with procedural law; In accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine; Motion of the investigator, prosecutor, party to the criminal proceedings.**

Sent by the court: **08.04.2017**. Registered: **09.04.2017**. Made public: **13.04.2017**.

Number of court proceedings: **not identified**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **not identified**



Case No. 727/3421/17

Proceedings No 1-ks/727/1104/17

RULING**IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE**

8 April 2017

Shevchenkivsky District Court of Chernivtsy [...]

ESTABLISHED

[...]

Pages 2-3

On 1 February 2017, at 2:54 p.m., while in Mirnograd (Dimitrov), (the pre-trial investigation failed to establish the exact location), PERSON_2, being aware of the fact that her son PERSON_4 serves in the so-called terrorist organisation “Donetsk People’s Republic” [...], using her own cell phone number NUMBER_1, reported to PERSON_4 the location of military equipment of the Ukrainian Armed Forces at the address: 12 Turgenev Street in Avdiivka [...]

On 5 February 2017, at 7:15 a.m., continuing her criminal activity, PERSON_2, while in Mirnograd (Dimitrov), using her own cell phone number NUMBER_1, reported to PERSON_4, a member of the terrorist organisation “Donetsk People’s Republic” (on the phone number NUMBER_2 used by the latter) the location of military equipment of the Ukrainian Armed Forces at the address: 12 Turgenev Street in Avdiivka, [...].

On 10 February 2017, at 12:23 p.m., continuing her criminal activity, PERSON_2, being in the city of Myrnograd (Dimitrov), [...] using her own cell phone number NUMBER_1 transferred to the cell phone number NUMBER_2 - used by PERSON_4, a member of the terrorist organisation “Donetsk People's Republic” - information on the location of the positions of the Ukrainian Armed Forces’ military equipment in Avdiivka, as well as on the deployment of a large number of equipment and military personnel in the area of “Khimik” [...].

Annex 71

Ukraine, Court of Appeal of the Donetsk Region, Case No.
234/16050/15-k, Decision, 26 July 2017
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/68030620>

Category of case No. **234/16050/15-k: Criminal cases (before 01.01.2019); Crimes against public security; Creation of a terrorist group or terrorist organisation.**

Sent by the court: **01.08.2017**. Registered: **01.08.2017**. Made public: **03.08.2017**.

Effective date: **26.07.2017**

Number of court proceedings: **not identified**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **not identified**



Case No. 234/16050/15-k

Proceedings No. 11-kp /775/47/2017

DECISION

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

On 26 July 2017, a panel of judges of the Judicial Chamber for Criminal Cases and Cases of Administrative Offenses of the Court of Appeal of the Donetsk Region in Bakhmut

composed of:

[...]

Page 1

ESTABLISHED THAT

[...]

Pages 2-4

Thus, in February 2015 (the court could not establish the exact date), PERSON_2, while in Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region (the court could not establish the exact place of location), identified the location of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the area of the Michurin Gardeners' Partnership at the address: Donetsk Region, Kramatorsk, Parkovaya Street. Moreover, in around February 2015, PERSON_2, while in the Konstantinovsky District of the Donetsk Region (the court could not establish the exact place of location) identified the location of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine along the Road H-20 "Slovyansk-Mariupol" near the residential settlement of Berestok of the Konstantinovsky District of the Donetsk Region. After that, on 13 February 2015, while at his residence address, ADDRESS_2, using his personal computer

with a hard disk drive “Western Digital”, serial number WCAVU0039028, processed previously obtained information – by plotting the location of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on a map – and indicated the exact coordinates of their location and identified the names of military vehicles (Smerch MLRS, Tochka-U tactical missile system, and tank positions), and saved the above information on the hard disk drive in the files named “T.jpg”, “Konst.jpg” respectively, and, acting intentionally, using his own email dmitryy.slepcov@rambler.ru - with a view to assisting members of the criminal organisation “DPR” in their criminal intentions aimed at committing crimes against servicemen of units of the UAF and other military formations of Ukraine involved in the Anti-Terrorist Operation and creating conditions conducive to that criminal activity - conveyed the above information about the location of the military equipment to a member of that criminal organisation under the call sign of “Yamal” (who was in the temporarily uncontrolled by the Ukrainian government authorities territory of the Donetsk Region) to the email of the latter – abramova-67@mail.ru.

Besides, in around March 2015, PERSON_2, while in the area of the urban-type settlement of Yasna Polyana of the Kramatorsk City Council of the Donetsk Region (the court could not establish the exact location), identified the location of military equipment and units of the UAF in the area of the urban-type settlement of Yasna Polyana, namely near Polyclinic No. 1 situated at the address: 11 M. Toreza Street, urban-type settlement of Yasna Polyana of the Kramatorsk City Council of the Donetsk Region, and Kramatorsk Professional Economy and Machine Building Lyceum No. 65 situated at the address: 8 M. Toreza Street, urban-type settlement of Yasna Polyana of the Kramatorsk City Council of the Donetsk Region. After that, on 11 March 2015, while at the address of his residence, ADDRESS_2, using his personal computer with a hard disk drive “Western Digital”, serial number WCAVU0039028, processed previously obtained information - by plotting the location of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on a map - and indicated the exact coordinates of their location and identified the names of military vehicles (armoured personnel carriers, armoured reconnaissance vehicles), and saved the above information on the hard disk drive in the file named “5.jpg”, and, acting intentionally, using his own email “dmitryy.slepcov@rambler.ru” - with a view to assisting members of the criminal organisation “DPR” in their criminal intentions aimed at committing crimes against servicemen of units of the UAF and other military formations of Ukraine involved in the Anti-Terrorist Operation and creating conditions conducive to that criminal activity - conveyed the above information about the location of the military equipment to the member of that criminal organisation under the call sign of “Yamal” (who was in the temporarily uncontrolled by the Ukrainian government authorities territory of the Donetsk Region), to the email of the latter – abramova-67@mail.ru.

Furthermore, in around March 2015, PERSON_2, while in Slovyansk of the Donetsk Region, identified the location of units of the UAF in the area of Karachun mountain and, approximately in the same time period, while in Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region, PERSON_2 identified the location of units of the UAF that were on duty guarding a road bridge across the Kazenny Torets River that connects the areas of the Old Town with the Social Town of Kramatorsk. Besides, in around March 2015, PERSON_2, while in Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region, identified the location of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine that were on duty guarding a road bridge across the Bilenka River that runs from the motorway from Kramatorsk in the direction of Slovyansk of the Donetsk Region. After that, on 17 March 2015, while at the residence of his address, ADDRESS_2, using his personal computer with a hard disk drive “Western Digital”, serial number WCAVU0039028, processed previously obtained information - by plotting the location of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on a map - and indicated the exact coordinates of their location and identified the names of military

units (engineer troops), and saved the above information on the hard disk drive in the files named “7_.jpg”, “8_.jpg”, “9_.jpg” and, acting intentionally, using his own email “dmitryy.slepcov@rambler.ru” - with a view to assisting members of the criminal organisation “DPR” in their criminal intentions aimed at committing crimes against servicemen of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations of Ukraine involved in the Anti-Terrorist Operation and creating conditions conducive to that criminal activity - conveyed the above information about the location of the military equipment to the member of that criminal organisation under the call sign of “Yamal” (who was in the temporarily uncontrolled by the Ukrainian government authorities territory of the Donetsk Region), to the email of the latter – abramova-67@mail.ru.

In March 2015, PERSON_2, while in Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region, identified the movement of military equipment of the UAF across Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region and in the direction of Konstantinovka of the Donetsk Region and, on 17 March 2017, at 21:31:52, acting intentionally, using his own phone number +380932349884 - with a view to assisting members of the criminal organisation “DPR” in their criminal intentions aimed at committing crimes against servicemen of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations of Ukraine involved in the Anti-Terrorist Operation and creating conditions conducive to that criminal activity - called the member of that criminal organisation under the call sign of “Yamal” using the latter’s phone number +380634970736 and, after he was thanked for the previously transferred maps, he conveyed information about the movement of military equipment and units of the UAF to the latter.

On 19 March 2015, PERSON_2, while in Kramatorsk of the Donetsk Region, at 16:45:42, acting intentionally, using his own phone number +380932349884 - with a view to assisting members of the criminal organisation “DPR” in their criminal intentions aimed at committing crimes against servicemen of units of the UAF and other military formations of Ukraine involved in the Anti-Terrorist Operation and creating conditions conducive to that criminal activity - called the member of that criminal organisation under the call sign of “Yamal” using the latter’s phone number +380634970736 and received a task from the latter to collect and summarise intelligence information about the location and movement of units of the UAF that were directly involved in the Anti-Terrorist Operation in the Donetsk Region, in particular in the territory of Kramatorsk and Konstantinovka, and promised to convey necessary information in several days.

[...]

Page 14

In view of the above, based on Articles 404, 405, 407, 419 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, the panel of judges

DECIDED

[...]

Page 15

to uphold the decision of the Kramatorsk City Court of the Donetsk Region of 10 June 2016 in relation to PERSON_2.

[...]

Annex 72

Ukraine, Dobropilsky City Court, Case No. 227/431/16-k,
Judgment, 14 December 2017
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/71062044>

Category of case No. **227/431/16-k: Criminal cases (before 01.01.2019); Crimes against public security; Creation of a terrorist group or terrorist organisation.**

Sent by the court: **18.12.2017**. Registered: **19.12.2017**. Made public: **21.12.2017**.

Effective date: **16.01.2018**

Number of court proceedings: **not identified**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **not identified**



14.12.2017

No. 227/431/16-k

**JUDGMENT
IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE**

14 December 2017

City Dopropillia

The Dobropilsky City Court of the Donetsk region [...]

ESTABLISHED

[...]

Page 7

On 3 August 2015 at 14:11:38, PERSON_7, while in Avdiivka of the Donetsk Region (the pre-trial investigation failed to establish the exact location), using his own cell phone number NUMBER_5, called PERSON_8, a member of the terrorist organisation DPR, on the phone number NUMBER_6 that PERSON_7 knew that the latter used, and to assist members of the terrorist organisation DPR in pursuance of their criminal intention to commit crimes against servicemen of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and other military formations of Ukraine involved in the Anti-Terrorist Operation, and to create an environment conducive to the above crimes, reported to the latter the location of military equipment of the Ukrainian Armed Forces in Avdiivka of the Donetsk Region (namely, at a brick factory).

[...]

Annex 73

Ukraine, Selydovsky City Court, Case No. 242/3786/18, Ruling,
6 August 2018
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/75716048>

Category of case No. **242/3786/18: Administrative offence cases (since 01.01.2019); In accordance with procedural law; In accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine; Motion of the investigator, prosecutor, party to the criminal proceedings.**

Sent by the court: **06.08.2018**. Registered: **07.08.2018**. Made public: **09.08.2018**.

Effective date: **06.08.2018**

Number of court proceedings: **not identified**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **not identified**



242/3786/18

1-ks/242/987/18

RULING**IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE**

(on temporary access to items and documents)

On 6 August 2018, Selydovsky City Court of the Donetsk Region [...]

ESTABLISHED:

[...]

Page 1

In support of the arguments, the pre-trial investigation authorities indicated that it is necessary to request from the mobile operator PJSC “Kyivstar” information on the connection of mobile communication subscribers with the indication of the IMEI numbers of mobile terminals in the coverage area of the installed base stations: 1) Donetsk region, Avdiivka, 15 Molodizhna Street (the location of the volunteer battalion "Right Sector") [...]

Annex 74

Ukraine, Selydovsky City Court, Case No. 242/3538/18, Judgment,
17 October 2018
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/77166094>

Category of case No. **242/3538/18: Criminal cases (before 01.01.2019); Crimes against public security; Assistance to members of criminal organizations and concealment of their criminal activities.**

Sent by the court: **17.10.2018**. Registered: **18.10.2018**. Made public: **19.10.2018**.

Effective date: **16.11.2018**

Number of court proceedings: **1-kp/242/589/18**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **12016050140000650**



Case No. 242/3538/18

Proceedings No. 1-kp/242/589/18

JUDGMENT

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

17 October 2018

Selydovsky City Court of the Donetsk region [...]

ESTABLISHED:

[...]

Page 2

On 30 May 2016, at 15:29:26 hours, PERSON_2, using a mobile phone, transmitted to a Ukrainian citizen PERSON_3, a representative of the illegal armed group “DPR”, information that a 120mm mortar belonging to the Ukrainian Armed Forces fired at the units of the illegal armed group “DPR” for the entirety of the night in Avdiivka, Donetsk region, from the area of the so-called “Ceramics factory”.

[...]

Annex 75

Ukraine, Svyatoshinsky District Court of Kyiv, Case No.
759/13012/18, Decision, 26 December 2018
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/79393757>

Category of case No. **759/13012/18: Civil cases (before 01.01.2019); Separate proceedings; Cases on establishing facts of legal significance.**

Sent by the court: **24.01.2019**. Registered: **25.01.2019**. Made public: **28.01.2019**.

Effective date: **25.01.2019**

Number of court proceedings: **2-o/759/486/18**



Case No. 759/13012/18

Proceedings No. 2-o/759/486/18

DECISION

IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

On 26 December 2018, the Svyatoshinsky District Court of Kyiv [...]

[...]

Pages 1-2

ESTABLISHED:

In August 2018, PERSON_1 petitioned the court to establish a fact of legal significance, namely the person asked the court to establish the fact that that he had been directly involved in combat activities associated with the protection of independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine during the Anti-Terrorist Operation in the area where it was conducted in the Donetsk and Lugansk Regions as part of the Kyiv-2 special-purpose police battalion (the Kyiv-2 Battalion) of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Kyiv from 1 October 2014 to 1 November 2014, from 3 January 2015 to 2 February 2015, and from 15 April 2015 to 15 May 2015.

In justification of his claims, PERSON_1 stated that he, PERSON_1, call sign PERSON_1, in 2014–2015, voluntarily participated in the Anti-Terrorist Operation and combat activities in the east of Ukraine as part of the Kyiv-2 Battalion of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Kyiv, in particular:

- from 8 August 2014 to 5 September 2014, as part of the Kyiv-2 Battalion, he was directly involved in combat activities and combat missions in the area of the village of Chornukhyne of the Lugansk Region situated near the so-called “Cross” in Debaltseve. When performing combat missions in the

Debaltseve and Chornukhyne Districts, he repeatedly came under artillery fire of illegal armed groups, took part in missions aimed at detaining persons involved in the illegal referendum and related to illegal armed groups. When taking part in a gunfight during one of the missions, when one member of the Kyiv-2 Battalion was killed (his call sign was "17"), he administered first aid. He was part of groups that guarded the area where the unit was stationed. He was directly involved in combat activities when fighting against illegal armed groups in joint missions conducted by the Kyiv-2 Battalion with the 25th Territorial Defence Battalion "Kievan Rus" on the outskirts of Debaltseve and Chornukhyne. He repeatedly participated in combat missions aimed at identifying and searching for the enemy's firing positions as part of a reconnaissance group.

- from 1 October 2014 to 1 November 2014 and from 3 January 2015 to 22 January 2015, he was part of the Kyiv-2 Battalion in Volnovakha of the Donetsk Region. He was on duty at a checkpoint, patrolled the city as part of groups and also guarded critical facilities (government institutions, bridges, communications facilities); as part of a joint group he went to demine and deactivate explosive ammunition found by the locals and shells that had not exploded after artillery strikes; he took part in a combat mission in the village of Hranitne of the Donetsk Region to collect and transfer damaged weaponry to the rear and to inspect the population. When in Hranitne, he came under machine-gun and mortar fire; on 17 January 2015, behind the village of Mykolaivka of the Donetsk Region, he, as part of a detachment, was destroying firing positions. During that combat mission, he came under Grad MLRS fire. On 20 January 2015, as part of an emergency task force, he was evacuating wounded UAF servicemen and locals after shellings of the area of the village of Novotroitske of the Volnovakha District of the Donetsk Region. As part of a task force, he was involved in a combat mission aimed at liberating and destroying a sabotage group in cooperation with detachments of the National Guard of Ukraine in the village of Trudove of the Volnovakha District of the Donetsk Region.

- from 15 April 2015 to 15 May 2015, as a volunteer of the Kyiv-2 Battalion, he was in the village of Krymske of the Novoaidarsky District of the Lugansk Region where he was on duty at the front line and patrolled a certain perimeter of territory as part of an emergency task force. He repeatedly deterred the activities of sabotage groups that attempted to take in the rear via the so-called "grey zone" from temporarily non-controlled territory.

[...]

Pages 5-6

DECIDED:

[...]

to establish the fact of legal significance that PERSON_1 was directly involved in combat activities associated with the protection of independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine during the Anti-Terrorist Operation in the area where it was conducted in the Donetsk and Lugansk Regions as part of the Kyiv-2 special-purpose police battalion of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Kyiv from 1 October 2014 to 1 November 2014, from 3 January 2015 to 2 February 2015, and from 15 April 2015 to 15 May 2015.

[...]

Annex 76

Security Service of Ukraine, Notices of suspicion to L. Kharchenko, I. Girkin, S. Dubinskiy and O. Pulatov, 18 June 2019



СЛУЖБА БЕЗПЕКИ УКРАЇНИ

Головне слідче управління

вул. Володимирська, 33, м. Київ, 01601, факс (044) 279-66-31, тел. (044) 255-84-88

www.ssu.gov.ua e-mail: san@ssu.gov.ua Код ЄДРПОУ 00034074

NOTICE OF SUSPICION

Kyiv

June 18, 2019

Colonel of Justice Ihor Yevhenovych Yanovskyi, Director of the 5th Section of the 1st Division of Pretrial Investigations, Central Office of Criminal Investigations, having considered the materials in the criminal proceedings No. 2201400000000239, dd. July 17, 2014, due to there being grounds for notification of a person of interest of suspicion in a criminal case, and pursuant to the Articles 36, 39, 40, 42, 276-278 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, hereby, -

NOTIFIES:

Leonid Volodymyrovych Kharchenko,
D.O.B. 10 January 1972, born in the town of Kostiantynivka, Donetsk Region, citizen of Ukraine, registered at the address: apt 92, 9 Kosmonavtiv Bulvar, Kostiantynivka, Donetsk Region, Ukraine

that he is suspected of abetting in the commission of a terrorist act, that was committed by prior conspiracy with a group of persons and resulted in the death of people, i.e. of committing the crime under the Articles 27 (5), 258 (3) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Factual circumstances of the criminal offence L.V. Kharchenko is suspected of:

According to the findings of the pre-trial investigation, Leonid Volodymyrovych Kharchenko, citizen of Ukraine, while in Donetsk Region during the period from 8 June 2014 to 17 July 2014 and having acted by prior conspiracy with a group of persons, aiming to breach public security, intimidate the public, provoke a military conflict and escalate international tensions, as well as to influence decision-making and activities of public authorities and to raise public awareness of the terrorists' political views, by providing means and implements and by clearing of obstacles, abetted in the commission of a terrorist act i.e. in using weapons, namely,

the Russian Federation military equipment – a Transporter-Erector-Launcher-and-Radar belonging to BUK Air Defense Missile System (hereinafter referred to as a BUK TELAR), which at 16:20 17 July 2014, resulted in downing of the Malaysian Airlines Boeing 777-200, registration number 9M-MRD, Flight MH17, which resulted in the death of 298 persons.

This being the case, in February-March 2014, representatives of the RF military and political authorities, while in the Russian Federation, entered into a criminal conspiracy and agreed on committing intentional misconduct aimed to undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, change its boundaries and its state border, and to violate Ukraine's Constitutional Order.

To achieve that goal, the aforementioned persons decided to involve units of the Russian Federation Armed Forces, to establish and finance terrorist organizations and illegal armed groups within them and to commit other criminal offences.

By doing so, they realized that such misconduct would obviously cause fatalities, significant material loss and other drastic consequences; they anticipated and welcomed this to happen.

In March-April 2014, in pursuance of the RF military and political authorities' premeditated criminal plan to undermine territorial integrity of Ukraine and to change its state border, servicemen of the RF Security Services and Armed Forces, by way of orders to their subordinate staff and the military, provided training, financing and material support (by supplying weaponry, ammunition, military equipment and other materiel) to the armed criminal groups in the Russian Federation and in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of the Crimea. Having acted pursuant to the orders of the RF authorities and RF Armed Forces officials, those illegal armed groups that were controlled directly by the reconnaissance and sabotage groups headed by the regular officers of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (former GRU; hereinafter referred to as MD GS AF RF) founded "the Donetsk People's Republic" (hereinafter referred to as "the DPR") and "the Luhansk People's Republic" (hereinafter referred to as "the LPR"), the terrorist organizations they exercised control over and were part of their structure.

In April 2014, in pursuance of the criminal plan to undermine territorial integrity of Ukraine and to change its boundaries, members of the above-mentioned terrorist organizations seized the administrative buildings of military and civilian infrastructure facilities in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions, which included armed attacks on Ukraine's Armed Forces military bases located in those Regions.

In particular, on 7 April 2014, the terrorist organization "the Donetsk People's Republic" was founded in Donetsk Region, as part of which, illegal armed units were created. Coordination of this terrorist organization's activity as well as its financial and material support (supply of weaponry, ammunition and military equipment) are conducted by the officials and Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

On 12 April 2014, I.V. Girkin, citizen of the Russian Federation, in pursuance of the above-mentioned RF military and political authorities' premeditated criminal plan and carrying out assignments of the RF Security Services, arrived in Slovyansk,

Donetsk Region, to establish an illegal armed unit of the DPR terrorist organization and declared himself the so-called “the DPR’s Minister of Defence”.

At that time the officials of the military and political authorities of the Russian Federation tasked I.V. Girkin with planning and organizing activity of subordinate to him members of the illegal armed unit, within the DPR terrorist organization, concerning committing armed attacks against Ukraine’s law-enforcement officers, Ukraine’s Armed Forces personnel and other armed units as well as committing terrorist acts using firearms, military equipment, ammunition and explosive devices.

On 14 April 2014, due to escalation of separatists’ activity and seizure of state buildings in the East of Ukraine, the Interim President of Ukraine by his Decree No.405/2014 affirmed the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine “On High Priority Measures to Address Terroristic Threats and Preserve the Territorial Integrity of Ukraine”, and a large-scale anti-terrorist operation (hereinafter referred to as “the ATO”) involving the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the other military formations was launched in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions.

In April-June 2014, while carrying out his mission in Sloviansk, Donetsk Region, I. V. Girkin, who for security purposes utilized the identity of Igor Ivanovich Strelkov and used the identifying call signs “Strelok” (aka “Pervyi”), established an illegal armed unit of the terrorist organization DPR. The unit was comprised of the MD GS AF RF military personnel as well as of several tens of thousands of pro-Russian inhabitants of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions and citizens of the Russian Federation who wished to participate in the DPR activities. In particular, the persons involved included Sergey Nikolaevich Dubinsky (the identifying call sign “Khmury”, a citizen of the Russian Federation, the MD GS AF RF Colonel of the Guards at the time, promoted to the rank of Major General on 2 August 2014 (to mark the Airborne Forces Day), Oleg Yuldashevych Pulatov (the identifying call sign “Giurza”, a citizen of the Russian Federation), Leonid Volodymyrovych Kharchenko (the identifying call sign “Krot”, a citizen of Ukraine), and other persons who had entered into prior conspiracy to commit terrorist acts and other particularly serious crimes on the territory of Ukraine (particularly, in Donetsk Region).

Having established the above mentioned terrorist unit, I. V. Girkin assigned functions and responsibilities to its members, arranged their logistical support including provision of weapons and ammunition, set up a chain of command in the established illegal armed unit, which was modelled on that of a military formation, and took the command of it.

Acting in conspiracy with other persons, I. V. Girkin continued his criminal activity by implementing a joint criminal plan to remove preconditions for discontinuation of the criminal activity of the illegal DPR terrorist armed unit, of which he was a member and the head. At 11:30 hrs on 8 June 2014, he appealed to S. V. Aksionov, the so-called Head ad interim of the Republic of Crimea (the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, a Ukrainian territory temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation), who had been appointed by the RF authorities in disregard of Ukrainian laws, to inform him that he was encircled by Ukrainian government forces

in Sloviansk, Donetsk Region and requested “extensive Russian assistance” in the form of tanks, anti-tank artillery, and air defence systems with trained crews.

At 11:46 on 8 June 2014, S. V. Aksionov, the so-called Head ad interim of the Republic of Crimea, personally informed I. V. Girkin that a joint coordination centre had already been formed in the RF at his request and that supporting documents were being drawn up.

At 05:30 on 23 June 2014, in order to implement the above-mentioned RF military and political authority’s premeditated criminal plan, pursuant to Orders of Person 1 No. 328 (dated 19 June 2014) and No. 329 (dated 21 June 2014) and Request Order No. 602 (dated 21 June 2014) by Person 2 for the escort of the vehicles from military base 32406, a convoy consisting of 41 pieces of military equipment from the above-mentioned military unit (in particular, 6 BUK TELARs, side numbers 211, 212, 221, 231, 232, and 3X2) moved out of military base 32406 (city of Kursk, the Russian Federation) in order to “conduct tactical training exercises in an unfamiliar terrain”. The convoy of the military vehicles was under the command of Person 3.

Pursuant to Order of Person 4, the convoy was escorted by local units No. 47 and No. 56 of the Military Traffic Control of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

This being the case, the 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade’s BUK TELAR with side number 3X2 was transported on a KamAZ-65225 truck, license-plate number 4267 AH, combined with a ChMZAP 9990 HP 4679 trailer.

According to the Orders mentioned above, the convoy had to travel along the following route: Marshala Zhukova township – Tim – Saryi Oskol – Ostrogozhsk – Rossosh – Millerovo – Nizhnemityakin, where the convoy should have arrived on 24 June 2014.

However, due to the route change, the convoy travelled along the route: Marshala Zhukova township – Nikolske – Troyitskyi - Saryi Oskol – Neznamovo – Gorodishche on 23 June 2014; Raskhovets – Alekseyevka – Rossosh on 24 June 2014 and on 25 June 2014, the convoy arrived in Millerovo, Rostov Region, the Russian Federation, located near Ukrainian border.

At 17:13 on 6 July 2014, S.N. Dubinsky (MD GS AF RF Colonel of the Guards, I. V. Girkin’s command subordinate, the so-called DPR Deputy Minister of Defence, who for security purposes utilized identity of Serhiy Mykolayovych Petrovsky and used the identifying call sign “Khmury”) called his command subordinate militant O. Yu. Pulatov (a citizen of the RF, the identifying call sign “Giurza”) into the occupied office of the Industrial Union of Donbass Corporation located at 48 Shchorsa Street in Donetsk, Ukraine, where he was staying, to inform him that they had received an assignment to break a corridor to the Russian Federation through the border near the village of Dmytrivka, Snizhne District, Donetsk Region.

At the same time S.N. Dubinsky (call sign “Khmury”) instructed O.Yu. Pulatov (call sign “Giurza”) to go to the specified area in the evening and conduct an on-site reconnaissance.

On 14 July 2014 a meeting was held in Sorokine (former Krasnodon), Luhansk Region, with the participation of I. V. Girkin and other commanders of the DPR and LNR terrorist units, concerning their coming under command of a newly created headquarters in Krasnodon. On the same occasion, an issue of coordination of the LNR and DPR terrorist units' combat activity was resolved as well as an issue of a centralized provision of military equipment to them from the Russian Federation to have been arranged by the above-mentioned headquarters under the direction of Person 5 (identifying call sign "Delfin") and his deputies – Person 6 (identifying call sign "Dunai" aka "Orion") and Person 7 (identifying call sign "Elbrus").

On 15 July 2014, in accordance with the outcome of the meeting mentioned above as well as the assignment to breach the defenses of Ukrainian government forces in Snizhne District (Donetsk Region) and to create the so-called "corridor" to Rostov Region of the Russian Federation to enable a further full-scale invasion of the Russian Armed Forces into the territory of Ukraine, the illegal armed unit of the DPR terrorist organization under command of I. V. Girkin received additional 4 tanks T-64, 3 self-propelled artillery units 2S1 "Gvozdika" and one armoured personnel carrier BTR-80 that arrived from Russia along the following route: Donetsk (Rostov Region, the RF) - Severny (Luhansk Region) - Sukhodilsk – Sorokine (former Krasnodon) - Molodohvardiysk - Khriashchuvate - Luhansk - Perevalsk - Debaltseve - Vuhlehirsk - Yenakiieve - Zhdanivka - Nyzhnia Krynka – Khartsyzk - Makiivka – Donetsk (Donetsk Region, Ukraine).

On 16 July 2014, the armed units of the DPR terrorist organization under command of the so-called DPR's Minister of Defense I.V. Girkin (a total of more than 800 people), in compliance with the "verbal order from Moscow" mentioned above, attempted to breach the defenses of the Ukrainian government forces in the area of Savur Mohyla (Snizhne District, Donetsk Region); however, due to defense combat action of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (including air warfare), they suffered significant losses in personnel and military equipment. For this reason it was decided to take the further offensive under the cover of military air defense systems.

For these purposes, during the night of 16 to 17 July 2014 the 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade's BUK TELAR, side number 3X2, was illegally transported across the state border between Ukraine and the Russian Federation along the following route: Donetsk (Rostov Region, the RF) - Severny (Luhansk Region) – Sorokine (former Krasnodon, Luhansk Region).

This having been the case, for its security, the side number 3X2 of the RF 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade's BUK TELAR was completely painted over in order to conceal the presence of the RF Armed Forces military equipment in Ukraine.

Later, the BUK TELAR mentioned above was delivered with a "Volvo" cargo trailer along with its crew and escorted by militants of the DPR terrorist organization to Donetsk via the following route: Sorokine (former Krasnodon, Luhansk Region) - Molodohvardiysk - Khriashchuvate - Luhansk - Perevalsk - Debaltseve - Vuhlehirsk - Yenakiieve - Zhdanivka - Nyzhnia Krynka – Khartsyzk - Makiivka – Donetsk (Donetsk Region, Ukraine) within the period from 04:28 to 09:07 on 17 July 2014.

At 09:08 on 17 July 2014, Person 8 (identifying call sign “Bibliotekar”), reported to his superior (MD GS AF RF Colonel S.N. Dubinsky) that he had delivered the BUK TELAR along with its crew to Donetsk.

At 09:53 on 17 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky instructed Person 8 (call sign “Bibliotekar”) to hand over the BUK TELAR to his other subordinate, a militant of the DPR terrorist organization L.V Kharchenko who for security purposes used the call sign “Krot”.

At 09:54 on 17 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky instructed L.V. Kharchenko, his subordinate militant of the DPR terrorist organization, to transport the BUK TELAR to Pervomaiskyi urban village in Snizhne District, Donetsk Region, and to ensure its further protection.

At 09:55 on 17 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky instructed O.Yu. Pulatov, citizen of the Russian Federation, his subordinate militant of the DPR terrorist organization who used the identifying call sign “Giurza”, to receive the BUK TELAR from L.V. Kharchenko, go to the area near Pervomaiskyi in Snizhne District (Donetsk Region) afterwards, and guard the TELAR together with L.V. Kharchenko and other members of the terrorist unit there.

On the same day, in a phone conversation that took place at 11:24, S.N. Dubinsky informed another member of the DPR terrorist organization that on 16 July 2014 “Pervyi” (I.V. Girkin) and he “had a talk with Moscow and reached the top level”.

During the period from 10:39 to 12:16 the “Volvo” cargo trailer was transporting the BUK TELAR and its crew to Snizhne (Donetsk Region) along the following route: Donetsk – Makiivka – Khartsyzsk – Zuhres – Shakhtarsk – Chystiakove (former Torez) – Snizhne; in Snizhne, the RF 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade’s BUK TELAR mentioned above was unloaded from the trailer near the “Furshet” store located at building 20, Lenina Str.

At 13:39 on 17 July 2014, the BUK TELAR’s crew transported the TELAR along the following route in Snizhne: Str. Lenina – Str. Dekabrystiv – Str. Karapetiana – Str. Gagarina and took it under its own power to its firing position in an agricultural field near the township of Pervomaiskyi to the south of Snizhne, Donetsk Region (approximate coordinates: 47°58’26.16’’N 38°45’50.18’’E).

At 16:19 hours, the BUK TELAR crew fired a 9M38 series missile at the passenger airplane Boeing 777-200 of Malaysian Airlines, registration number 9M-MRD, operating as flight MH17 at FL 330 flight level i.e. at the altitude of approximately 10 000 metres.

At 16:20:03 hours, a 9M314 series warhead of the 9M38 series missile detonated outside the passenger airplane Boeing 777-200 operating as flight MH17 above the left side of its cockpit; as a result the missile’s fragments immediately separated the cockpit from the fore part of the fuselage. The said aircraft was destroyed and all 298 passengers and crew were killed: Abdul Rahim Muhamad Firdaus, 21.07.1987; Abu Bakar Mohd Ghafar, 11.11.1960; Adi Soetjipto Jane Madeleine, 27.07.1940; Alder John Alexander, 12.02.1951; Allen Christopher Nicholas, 14.07.1998; Allen Ian Vincent, 15.01.2006; Allen John Joseph, 27.03.1970;

Allen Julian Constantijn, 21.04.2000; Anderson Stephen Leslie, 05.12.1969; Anghel Andrei Marius, 12.05.1990; Anthonysamy Mabel, 04.02.1969; Avnon Ithamar, 16.01.1988; Ayley Robert John, 27.03.1985; Baaij Joyce Elisabeth, 24.06.1973; Baker Theresa Jennifer, 01.11.1961; Baker Wayne John, 27.04.1959; Bakker Willem, 21.10.1954; Bats Rowen Leroy, 14.08.2001; Bell Emma Maree, 16.04.1984; Binda Nisha Natashja Savitdebie, 17.02.1986; Borgsteede Helen, 22.03.1976; Borst de Elsemiek, 25.04.1997; Bras Catharina Hillegonda (Karin), 01.12.1960; Broghammer Wilhelmina Louise, 10.11.1961; Brouwer Therèrèse Marie Elisabeth, 15.04.1964; Brouwers Elisabeth Josephine Maria, 21.03.1961; Bruin de Barbara Maria, 09.10.1968; Camfferman Anton, 26.09.1958; Chardome Benoit, 10.04.1963; Chong Yee Pheng, 01.11.1974; Choo Jin Leong Eugene, 28.10.1969; Clancy Carol Anne, 09.07.1950; Clancy Michael Martin, 23.09.1956; Crolla Regis Robert, 29.06.1995; Cuijpers Edith Marleen, 22.04.1961; Dalstra Auke Jan, 15.02.1964; Dalziel Cameron Douglas, 25.04.1971; Dang Minh Chau, 23.05.1997; Dang Quoq Duy, 01.03.2001; Davison Francesca Louise, 14.12.1959; Davison Liam Patrick, 29.07.1957; Derden Liliane Delfina, 19.11.1963; Djodikromo Donny Toekiran, 24.07.1976; Doorn van April Antigone, 10.04.1969; Doorn van Caroline, 02.03.1964; Duijn van Gijsbert, 06.04.1968; Dyczynski Fatima, 09.12.1988; Eldijk van Petronella Johanna Adriana, 07.12.1962; Engels Lisanne Laura, 17.12.1991; Ernst Tamara Adriana, 20.03.1980; Essers Emma Fleur, 02.03.1995; Essers Peter, 02.01.1948; Essers Valentijn Bastiaan, 29.08.1996; Fan Shun Po, 27.04.1955; Foo Ming Lee, 21.12.1964; Fredriksz Bryce Jacy, 02.05.1991; Gazalee Ariza, 08.07.1968; Geene van Rene, 08.06.1961; Gianotten Angelique Catharina (lieke), 26.11.1987; Goes Kaela Maya Jay, 26.08.2012; Goes Paul, 15.05.1981; Graaff van der Laurens Pieter, 21.05.1984; Grippeling Marco, 11.07.1966; Grootcholten Wilhelmus Theodorus Maria, 15.10.1960; Guard Jill Helen, 05.03.1952; Guard Roger Watson, 21.09.1946; Gunawan Darryl Dwight, 05.08.1994; Gunawan Hadiono Budyanto, 12.01.1963; Gunawan Sheryll Shania, 14.10.1999; Haan de Johanna Gertrude Henrietta, 01.10.1955; Hakse Annemieke, 15.09.1967; Hally Davy Joseph Gerardus Maria, 06.09.1969; Hally Megan, 27.07.2009; Hanapi Ahmad Hakimi, 23.01.1985; Heemskerk Geertruida Maria, 15.08.1983; Heerkens Lidwina Marina Mathilda, 28.11.1958; Heijningen van Erik Peter, 13.04.1960; Heijningen van Zeger Leonard, 28.03.1997; Hemelrijk Robin, 07.03.1997; Hende van den Johannes Rudolfus, 21.12.1966; Hende van den Margaux Larissa, 14.06.2006; Hende van den Marnix Reduan, 15.07.2002; Hende van den Piers Adnan, 08.09.1999; Hijmans Susan Linda Maria, 25.05.1955; Hoare Andrew Gurney, 15.12.1954; Hoare Friso Merlijn, 04.08.2001; Hoare Jasper Gurney, 01.08.1999; Hoonakker Katharina Maria, 23.10.1958; Horder Howard Ramon, 30.10.1950; Horder Susan Marilyn, 09.10.1951; Hornikx Astrid Antoinette Maria, 13.12.1982; Huijbers Pieter Jan Willem, 19.01.1988; Huizen Arnoud, 16.09.1983; Huizen Yelena Clarice, 19.09.2012; Huntjens Maria Johanna Mathea , 02.08.1956; Ioppa Olga, 02.12.1991; J.Retnam Goes Subashni, 15.07.1976; Jansen Cornelia Johanna, 03.11.1958; Jesurun Kim Kevin Bergerac, 29.01.1971; Jhinkoe Rishi Winiskumar, 13.03.1985; Jiee Tambi, 11.02.1965; Jong de Annetje, 18.11.1956; Kamsma Mattheus Joseph, 23.05.1960;

Kamsma Qiu GuoQing, 17.12.2002; Kappen Yvonne Maria Cornelia, 04.08.1972; Kardia Vickiline Kurniati, 11.05.1975; Karnail Singh Karamjit Singh, 12.02.1960; Kassim Dora Shahila, 18.03.1967; Kaushalya Jairamdas Punjabi, 09.10.1944; Keijzer Karlijn, 09.05.1989; Ketut Wiartini, 19.04.1981; Keulen van Allard Tomas, 24.11.1997; Keulen van Jeroen Vincent, 10.07.1999; Keulen van Robert, 16.11.1965; Kooijmans Barry Ardin Jan Willem, 24.12.1966; Kooijmans Isa Aimee, 30.09.2003; Kooijmans Mira Elise, 28.09.2001; Kotte Oscar, 17.04.1971; Kotte Remco Nicolaas Anton, 20.09.2007; Kraats van de Lorenzo, 03.03.1996; Kraats van de Robert Jan, 03.10.1963; Kroon Hendrik Rokus, 11.06.1957; Kuijer de Pim Wilhelm Leonardus, 13.08.1981; Lahaye Johannes Gertrudis Catharina Anoldus, 13.08.1961; Lahenda Gerda Leliana, 22.12.1931; Lambregts Hubertus Willebrordus Antonius Maria, 24.09.1973; Lange Joseph Maria Albert, 25.09.1954; Langeveld van Petra Hendrica, 05.08.1961; Lauschet Gabriele, 26.12.1965; Lee Hui Pin, 08.01.1972; Lee Jian Han Benjamin, 19.06.2013; Lee Kiah Yeen, 12.10.1975; Lee Mona Cheng Sim, 17.12.1958; Lee Why Keong, 20.02.1956; Leeuw de Saskia Maria, 28.12.1977; Leij van der Jennifer, 03.10.1982; Liew Yaw Chee, 20.02.1976; Linde van der Robert, 17.10.1955; Linde van der Mark Onno, 08.01.2002; Linde van der Merel, 13.08.1997; Loh Yan Hwa, 02.05.1960; Luik van Klaas Willem, 23.09.1959; Maas Henricus Franciscus Theodorus, 28.04.1963; Mahady Edel Mary Teresa, 04.10.1959; Mahler Emiel Roland, 05.09.1986; Mahmood Shaikh Mohd Noor, 15.10.1970; Marckelbach Lisa Simone, 21.03.1973; Martens Elizabeth Noline, 07.11.1970; Martens Sandra Maria Therasia, 02.05.1970; Maslin Evie Coco Anne, 18.05.2004; Maslin Mo Robert Anderson, 07.05.2002; Maslin Otis Samuel Frederick, 05.06.2006; Mastenbroek Tina Pauline, 02.11.1964; Mayne Richard Franklin, 08.09.1993; MD Salim Mohd Ali, 10.09.1984; Meer van der Bente Willemijn, 21.11.2006; Meer van der Fleur Isabelle, 26.02.2004; Meer van der Sophie Charlotte, 10.10.2001; Meijer Ingrid Maja, 28.12.1970; Meijer Sascha Rozemarijn, 09.08.1989; Menke Gerardus Frederik, 06.07.1944; Menke Bignell Mary Elizabeth, 11.01.1949; Mens van Lucie Paula Maria, 07.03.1955; Meuleman Hannah Sophia, 18.04.1992; Misran Anelene Rostijem, 04.12.1972; Mohamed Arifin Hamfazlin Sham, 26.07.1976; Mohamed Salleh Nur Shazana, 13.03.1983; Moors Augustinus Godefridus Maria, 16.07.1943; Mortel van de Jeroen, 20.08.1971; Mortel van de Milia, 19.07.2002; Muijlwijk van Adinda Larasati Putri, 26.07.2005; Muijlwijk van Emile, 25.07.1974; Mula Meling, 10.12.1965; Mustafa Mastura, 28.06.1974; Nelissen Johanna Josepha Petronella Maria, 09.03.1958; NG Lye Ti Elisabeth, 19.12.1984; NG Qing Zheng, 18.09.1982; NG Shi Ing, 12.10.1981; Nguyen Ngoc Minh, 15.09.1977; Nieburg Tim, 26.11.1980; Nielen van Stefan Franciscus Wilhelmus, 20.11.1983; Nieveen Dafne Janne, 31.12.1976; Niewold Tallander Franciscus, 16.08.1991; Ninik Yuriani, 18.11.1957; Noor Rahimmah, 19.03.1947; Noreilde Jan, 02.12.1963; Noreilde Steven Rogier Richard, 07.05.2002; Norris Nicoll Charles Anderson, 15.05.1946; Nuesink Jolette, 25.08.1953; O'Brien Jack Samuel, 02.04.1989; Oehlers Daisy Jo, 26.02.1994; Oreshkin Victor, 01.03.1985; Ottochian Julian Tiamo, 26.04.2004; Ottochian Sergio Paolo, 27.04.1962; Pabellon Irene Cabili, 05.04.1960; Palm Lubberta, 04.02.1960; Panduwinata Miguel Gyasi, 23.04.2003; Panduwinata Shaka Tamaputra, 23.08.1994;

Parawira Siti Amirah, 08.12.1931; Parlan Hasni Hardi, 09.07.1983; Paulissen Johnny Elbert Leo, 17.11.1965; Paulissen Martin Arjuna Sardiman Leo, 23.08.2008; Paulissen Sri Shinta Teresa Yuli, 05.12.2010; Pijnenburg Sjors Adrianus, 01.08.1989; Ploeg Robert Michael, 02.03.1993; Pocock Benjamin Thomas, 17.10.1993; Poel van der Ericus Johannes, 10.01.1986; Raap Hielkje, 10.08.1958; Rajandaran Angeline Premila, 13.01.1984; Renkers Jeroen Reinier Maria, 30.09.1958; Renkers Tim Reinier, 21.08.1998; Ridder de Esther, 17.10.1961; Risah Daisy, 29.12.1950; Rizk Albert, 04.06.1961; Rizk Maree Elizabeth, 20.03.1960; Roo de Joop Albert, 08.10.1941; Ruijter Catharina Anna, 14.10.1941; Ryder Arjen Tromp, 23.04.1960; Ryder Yvonne Birgitte, 20.10.1960; Sadeleer de Christiëne, 25.03.1950; Sande van der Paulus Leonardus Willibrordus Maria, 11.03.1954; Sande van der Steven, 27.11.1984; Sande van der Tessa, 10.08.1987; Sandhu Sanjid Singh, 10.11.1973; Sar van der Inge, 24.07.1980; Schansman Quinn Lucas, 30.11.1995; Schilder Cornelis Gerardus, 22.04.1981; Schoor van den Christina Anna Elisa, 27.01.1989; Schutter de Maria Adriana, 14.03.1965; Schuyesmans Rik (Maria Justin), 04.04.1960; Sidelik Helena Maria, 16.05.1958; Sivagnanam Matthew Ezekial, 10.10.2004; Sivagnanam Paul Rajasingam, 05.12.1962; Smalenburg Carlijn Willemijn, 22.06.1999; Smalenburg Charles Louise, 28.02.1959; Smalenburg Werther Vlaanderen, 25.07.2002; Smolders Maria Catharina Geertruida Johanna, 14.08.1972; Souren Peter Hubertus Gerardus Mania, 18.04.1954; Specken Reinmar Stan, 12.06.1983; Steen van der Jan Willem, 08.09.1942; Stuiver Cornelia Henrica Elizabeth Wilhelmina, 17.03.1975; Sweeney Liam, 06.01.1986; Tambi Marsha Azmeena, 07.05.1999; Tambi Muhammad Afif, 11.12.1995; Tambi Muhammad Afruz, 31.12.2001; Tambi Muhammad Afzal, 24.03.1997; Tamtelahitu Charles Eliza David, 06.01.1951; Tan Siew Poh, 29.05.1936; Teoh EE Ling Elaine, 22.05.1987; Thomas Glenn Raymond, 20.09.1964; Tiernan Mary Philomena, 17.06.1937; Timmers Gerardus Petrus Cornelis, 28.05.1953; Titihalawa Yodricunda Theistiasih, 24.04.1981; Tol Cornelia Johanna Maria, 02.07.1984; Tongeren van Jacqueline, 26.07.1949; Tournier Hendrik Jan, 30.11.1948; Trugg Liv, 31.07.2007; Trugg Remco Hendrikus Wilhelmus, 11.09.1973; Trugg Tess, 13.08.2003; Uijterlinde Thamsanqa, 16.10.1988; Veldhuizen van Anthonius Johannes Thomas, 14.04.1971; Veldhuizen van Pijke Linus, 08.09.2010; Veldhuizen van Quint Jonas, 06.06.2007; Verhaegh Kim Elisa Petronella, 23.09.1975; Vermeulen Marie Estella Geertruida, 03.05.1961; Vleesenbeek Erik Richard, 08.07.1985; Voorham Cornelia, 20.08.1936; Vorrsselman Wouter Johannes Wilhelm, 10.04.1959; Vos de Maarten Job, 25.09.1995; Vranckx Eline Marieke, 18.01.1993; Vreeswijk van Huub Hindrikus Jacob Antonius, 19.04.1997; Vries de Aafke, 16.02.1964; Waal de Esther Cornelia Christina, 05.09.1970; Wagemans Hendrik Gabriel Marie, 21.02.1958; Wals Amel Naira, 28.08.2001; Wals Brett Tomas, 05.09.1996; Wals Jeroen, 08.03.1967; Wals Jinte Sara, 23.02.1999; Wals Solenn Tessa, 05.05.2005; Wan Husin Wan Amran, 02.09.1964; Wayan Sujana, 05.03.1989; Weide van der Frank, 15.03.1964; Wels Leonardus Antonius Johannes Hendrikus, 21.11.1974; Wels Sem James, 07.09.2003; Westerveld Ineke Paula, 01.12.1958; Wiggen van Winneke, 07.04.1969; Witteveen Marit Mathilda, 14.09.1993; Witteveen Willem Johannes, 05.05.1952; Yakob Azrina,

03.02.1973; Yuli Hastini , 14.07.1969; Zaini Dewa Shaliza, 03.06.1969; Zantkuij Desiree, 14.12.1982; Zijtveld van Frederique Eveline Astrid, 07.03.1995; Zijtveld van Robert Jan Casper, 17.06.1996; Slok Gary Lexton, 11.03.1998; Ploeg Alex, 29.03.1956. Hendry, 07.09.1987; Supartini, 10.07.1975.

Thereafter, at 16:48 hours on 17 July 2014, L. V. Kharchenko reported to S.N. Dubinsky that “they are at the spot and have already downed one sushka”.

At 16:37, 16:41, 16:50 and 17:16 hours (Kyiv time) on 17 July 2014, posts about the downing of the AN-26 aircraft near Torez appeared on I. V. Girkin’s Twitter and Vkontakte pages on behalf of Igor Ivanovich Strelkov and the so called “militia”.

At 20:30 hours on 17 July 2014, in order to conceal this extremely grievous crime, I. V. Girkin ordered S.N. Dubinsky (a.k.a. Khmury) to have the BUK TELAR transported under escort of 2 BTR armoured personnel carriers to the border with Luhansk Region for its subsequent evacuation to the Russian Federation.

In his turn, S.N. Dubinsky at 22:35 hours on 17 July 2014 ordered L. V. Kharchenko to have the BUK TELAR transported to the border with Luhansk Region and to hand it over to persons who had to arrive to pick it up.

L. V. Kharchenko instantly instructed Person 9, his subordinate militant of the terrorist organization DPR, to transport the BUK TELAR to the border with Luhansk Region for its subsequent evacuation to the Russian Federation.

At 07:15 hours on 18 July 2014, the BUK TELAR was evacuated on a Volvo trailer to the Russian Federation (Rostov Region) along the following route: Snizhne – Khrustalny (formerly Krasnyi Luch) – Fashchivka – Debaltseve – Perevalsk – Luhansk – Khriashchuvate – Molodohvardiysk – Sukhodilsk – Severny (Luhansk Region) – Donetsk (Rostov Region, Russian).

Notably, I. V. Girkin, Person 5 (identifying call sign “Delfin”) and Person 6 (identifying call sign “Dunai” aka “Orion”) personally supervised the entire evacuation of the BUK TELAR to Russia and issued instructions by telephone to persons involved in its transportation.

At 08:01 on 18 July 2014, L. V. Kharchenko reported to S.N. Dubinsky that Person 8 with the call sign “Bibliotekar” had already evacuated the BUK TELAR to the Russian Federation.

Afterwards, at 08:02 on 18 July 2014 Person 8 with the call sign “Bibliotekar” reported to S.N. Dubinsky that the BUK TELAR “already was on the other territory”.

In his turn, at 08:03 on 18 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky reported to I. V. Girkin that Person 8 with the call sign “Bibliotekar” had already evacuated the BUK TELAR to the Russian Federation.

Therefore, Leonid Volodymyrovych KHARCHENKO, d.o.b. 10 January 1972, citizen of Ukraine, is suspected of the following: in the timeframe between 8 June 2014 and 17 July 2014, while located in Donetsk Region, having acted in collusion with other parties and with intention to breach public security, intimidate the public, provoke a military conflict, escalate international tensions, influence decision-making and activities of public authorities and raise public awareness of the terrorists’ political views, by providing means, implements and

by clearing of obstacles, he abetted in the commission of a terrorist act i.e. using weapons, namely, Transporter-Erector-Launcher-and-Radar belonging to BUK Air Defense Missile System with the side number 3X2, from the agricultural field near the village of Pervomaiskyi (to the south of Snizhne, Donetsk Region, approximate coordinates: 47°58'26.16''N 38°45'50.18''E) at 16:20 hours on 17 July 2014, resulting in the destruction of the Malaysia Airlines Boeing 777-200, registration number 9M-MRD, operating as flight MH17 and leading to the death of 298 people on board, by which he committed a criminal offence under Article 27(5) and Article 258(3) of the Criminal Code.

**Colonel of Justice I. Yanovskyi,
Director, 5th Section of the
1st Division of Pretrial Investigations
Main Investigations Directorate,
Security Service of Ukraine**

APPROVED

**Senior Councilor of Justice O. Peresada,
Deputy Director,
Department of Supervision of Compliance with Law during Pretrial
Investigations,
General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine**

June 18, 2019



СЛУЖБА БЕЗПЕКИ УКРАЇНИ

Головне слідче управління

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www.ssu.gov.ua e-mail: san@ssu.gov.ua Код ЄДРПОУ 00034074

NOTICE OF SUSPICION

Kyiv

June 18, 2019

Colonel of Justice Ihor Yevhenovych Yanovskyi, Director of the 5th Section of the 1st Division of Pretrial Investigations, Central Office of Criminal Investigations, having considered the materials in the criminal proceedings No. 22014000000000239, dd. July 17, 2014, due to there being grounds for notification of a person of interest of suspicion in a criminal case, and pursuant to the Articles 36, 39, 40, 42, 276-278 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, hereby, -

NOTIFIES:

Igor Vsevolodovych Girkin,

D.O.B. 17 December 1970, native of the Russian Federation, citizen of the Russian Federation, registered at the address: apt 136, 8-b Shenkurskiy Proezd, Moscow, the Russian Federation

that he is suspected of the preparation to commit a terrorist act, that was committed by prior conspiracy with a group of persons and resulted in the death of people, i.e. of committing the crime under the Articles 27 (3), 258 (3) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Factual circumstances of the criminal offence I.V. Girkin is suspected of:

According to the findings of the pre-trial investigation, Igor Vsevolodovych Girkin, citizen of the Russian Federation, while in Donetsk Region during the period from 8 June 2014 to 17 July 2014 and having acted by prior conspiracy with a group of persons, aiming to breach public security, intimidate the public, provoke a military conflict and escalate international tensions, as well as to influence decision-making and activities of public authorities and to raise public awareness of the terrorists' political views, was involved in the preparation to commit a terrorist act i.e. in using weapons, namely, the Russian Federation military equipment – a Transporter-Erector-Launcher-and-Radar belonging to BUK Air Defense Missile System

(hereinafter referred to as a BUK TELAR), which at 16:20 17 July 2014, resulted in downing of the Malaysian Airlines Boeing 777-200, registration number 9M-MRD, Flight MH17, which resulted in the death of 298 persons.

This being the case, in February-March 2014, representatives of the RF military and political authorities, while in the Russian Federation, entered into a criminal conspiracy and agreed on committing intentional misconduct aimed to undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, change its boundaries and its state border, and to violate Ukraine's Constitutional Order.

To achieve that goal, the aforementioned persons decided to involve units of the Russian Federation Armed Forces, to establish and finance terrorist organizations and illegal armed groups within them and to commit other criminal offences.

By doing so, they realized that such misconduct would obviously cause fatalities, significant material loss and other drastic consequences; they anticipated and welcomed this to happen.

In March-April 2014, in pursuance of the RF military and political authorities' premeditated criminal plan to undermine territorial integrity of Ukraine and to change its state border, servicemen of the RF Security Services and Armed Forces, by way of orders to their subordinate staff and the military, provided training, financing and material support (by supplying weaponry, ammunition, military equipment and other materiel) to the armed criminal groups in the Russian Federation and in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of the Crimea. Having acted pursuant to the orders of the RF authorities and RF Armed Forces officials, those illegal armed groups that were controlled directly by the reconnaissance and sabotage groups headed by the regular officers of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (former GRU; hereinafter referred to as MD GS AF RF) founded "the Donetsk People's Republic" (hereinafter referred to as "the DPR") and "the Luhansk People's Republic" (hereinafter referred to as "the LPR"), the terrorist organizations they exercised control over and were part of their structure.

In April 2014, in pursuance of the criminal plan to undermine territorial integrity of Ukraine and to change its boundaries, members of the above-mentioned terrorist organizations seized the administrative buildings of military and civilian infrastructure facilities in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions, which included armed attacks on Ukraine's Armed Forces military bases located in those Regions.

In particular, on 7 April 2014, the terrorist organization "the Donetsk People's Republic" was founded in Donetsk Region, as part of which, illegal armed units were created. Coordination of this terrorist organization's activity as well as its financial and material support (supply of weaponry, ammunition and military equipment) are conducted by the officials and Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

On 12 April 2014, I.V. Girkin, citizen of the Russian Federation, in pursuance of the above mentioned RF military and political authorities' premeditated criminal plan and carrying out assignments of the RF Security Services, arrived in Slovyansk, Donetsk Region, to establish an illegal armed unit of the DPR terrorist organization and declared himself the so-called "the DPR's Minister of Defence".

At that time the officials of the military and political authorities of the Russian Federation tasked I.V. Girkin with planning and organizing activity of subordinate to him members of the illegal armed unit, within the DPR terrorist organization, concerning committing armed attacks against Ukraine's law-enforcement officers, Ukraine's Armed Forces personnel and other armed units as well as committing terrorist acts using firearms, military equipment, ammunition and explosive devices.

On 14 April 2014, due to escalation of separatists' activity and seizure of state buildings in the East of Ukraine, the Interim President of Ukraine by his Decree No.405/2014 affirmed the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine "On High Priority Measures to Address Terroristic Threats and Preserve the Territorial Integrity of Ukraine", and a large-scale anti-terrorist operation (hereinafter referred to as "the ATO") involving the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the other military formations was launched in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions.

In April-June 2014, while carrying out his mission in Sloviansk, Donetsk Region, I. V. Girkin, who for security purposes utilized the identity of Igor Ivanovich Strelkov and used the identifying call signs "Strelok" (aka "Pervyi"), established an illegal armed unit of the terrorist organization DPR. The unit was comprised of the MD GS AF RF military personnel as well as of several tens of thousands of pro-Russian inhabitants of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions and citizens of the Russian Federation who wished to participate in the DPR activities. In particular, the persons involved included Sergey Nikolaevich Dubinsky (the identifying call sign "Khmury", a citizen of the Russian Federation, the MD GS AF RF Colonel of the Guards at the time, promoted to the rank of Major General on 2 August 2014 (to mark the Airborne Forces Day), Oleg Yuldashevych Pulatov (the identifying call sign "Giurza", a citizen of the Russian Federation), Leonid Volodymyrovych Kharchenko (the identifying call sign "Krot", a citizen of Ukraine), and other persons who had entered into prior conspiracy to commit terrorist acts and other particularly serious crimes on the territory of Ukraine (particularly, in Donetsk Region).

Having established the above mentioned terrorist unit, I. V. Girkin assigned functions and responsibilities to its members, arranged their logistical support including provision of weapons and ammunition, set up a chain of command in the established illegal armed unit, which was modelled on that of a military formation, and took the command of it.

Acting in conspiracy with other persons, I. V. Girkin continued his criminal activity by implementing a joint criminal plan to remove preconditions for discontinuation of the criminal activity of the illegal DPR terrorist armed unit, of which he was a member and the head. At 11:30 hrs on 8 June 2014, he appealed to S. V. Aksionov, the so-called Head ad interim of the Republic of Crimea (the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, a Ukrainian territory temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation), who had been appointed by the RF authorities in disregard of Ukrainian laws, to inform him that he was encircled by Ukrainian government forces in Sloviansk, Donetsk Region and requested "extensive Russian assistance" in the form of tanks, anti-tank artillery, and air defence systems with trained crews.

At 11:46 on 8 June 2014, S. V. Aksionov, the so-called Head ad interim of the Republic of Crimea, personally informed I. V. Girkin that a joint coordination centre had already been formed in the RF at his request and that supporting documents were being drawn up.

At 05:30 on 23 June 2014, in order to implement the above-mentioned RF military and political authority's premeditated criminal plan, pursuant to Orders of Person 1 No. 328 (dated 19 June 2014) and No. 329 (dated 21 June 2014) and Request Order No. 602 (dated 21 June 2014) by Person 2 for the escort of the vehicles from military base 32406, a convoy consisting of 41 pieces of military equipment from the above-mentioned military unit (in particular, 6 BUK TELARs, side numbers 211, 212, 221, 231, 232, and 3X2) moved out of military base 32406 (city of Kursk, the Russian Federation) in order to "conduct tactical training exercises in an unfamiliar terrain". The convoy of the military vehicles was under the command of Person 3.

Pursuant to Order of Person 4, the convoy was escorted by local units No. 47 and No. 56 of the Military Traffic Control of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

This being the case, the 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade's BUK TELAR with side number 3X2 was transported on a KamAZ-65225 truck, license-plate number 4267 AH, combined with a ChMZAP 9990 HP 4679 trailer.

According to the Orders mentioned above, the convoy had to travel along the following route: Marshala Zhukova township – Tim – Staryi Oskol – Ostrogozhsk – Rossosh – Millerovo – Nizhnemityakin, where the convoy should have arrived on 24 June 2014.

However, due to the route change, the convoy travelled along the route: Marshala Zhukova township – Nikolske – Troyitskyi - Staryi Oskol – Neznamovo – Gorodishche on 23 June 2014; Raskhovets – Alekseyevka – Rossosh on 24 June 2014 and on 25 June 2014, the convoy arrived in Millerovo, Rostov Region, the Russian Federation, located near Ukrainian border.

At 17:13 on 6 July 2014, S.N. Dubinsky (MD GS AF RF Colonel of the Guards, I. V. Girkin's command subordinate, the so-called DPR Deputy Minister of Defence, who for security purposes utilized identity of Serhiy Mykolayovych Petrovsky and used the identifying call sign "Khmury") called his command subordinate militant O. Yu. Pulatov (a citizen of the RF, the identifying call sign "Giurza") into the occupied office of the Industrial Union of Donbass Corporation located at 48 Shchorsa Street in Donetsk, Ukraine, where he was staying, to inform him that they had received an assignment to break a corridor to the Russian Federation through the border near the village of Dmytrivka, Snizhne District, Donetsk Region.

At the same time S.N. Dubinsky (call sign "Khmury") instructed O.Yu. Pulatov (call sign "Giurza") to go to the specified area in the evening and conduct an on-site reconnaissance.

On 14 July 2014 a meeting was held in Sorokine (former Krasnodon), Luhansk Region, with the participation of I. V. Girkin and other commanders of the DPR and

LNR terrorist units, concerning their coming under command of a newly created headquarters in Krasnodon. On the same occasion, an issue of coordination of the LNR and DPR terrorist units' combat activity was resolved as well as an issue of a centralized provision of military equipment to them from the Russian Federation to have been arranged by the above-mentioned headquarters under the direction of Person 5 (identifying call sign "Delfin") and his deputies – Person 6 (identifying call sign "Dunai" aka "Orion") and Person 7 (identifying call sign "Elbrus").

On 15 July 2014, in accordance with the outcome of the meeting mentioned above as well as the assignment to breach the defenses of Ukrainian government forces in Snizhne District (Donetsk Region) and to create the so-called "corridor" to Rostov Region of the Russian Federation to enable a further full-scale invasion of the Russian Armed Forces into the territory of Ukraine, the illegal armed unit of the DPR terrorist organization under command of I. V. Girkin received additional 4 tanks T-64, 3 self-propelled artillery units 2S1 "Gvozdika" and one armoured personnel carrier BTR-80 that arrived from Russia along the following route: Donetsk (Rostov Region, the RF) - Severny (Luhansk Region) - Sukhodilsk – Sorokine (former Krasnodon) - Molodohvardiysk - Khriashchuvate - Luhansk - Perevalsk - Debaltseve - Vuhlehirsk - Yenakiieve - Zhdanivka - Nyzhnia Krynka – Khartsyzk - Makiivka – Donetsk (Donetsk Region, Ukraine).

On July 16, 2014, the armed units of the DPR terrorist organization under command of the so-called DPR's Minister of Defense I.V. Girkin (a total of more than 800 people), in compliance with the "verbal order from Moscow" mentioned above, attempted to breach the defenses of the Ukrainian government forces in the area of Savur Mohyla (Snizhne District, Donetsk Region); however, due to defense combat action of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (including air warfare), they suffered significant losses in personnel and military equipment. For this reason it was decided to take the further offensive under the cover of military air defense systems.

For these purposes, during the night of 16 to 17 July 2014 the 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade's BUK TELAR, side number 3X2, was illegally transported across the state border between Ukraine and the Russian Federation along the following route: Donetsk (Rostov Region, the RF) - Severny (Luhansk Region) – Sorokine (former Krasnodon, Luhansk Region).

This having been the case, for its security, the side number 3X2 of the RF 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade's BUK TELAR was completely painted over in order to conceal the presence of the RF Armed Forces military equipment in Ukraine.

Later, the BUK TELAR mentioned above was delivered with a "Volvo" cargo trailer along with its crew and escorted by militants of the DPR terrorist organization to Donetsk via the following route: Sorokine (former Krasnodon, Luhansk Region) - Molodohvardiysk - Khriashchuvate - Luhansk - Perevalsk - Debaltseve - Vuhlehirsk - Yenakiieve - Zhdanivka - Nyzhnia Krynka – Khartsyzk - Makiivka – Donetsk (Donetsk Region, Ukraine) within the period from 04:28 to 09:07 on 17 July 2014.

At 09:08 on 17 July 2014, Person 8 (identifying call sign "Bibliotekar"), reported to his superior (MD GS AF RF Colonel S.N. Dubinsky) that he had delivered the BUK TELAR along with its crew to Donetsk.

At 09:53 on 17 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky instructed Person 8 (call sign "Bibliotekar") to hand over the BUK TELAR to his other subordinate, a militant of the DPR terrorist organization L.V. Kharchenko who for security purposes used the call sign Krot.

At 09:54 on 17 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky instructed L.V. Kharchenko, his subordinate militant of the DPR terrorist organization, to transport the BUK TELAR to Pervomaiskyi urban village in Snizhne District, Donetsk Region, and to ensure its further protection.

At 09:55 on 17 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky instructed O.Yu. Pulatov, citizen of the Russian Federation, his subordinate militant of the DPR terrorist organization who used the identifying call sign "Giurza", to receive the BUK TELAR from L.V. Kharchenko, go to the area near Pervomaiskyi in Snizhne District (Donetsk Region) afterwards, and guard the TELAR together with L.V. Kharchenko and other members of the terrorist unit there.

On the same day, in a phone conversation that took place at 11:24, S.N. Dubinsky informed another member of the DPR terrorist organization that on 16 July 2014 "Pervyi" (I.V. Girkin) and he "had a talk with Moscow and reached the top level".

During the period from 10:39 to 12:16 the "Volvo" cargo trailer was transporting the BUK TELAR and its crew to Snizhne (Donetsk Region) along the following route: Donetsk – Makiivka – Khartsyzsk – Zuhres – Shakhtarsk – Chystiakove (formerly – Torez) – Snizhne; in Snizhne, the RF 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade's BUK TELAR mentioned above was unloaded from the trailer near the "Furshet" store located at building 20, Lenina Str.

At 13:39 on 17 July 2014, the BUK TELAR's crew transported the TELAR along the following route in Snizhne: Str. Lenina – Str. Dekabrystiv – Str. Karapetiana – Str. Gagarina and took it under its own power to its firing position in an agricultural field near the township of Pervomaiskyi to the south of Snizhne, Donetsk Region (approximate coordinates: 47°58'26.16"N 38°45'50.18"E).

At 16:19 hours, the BUK TELAR crew fired a 9M38 series missile at the passenger airplane Boeing 777-200 of Malaysian Airlines, registration number 9M-MRD, operating as flight MH17 at FL 330 flight level i.e. at the altitude of approximately 10 000 metres.

At 16:20:03 hours, a 9M314 series warhead of the 9M38 series missile detonated outside the passenger airplane Boeing 777-200 operating as flight MH17 above the left side of its cockpit; as a result the missile's fragments immediately separated the cockpit from the fore part of the fuselage. The said aircraft was destroyed and all 298 passengers and crew were killed: Abdul Rahim Muhamad Firdaus, 21.07.1987; Abu Bakar Mohd Ghafar, 11.11.1960; Adi Soetjipto Jane Madeleine, 27.07.1940; Alder John Alexander, 12.02.1951; Allen Christopher Nicholas, 14.07.1998; Allen Ian Vincent, 15.01.2006; Allen John Joseph, 27.03.1970; Allen Julian Constantijn, 21.04.2000; Anderson Stephen Leslie, 05.12.1969; Anghel Andrei Marius, 12.05.1990; Anthonysamy Mabel, 04.02.1969; Avnon Ithamar, 16.01.1988; Ayley Robert John, 27.03.1985; Baaij Joyce Elisabeth, 24.06.1973;

Baker Theresa Jennifer, 01.11.1961; Baker Wayne John, 27.04.1959; Bakker Willem, 21.10.1954; Bats Rowen Leroy, 14.08.2001; Bell Emma Maree, 16.04.1984; Binda Nisha Natashja Savitdebie, 17.02.1986; Borgsteede Helen, 22.03.1976; Borst de Elsemiek, 25.04.1997; Bras Catharina Hillegonda (Karin), 01.12.1960; Broghammer Wilhelmina Louise, 10.11.1961; Brouwer Therérèse Marie Elisabeth, 15.04.1964; Brouwers Elisabeth Josephine Maria, 21.03.1961; Bruin de Barbara Maria, 09.10.1968; Camfferman Anton, 26.09.1958; Chardome Benoit, 10.04.1963; Chong Yee Pheng, 01.11.1974; Choo Jin Leong Eugene, 28.10.1969; Clancy Carol Anne, 09.07.1950; Clancy Michael Martin, 23.09.1956; Crolla Regis Robert, 29.06.1995; Cuijpers Edith Marleen, 22.04.1961; Dalstra Auke Jan, 15.02.1964; Dalziel Cameron Douglas, 25.04.1971; Dang Minh Chau, 23.05.1997; Dang Quoq Duy, 01.03.2001; Davison Francesca Louise, 14.12.1959; Davison Liam Patrick, 29.07.1957; Derden Liliane Delfina, 19.11.1963; Djodikromo Donny Toekiran, 24.07.1976; Doorn van April Antigone, 10.04.1969; Doorn van Caroline, 02.03.1964; Duijn van Gijsbert, 06.04.1968; Dyczynski Fatima, 09.12.1988; Eldijk van Petronella Johanna Adriana, 07.12.1962; Engels Lisanne Laura, 17.12.1991; Ernst Tamara Adriana, 20.03.1980; Essers Emma Fleur, 02.03.1995; Essers Peter, 02.01.1948; Essers Valentijn Bastiaan, 29.08.1996; Fan Shun Po, 27.04.1955; Foo Ming Lee, 21.12.1964; Fredriksz Bryce Jacy, 02.05.1991; Gazalee Ariza, 08.07.1968; Geene van Rene, 08.06.1961; Gianotten Angelique Catharina (lieke), 26.11.1987; Goes Kaela Maya Jay, 26.08.2012; Goes Paul, 15.05.1981; Graaff van der Laurens Pieter, 21.05.1984; Grippeling Marco, 11.07.1966; Grootscholten Wilhelmus Theodorus Maria, 15.10.1960; Guard Jill Helen, 05.03.1952; Guard Roger Watson, 21.09.1946; Gunawan Darryl Dwight, 05.08.1994; Gunawan Hadiono Budyanto, 12.01.1963; Gunawan Sheryll Shania, 14.10.1999; Haan de Johanna Gertrude Henrietta, 01.10.1955; Hakse Annemieke, 15.09.1967; Hally Davy Joseph Gerardus Maria, 06.09.1969; Hally Megan, 27.07.2009; Hanapi Ahmad Hakimi, 23.01.1985; Heemskerk Geertruida Maria, 15.08.1983; Heerkens Lidwina Marina Mathilda, 28.11.1958; Heijningen van Erik Peter, 13.04.1960; Heijningen van Zeger Leonard, 28.03.1997; Hemelrijk Robin, 07.03.1997; Hende van den Johannes Rudolfus, 21.12.1966; Hende van den Margaux Larissa, 14.06.2006; Hende van den Marnix Reduan, 15.07.2002; Hende van den Piers Adnan, 08.09.1999; Hijmans Susan Linda Maria, 25.05.1955; Hoare Andrew Gurney, 15.12.1954; Hoare Friso Merlijn, 04.08.2001; Hoare Jasper Gurney, 01.08.1999; Hoonakker Katharina Maria, 23.10.1958; Horder Howard Ramon, 30.10.1950; Horder Susan Marilyn, 09.10.1951; Hornikx Astrid Antoinette Maria, 13.12.1982; Huijbers Pieter Jan Willem, 19.01.1988; Huizen Arnoud, 16.09.1983; Huizen Yelena Clarice, 19.09.2012; Huntjens Maria Johanna Mathea , 02.08.1956; Ioppa Olga, 02.12.1991; J.Retnam Goes Subashni, 15.07.1976; Jansen Cornelia Johanna, 03.11.1958; Jesurun Kim Kevin Bergerac, 29.01.1971; Jhinkoe Rishi Winiskumar, 13.03.1985; Jiee Tambi, 11.02.1965; Jong de Annetje, 18.11.1956; Kamsma Mattheus Joseph, 23.05.1960; Kamsma Qiu GuoQing, 17.12.2002; Kappen Yvonne Maria Cornelia, 04.08.1972; Kardia Vickiline Kurniati, 11.05.1975; Karnail Singh Karamjit Singh, 12.02.1960; Kassim Dora Shahila, 18.03.1967; Kaushalya Jairamdas Punjabi, 09.10.1944; Keijzer

Karlijn, 09.05.1989; Ketut Wiartini, 19.04.1981; Keulen van Allard Tomas, 24.11.1997; Keulen van Jeroen Vincent, 10.07.1999; Keulen van Robert, 16.11.1965; Kooijmans Barry Ardin Jan Willem, 24.12.1966; Kooijmans Isa Aimee, 30.09.2003; Kooijmans Mira Elise, 28.09.2001; Kotte Oscar, 17.04.1971; Kotte Remco Nicolaas Anton, 20.09.2007; Kraats van de Lorenzo, 03.03.1996; Kraats van de Robert Jan, 03.10.1963; Kroon Hendrik Rokus, 11.06.1957; Kuijer de Pim Wilhelm Leonardus, 13.08.1981; Lahaye Johannes Gertrudis Catharina Anoldus, 13.08.1961; Lahenda Gerda Leliana, 22.12.1931; Lambregts Hubertus Willebrordus Antonius Maria, 24.09.1973; Lange Joseph Maria Albert, 25.09.1954; Langeveld van Petra Hendrica, 05.08.1961; Lauschet Gabriele, 26.12.1965; Lee Hui Pin, 08.01.1972; Lee Jian Han Benjamin, 19.06.2013; Lee Kiah Yeen, 12.10.1975; Lee Mona Cheng Sim, 17.12.1958; Lee Why Keong, 20.02.1956; Leeuw de Saskia Maria, 28.12.1977; Leij van der Jennifer, 03.10.1982; Liew Yaw Chee, 20.02.1976; Linde van der Robert, 17.10.1955; Linde van der Mark Onno, 08.01.2002; Linde van der Merel, 13.08.1997; Loh Yan Hwa, 02.05.1960; Luik van Klaas Willem, 23.09.1959; Maas Henricus Franciscus Theodorus, 28.04.1963; Mahady Edel Mary Teresa, 04.10.1959; Mahler Emiel Roland, 05.09.1986; Mahmood Shaikh Mohd Noor, 15.10.1970; Marckelbach Lisa Simone, 21.03.1973; Martens Elizabeth Noline, 07.11.1970; Martens Sandra Maria Therasia, 02.05.1970; Maslin Evie Coco Anne, 18.05.2004; Maslin Mo Robert Anderson, 07.05.2002; Maslin Otis Samuel Frederick, 05.06.2006; Mastenbroek Tina Pauline, 02.11.1964; Mayne Richard Franklin, 08.09.1993; MD Salim Mohd Ali, 10.09.1984; Meer van der Bente Willemijn, 21.11.2006; Meer van der Fleur Isabelle, 26.02.2004; Meer van der Sophie Charlotte, 10.10.2001; Meijer Ingrid Maja, 28.12.1970; Meijer Sascha Rozemarijn, 09.08.1989; Menke Gerardus Frederik, 06.07.1944; Menke Bignell Mary Elizabeth, 11.01.1949; Mens van Lucie Paula Maria, 07.03.1955; Meuleman Hannah Sophia, 18.04.1992; Misran Anelene Rostijem, 04.12.1972; Mohamed Arifin Hamfazlin Sham, 26.07.1976; Mohamed Salleh Nur Shazana, 13.03.1983; Moors Augustinus Godefridus Maria, 16.07.1943; Mortel van de Jeroen, 20.08.1971; Mortel van de Milia, 19.07.2002; Muijlwijk van Adinda Larasati Putri, 26.07.2005; Muijlwijk van Emile, 25.07.1974; Mula Meling, 10.12.1965; Mustafa Mastura, 28.06.1974; Nelissen Johanna Josepha Petronella Maria, 09.03.1958; NG Lye Ti Elisabeth, 19.12.1984; NG Qing Zheng, 18.09.1982; NG Shi Ing, 12.10.1981; Nguyen Ngoc Minh, 15.09.1977; Nieburg Tim, 26.11.1980; Nielen van Stefan Fransiscus Wilhelmus, 20.11.1983; Nieveen Dafne Janne, 31.12.1976; Niewold Tallander Franciscus, 16.08.1991; Ninik Yuriani, 18.11.1957; Noor Rahimmah, 19.03.1947; Noreilde Jan, 02.12.1963; Noreilde Steven Rogier Richard, 07.05.2002; Norris Nicoll Charles Anderson, 15.05.1946; Nuesink Jolette, 25.08.1953; O'Brien Jack Samuel, 02.04.1989; Oehlers Daisy Jo, 26.02.1994; Oreshkin Victor, 01.03.1985; Ottochian Julian Tiamo, 26.04.2004; Ottochian Sergio Paolo, 27.04.1962; Pabellon Irene Cabili, 05.04.1960; Palm Lubberta, 04.02.1960; Panduwinata Miguel Gyasi, 23.04.2003; Panduwinata Shaka Tamaputra, 23.08.1994; Parawira Siti Amirah, 08.12.1931; Parlan Hasni Hardi, 09.07.1983; Paulissen Johnny Elbert Leo, 17.11.1965; Paulissen Martin Arjuna Sardiman Leo, 23.08.2008; Paulissen Sri Shinta Teresa Yuli, 05.12.2010; Pijnenburg Sjors Adrianus, 01.08.1989;

Ploeg Robert Michael, 02.03.1993; Pocock Benjamin Thomas, 17.10.1993; Poel van der Ericus Johannes, 10.01.1986; Raap Hielkje, 10.08.1958; Rajandaran Angeline Premila, 13.01.1984; Renkers Jeroen Reinier Maria, 30.09.1958; Renkers Tim Reinier, 21.08.1998; Ridder de Esther, 17.10.1961; Risah Daisy, 29.12.1950; Rizk Albert, 04.06.1961; Rizk Maree Elizabeth, 20.03.1960; Roo de Joop Albert, 08.10.1941; Ruijter Catharina Anna, 14.10.1941; Ryder Arjen Tromp, 23.04.1960; Ryder Yvonne Birgitte, 20.10.1960; Sadeleer de Christiene, 25.03.1950; Sande van der Paulus Leonardus Willibrordus Maria, 11.03.1954; Sande van der Steven, 27.11.1984; Sande van der Tessa, 10.08.1987; Sandhu Sanjid Singh, 10.11.1973; Sar van der Inge, 24.07.1980; Schansman Quinn Lucas, 30.11.1995; Schilder Cornelis Gerardus, 22.04.1981; Schoor van den Christina Anna Elisa, 27.01.1989; Schutter de Maria Adriana, 14.03.1965; Schuyesmans Rik (Maria Justin), 04.04.1960; Sidelik Helena Maria, 16.05.1958; Sivagnanam Matthew Ezekial, 10.10.2004; Sivagnanam Paul Rajasingam, 05.12.1962; Smallenburg Carlijn Willemijn, 22.06.1999; Smallenburg Charles Louise, 28.02.1959; Smallenburg Werther Vlaanderen, 25.07.2002; Smolders Maria Catharina Geertruida Johanna, 14.08.1972; Souren Peter Hubertus Gerardus Mania, 18.04.1954; Specken Reinmar Stan, 12.06.1983; Steen van der Jan Willem, 08.09.1942; Stuiver Cornelia Henrica Elizabeth Wilhelmina, 17.03.1975; Sweeney Liam, 06.01.1986; Tambi Marsha Azmeena, 07.05.1999; Tambi Muhammad Afif, 11.12.1995; Tambi Muhammad Afruz, 31.12.2001; Tambi Muhammad Afzal, 24.03.1997; Tamtelahitu Charles Eliza David, 06.01.1951; Tan Siew Poh, 29.05.1936; Teoh EE Ling Elaine, 22.05.1987; Thomas Glenn Raymond, 20.09.1964; Tiernan Mary Philomena, 17.06.1937; Timmers Gerardus Petrus Cornelis, 28.05.1953; Titihalawa Yodricunda Theistiasih, 24.04.1981; Tol Cornelia Johanna Maria, 02.07.1984; Tongeren van Jacqueline, 26.07.1949; Tournier Hendrik Jan, 30.11.1948; Trugg Liv, 31.07.2007; Trugg Remco Hendrikus Wilhelmus, 11.09.1973; Trugg Tess, 13.08.2003; Uijterlinde Thamsanqa, 16.10.1988; Veldhuizen van Anthonius Johannes Thomas, 14.04.1971; Veldhuizen van Pijke Linus, 08.09.2010; Veldhuizen van Quint Jonas, 06.06.2007; Verhaegh Kim Elisa Petronella, 23.09.1975; Vermeulen Marie Estella Geertruida, 03.05.1961; Vleesenbeek Erik Richard, 08.07.1985; Voorham Cornelia, 20.08.1936; Vorsselman Wouter Johannes Wilhelm, 10.04.1959; Vos de Maarten Job, 25.09.1995; Vranckx Eline Marieke, 18.01.1993; Vreeswijk van Huub Hindrikus Jacob Antonius, 19.04.1997; Vries de Aafke, 16.02.1964; Waal de Esther Cornelia Christina, 05.09.1970; Wagemans Hendrik Gabriel Marie, 21.02.1958; Wals Amel Naira, 28.08.2001; Wals Brett Tomas, 05.09.1996; Wals Jeroen, 08.03.1967; Wals Jinte Sara, 23.02.1999; Wals Solenn Tessa, 05.05.2005; Wan Husin Wan Amran, 02.09.1964; Wayan Sujana, 05.03.1989; Weide van der Frank, 15.03.1964; Wels Leonardus Antonius Johannes Hendrikus, 21.11.1974; Wels Sem James, 07.09.2003; Westerveld Ineke Paula, 01.12.1958; Wiggen van Winneke, 07.04.1969; Witteveen Marit Mathilda, 14.09.1993; Witteveen Willem Johannes, 05.05.1952; Yakob Azrina, 03.02.1973; Yuli Hastini, 14.07.1969; Zaini Dewa Shaliza, 03.06.1969; Zantkuijl Desiree, 14.12.1982; Zijtveld van Frederique Eveline Astrid, 07.03.1995; Zijtveld

van Robert Jan Casper, 17.06.1996; Slok Gary Lexton, 11.03.1998; Ploeg Alex, 29.03.1956. Hendry, 07.09.1987; Supartini, 10.07.1975.

Thereafter, at 16:48 hours on 17 July 2014, L. V. Kharchenko reported to S.N. Dubinsky that “they are at the spot and have already downed one sushka”.

At 16:37, 16:41, 16:50 and 17:16 hours (Kyiv time) on 17 July 2014, posts about the downing of the AN-26 aircraft near Torez appeared on I. V. Girkin’s Twitter and Vkontakte pages on behalf of Igor Ivanovich Strelkov and the so called “militia”.

At 20:30 hours on 17 July 2014, in order to conceal this extremely grievous crime, I. V. Girkin ordered S.N. Dubinsky (a.k.a. Khmury) to have the BUK TELAR transported under escort of 2 BTR armoured personnel carriers to the border with Luhansk Region for its subsequent evacuation to the Russian Federation.

In his turn, S.N. Dubinsky at 22:35 hours on 17 July 2014 ordered L. V. Kharchenko to have the BUK TELAR transported to the border with Luhansk Region and to hand it over to persons who had to arrive to pick it up.

L. V. Kharchenko instantly instructed Person 9, his subordinate militant of the terrorist organization DPR, to transport the BUK TELAR to the border with Luhansk Region for its subsequent evacuation to the Russian Federation.

At 07:15 hours on 18 July 2014, the BUK TELAR was evacuated on a Volvo trailer to the Russian Federation (Rostov Region) along the following route: Snizhne – Khrustalny (formerly Krasnyi Luch) – Fashchivka – Debaltseve – Perevalsk – Luhansk – Khriashchuvate – Molodohvardiysk – Sukhodilsk – Severny (Luhansk Region) – Donetsk (Rostov Region, Russia).

Notably, I. V. Girkin, Person 5 (identifying call sign “Delfin”) and Person 6 (identifying call sign “Dunai” aka “Orion”) personally supervised the entire evacuation of the BUK TELAR to Russia and issued instructions by telephone to persons involved in its transportation.

At 08:01 on 18 July 2014, L. V. Kharchenko reported to S.N. Dubinsky that Person 8 with the call sign “Bibliotekar” had already evacuated the BUK TELAR to the Russian Federation.

Afterwards, at 08:02 on 18 July 2014 Person 8 with the call sign “Bibliotekar” reported to S.N. Dubinsky that the BUK TELAR “already was on the other territory”.

In his turn, at 08:03 on 18 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky reported to I. V. Girkin that Person 8 with the call sign “Bibliotekar” had already evacuated the BUK TELAR to the Russian Federation.

Therefore, Igor Vsevolodovych GIRKIN, d.o.b. 17 December 1970, citizen of the Russian Federation, is suspected of the following: in the timeframe between 8 June 2014 and 17 July 2014, while located in Donetsk Region, having acted in collusion with other parties and with intention to breach public security, intimidate the public, provoke a military conflict, escalate international tensions, influence decision-making and activities of public authorities and raise public awareness of the terrorists’ political views, he was involved in the preparation to commit a terrorist act i.e. to use weapons, namely, Transporter-Erector-Launcher-and-Radar belonging to BUK Air Defense Missile System with the

side number 3X2, from the agricultural field near the village of Pervomaiskyi (to the south of Snizhne, Donetsk Region, approximate coordinates: 47°58'26.16''N 38°45'50.18''E) at 16:20 hours on 17 July 2014, resulting in the destruction of the Malaysia Airlines Boeing 777-200, registration number 9M-MRD, operating as flight MH17 and leading to the death of 298 people on board, by which he committed a criminal offence under Article 27(3) and Article 258(3) of the Criminal Code.

**Colonel of Justice I. Yanovskyi,
Director, 5th Section of the
1st Division of Pretrial Investigations
Main Investigations Directorate,
Security Service of Ukraine**

APPROVED

**Senior Councilor of Justice O. Peresada,
Deputy Director,
Department of Supervision of Compliance with Law during Pretrial
Investigations,
General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine**

June 18, 2019



СЛУЖБА БЕЗПЕКИ УКРАЇНИ

Головне слідче управління

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NOTICE OF SUSPICION

Kyiv

June 18, 2019

Colonel of Justice Ihor Yevhenovych Yanovskyi, Director of the 5th Section of the 1st Division of Pretrial Investigations, Central Office of Criminal Investigations, having considered the materials in the criminal proceedings No. 2201400000000239, dd. July 17, 2014, due to there being grounds for notification of a person of interest of suspicion in a criminal case, and pursuant to the Articles 36, 39, 40, 42, 276-278 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, hereby, -

NOTIFIIES:

Sergey Nikolaevich Dubinsky,

D.O.B. 9 August 1962, born in the village of Neskuchne, Velykonovosilkivsky District, Donetsk Region, citizen of the Russian Federation, the last known residence address: 4-v Molodyozhnaya Str, Khutor of Bolshoy Log, Aksakaisky District, Rostov Region, the Russian Federation

that he is suspected of the preparation to commit a terrorist act, that was committed by prior conspiracy with a group of persons and resulted in the death of people, i.e. of committing the crime under the Articles 27 (3), 258 (3) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Factual circumstances of the criminal offence S.N. Dubinsky is suspected of:

According to the findings of the pre-trial investigation, Sergey Nikolaevich Dubinsky, citizen of the Russian Federation, while in Donetsk Region during the period from 8 June 2014 to 17 July 2014 and having acted by prior conspiracy with a group of persons, aiming to breach public security, intimidate the public, provoke a military conflict and escalate international tensions, as well as to influence decision-making and activities of public authorities and to raise public awareness of the terrorists' political views, was involved in the preparation to commit a terrorist act

i.e. in using weapons, namely, the Russian Federation military equipment – a Transporter-Erector-Launcher-and-Radar belonging to BUK Air Defense Missile System (hereinafter referred to as a BUK TELAR), which at 16:20 17 July 2014, resulted in downing of the Malaysian Airlines Boeing 777-200, registration number 9M-MRD, Flight MH17, which resulted in the death of 298 persons.

This being the case, in February-March 2014, representatives of the RF military and political authorities, while in the Russian Federation, entered into a criminal conspiracy and agreed on committing intentional misconduct aimed to undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, change its boundaries and its state border, and to violate Ukraine's Constitutional Order.

To achieve that goal, the aforementioned persons decided to involve units of the Russian Federation Armed Forces, to establish and finance terrorist organizations and illegal armed groups within them and to commit other criminal offences.

By doing so, they realized that such misconduct would obviously cause fatalities, significant material loss and other drastic consequences; they anticipated and welcomed this to happen.

In March-April 2014, in pursuance of the RF military and political authorities' premeditated criminal plan to undermine territorial integrity of Ukraine and to change its state border, servicemen of the RF Security Services and Armed Forces, by way of orders to their subordinate staff and the military, provided training, financing and material support (by supplying weaponry, ammunition, military equipment and other materiel) to the armed criminal groups in the Russian Federation and in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of the Crimea. Having acted pursuant to the orders of the RF authorities and RF Armed Forces officials, those illegal armed groups that were controlled directly by the reconnaissance and sabotage groups headed by the regular officers of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (former GRU; hereinafter referred to as MD GS AF RF) founded "the Donetsk People's Republic" (hereinafter referred to as "the DPR") and "the Luhansk People's Republic" (hereinafter referred to as "the LPR"), the terrorist organizations they exercised control over and were part of their structure.

In April 2014, in pursuance of the criminal plan to undermine territorial integrity of Ukraine and to change its boundaries, members of the above-mentioned terrorist organizations seized the administrative buildings of military and civilian infrastructure facilities in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions, which included armed attacks on Ukraine's Armed Forces military bases located in those Regions.

In particular, on 7 April 2014, the terrorist organization "the Donetsk People's Republic" was founded in Donetsk Region, as part of which, illegal armed units were created. Coordination of this terrorist organization's activity as well as its financial and material support (supply of weaponry, ammunition and military equipment) are conducted by the officials and Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

On 12 April 2014, I.V. Girkin, citizen of the Russian Federation, in pursuance of the above-mentioned RF military and political authorities' premeditated criminal plan and carrying out assignments of the RF Security Services, arrived in Slovyansk,

Donetsk Region, to establish an illegal armed unit of the DPR terrorist organization and declared himself the so-called “the DPR’s Minister of Defence”.

At that time the officials of the military and political authorities of the Russian Federation tasked I.V. Girkin with planning and organizing activity of subordinate to him members of the illegal armed unit, within the DPR terrorist organization, concerning committing armed attacks against Ukraine’s law-enforcement officers, Ukraine’s Armed Forces personnel and other armed units as well as committing terrorist acts using firearms, military equipment, ammunition and explosive devices.

On 14 April 2014, due to escalation of separatists’ activity and seizure of state buildings in the East of Ukraine, the Interim President of Ukraine by his Decree No.405/2014 affirmed the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine “On High Priority Measures to Address Terroristic Threats and Preserve the Territorial Integrity of Ukraine”, and a large-scale anti-terrorist operation (hereinafter referred to as “the ATO”) involving the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the other military formations was launched in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions.

In April-June 2014, while carrying out his mission in Sloviansk, Donetsk Region, I. V. Girkin, who for security purposes utilized the identity of Ihor Ivanovich Strelkov and used the identifying call signs “Strellok” (aka “Pervyi”), established an illegal armed unit of the terrorist organization DPR. The unit was comprised of the MD GS AF RF military personnel as well as of several tens of thousands of pro-Russian inhabitants of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions and citizens of the Russian Federation who wished to participate in the DPR activities. In particular, the persons involved included Sergey Nikolaevich Dubinsky (the identifying call sign “Khmury”, a citizen of the Russian Federation, the MD GS AF RF Colonel of the Guards at the time, promoted to the rank of Major General on 2 August 2014 (to mark the Airborne Forces Day), Oleh Yuldashevych Pulatov (the identifying call sign “Giurza”, a citizen of the Russian Federation), Leonid Volodymyrovych Kharchenko (the identifying call sign “Krot”, a citizen of Ukraine), and other persons who had entered into prior conspiracy to commit terrorist acts and other particularly serious crimes on the territory of Ukraine (particularly, in Donetsk Region).

Having established the above mentioned terrorist unit, I. V. Girkin assigned functions and responsibilities to its members, arranged their logistical support including provision of weapons and ammunition, set up a chain of command in the established illegal armed unit, which was modelled on that of a military formation, and took the command of it.

Acting in conspiracy with other persons, I. V. Girkin continued his criminal activity by implementing a joint criminal plan to remove preconditions for discontinuation of the criminal activity of the illegal DPR terrorist armed unit, of which he was a member and the head. At 11:30 hrs on 8 June 2014, he appealed to S. V. Aksionov, the so-called Head ad interim of the Republic of Crimea (the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, a Ukrainian territory temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation), who had been appointed by the RF authorities in disregard of Ukrainian laws, to inform him that he was encircled by Ukrainian government forces

in Sloviansk, Donetsk Region and requested “extensive Russian assistance” in the form of tanks, anti-tank artillery, and air defence systems with trained crews.

At 11:46 on 8 June 2014, S. V. Aksionov, the so-called Head ad interim of the Republic of Crimea, personally informed I. V. Girkin that a joint coordination centre had already been formed in the RF at his request and that supporting documents were being drawn up.

At 05:30 on 23 June 2014, in order to implement the above-mentioned RF military and political authority’s premeditated criminal plan, pursuant to Orders of Person 1 No. 328 (dated 19 June 2014) and No. 329 (dated 21 June 2014) and Request Order No. 602 (dated 21 June 2014) by Person 2 for the escort of the vehicles from military base 32406, a convoy consisting of 41 pieces of military equipment from the above-mentioned military unit (in particular, 6 BUK TELARs, side numbers 211, 212, 221, 231, 232, and 3X2) moved out of military base 32406 (city of Kursk, the Russian Federation) in order to “conduct tactical training exercises in an unfamiliar terrain”. The convoy of the military vehicles was under the command of Person 3.

Pursuant to Order of Person 4, the convoy was escorted by local units No. 47 and No. 56 of the Military Traffic Control of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

This being the case, the 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade’s BUK TELAR with side number 3X2 was transported on a KamAZ-65225 truck, license-plate number 4267 AH, combined with a ChMZAP 9990 HP 4679 trailer.

According to the Orders mentioned above, the convoy had to travel along the following route: Marshala Zhukova township – Tim – Staryi Oskol – Ostrogozhsk – Rossosh – Millerovo – Nizhnemityakin, where the convoy should have arrived on 24 June 2014.

However, due to the route change, the convoy travelled along the route: Marshala Zhukova township – Nikolske – Troyitskyi - Staryi Oskol – Neznamovo – Gorodishche on 23 June 2014; Raskhovets – Alekseyevka – Rossosh on 24 June 2014 and on 25 June 2014, the convoy arrived in Millerovo, Rostov Region, the Russian Federation, located near Ukrainian border.

At 17:13 on 6 July 2014, S.N. Dubinsky (MD GS AF RF Colonel of the Guards, I. V. Girkin’s command subordinate, the so-called DPR Deputy Minister of Defence, who for security purposes utilized identity of Serhiy Mykolayovych Petrovsky and used the identifying call sign “Khmury”) called his command subordinate militant O. Yu. Pulatov (a citizen of the RF, the identifying call sign “Giurza”) into the occupied office of the Industrial Union of Donbass Corporation located at 48 Shchorsa Street in Donetsk, Ukraine, where he was staying, to inform him that they had received an assignment to break a corridor to the Russian Federation through the border near the village of Dmytrivka, Snizhne District, Donetsk Region.

At the same time S.N. Dubinsky (call sign “Khmury”) instructed O.Yu. Pulatov (call sign “Giurza”) to go to the specified area in the evening and conduct an on-site reconnaissance.

On 14 July 2014 a meeting was held in Sorokine (former Krasnodon), Luhansk Region, with the participation of I. V. Girkin and other commanders of the DPR and LNR terrorist units, concerning their coming under command of a newly created headquarters in Krasnodon. On the same occasion, an issue of coordination of the LNR and DPR terrorist units' combat activity was resolved as well as an issue of a centralized provision of military equipment to them from the Russian Federation to have been arranged by the above-mentioned headquarters under the direction of Person 5 (identifying call sign "Delfin") and his deputies – Person 6 (identifying call sign "Dunai" aka "Orion") and Person 7 (identifying call sign "Elbrus").

On 15 July 2014, in accordance with the outcome of the meeting mentioned above as well as the assignment to breach the defenses of Ukrainian government forces in Snizhne District (Donetsk Region) and to create the so-called "corridor" to Rostov Region of the Russian Federation to enable a further full-scale invasion of the Russian Armed Forces into the territory of Ukraine, the illegal armed unit of the DPR terrorist organization under command of I. V. Girkin received additional 4 tanks T-64, 3 self-propelled artillery units 2S1 "Gvozdika" and one armoured personnel carrier BTR-80 that arrived from Russia along the following route: Donetsk (Rostov Region, the RF) - Severny (Luhansk Region) - Sukhodilsk – Sorokine (former Krasnodon) - Molodohvardiysk - Khriashchuvate - Luhansk - Perevalsk - Debaltseve - Vuhlehirsk - Yenakiieve - Zhdanivka - Nyzhnia Krynka – Khartsyzk - Makiivka – Donetsk (Donetsk Region, Ukraine).

On 16 July 2014, the armed units of the DPR terrorist organization under command of the so-called DPR's Minister of Defense I.V. Girkin (a total of more than 800 people), in compliance with the "verbal order from Moscow" mentioned above, attempted to breach the defenses of the Ukrainian government forces in the area of Savur Mohyla (Snizhne District, Donetsk Region); however, due to defense combat action of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (including air warfare), they suffered significant losses in personnel and military equipment. For this reason it was decided to take the further offensive under the cover of military air defense systems.

For these purposes, during the night of 16 to 17 July 2014 the 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade's BUK TELAR, side number 3X2, was illegally transported across the state border between Ukraine and the Russian Federation along the following route: Donetsk (Rostov Region, the RF) - Severny (Luhansk Region) – Sorokine (former Krasnodon, Luhansk Region).

This having been the case, for its security, the side number 3X2 of the RF 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade's BUK TELAR was completely painted over in order to conceal the presence of the RF Armed Forces military equipment in Ukraine.

Later, the BUK TELAR mentioned above was delivered with a "Volvo" cargo trailer along with its crew and escorted by militants of the DPR terrorist organization to Donetsk via the following route: Sorokine (former Krasnodon, Luhansk Region) - Molodohvardiysk - Khriashchuvate - Luhansk - Perevalsk - Debaltseve - Vuhlehirsk - Yenakiieve - Zhdanivka - Nyzhnia Krynka – Khartsyzk - Makiivka – Donetsk (Donetsk Region, Ukraine) within the period from 04:28 to 09:07 on 17 July 2014.

At 09:08 on 17 July 2014, Person 8 (identifying call sign “Bibliotekar”), reported to his superior (MD GS AF RF Colonel S.N. Dubinsky) that he had delivered the BUK TELAR along with its crew to Donetsk.

At 09:53 on 17 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky instructed Person 8 (call sign “Bibliotekar”) to hand over the BUK TELAR to his other subordinate, a militant of the DPR terrorist organization L.V Kharchenko who for security purposes used the call sign “Krot”.

At 09:54 on 17 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky instructed L.V. Kharchenko, his subordinate militant of the DPR terrorist organization, to transport the BUK TELAR to Pervomaiskyi urban village in Snizhne District, Donetsk Region, and to ensure its further protection.

At 09:55 on 17 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky instructed O.Yu. Pulatov, citizen of the Russian Federation, his subordinate militant of the DPR terrorist organization who used the identifying call sign “Giurza”, to receive the BUK TELAR from L.V. Kharchenko, go to the area near Pervomaiskyi in Snizhne District (Donetsk Region) afterwards, and guard the TELAR together with L.V. Kharchenko and other members of the terrorist unit there.

On the same day, in a phone conversation that took place at 11:24, S.N. Dubinsky informed another member of the DPR terrorist organization that on 16 July 2014 “Pervyi” (I.V. Girkin) and he “had a talk with Moscow and reached the top level”.

During the period from 10:39 to 12:16 the “Volvo” cargo trailer was transporting the BUK TELAR and its crew to Snizhne (Donetsk Region) along the following route: Donetsk – Makiivka – Khartsyzsk – Zuhres – Shakhtarsk – Chystiakove (formerly Torez) – Snizhne; in Snizhne, the RF 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade’s BUK TELAR mentioned above was unloaded from the trailer near the “Furshet” store located at building 20, Lenina Str.

At 13:39 on 17 July 2014, the BUK TELAR’s crew transported the TELAR along the following route in Snizhne: Str. Lenina – Str. Dekabrystiv – Str. Karapetiana – Str. Gagarina and took it under its own power to its firing position in an agricultural field near the township of Pervomaiskyi to the south of Snizhne, Donetsk Region (approximate coordinates: 47°58’26.16’’N 38°45’50.18’’E).

At 16:19 hours, the BUK TELAR crew fired a 9M38 series missile at the passenger airplane Boeing 777-200 of Malaysian Airlines, registration number 9M-MRD, operating as flight MH17 at FL 330 flight level i.e. at the altitude of approximately 10 000 metres.

At 16:20:03 hours, a 9M314 series warhead of the 9M38 series missile detonated outside the passenger airplane Boeing 777-200 operating as flight MH17 above the left side of its cockpit; as a result the missile’s fragments immediately separated the cockpit from the fore part of the fuselage. The said aircraft was destroyed and all 298 passengers and crew were killed: Abdul Rahim Muhamad Firdaus, 21.07.1987; Abu Bakar Mohd Ghafar, 11.11.1960; Adi Soetjipto Jane Madeleine, 27.07.1940; Alder John Alexander, 12.02.1951; Allen Christopher Nicholas, 14.07.1998; Allen Ian Vincent, 15.01.2006; Allen John Joseph, 27.03.1970;

Allen Julian Constantijn, 21.04.2000; Anderson Stephen Leslie, 05.12.1969; Anghel Andrei Marius, 12.05.1990; Anthonysamy Mabel, 04.02.1969; Avnon Ithamar, 16.01.1988; Ayley Robert John, 27.03.1985; Baaij Joyce Elisabeth, 24.06.1973; Baker Theresa Jennifer, 01.11.1961; Baker Wayne John, 27.04.1959; Bakker Willem, 21.10.1954; Bats Rowen Leroy, 14.08.2001; Bell Emma Maree, 16.04.1984; Binda Nisha Natashja Savitdebie, 17.02.1986; Borgsteede Helen, 22.03.1976; Borst de Elsemiek, 25.04.1997; Bras Catharina Hillegonda (Karin), 01.12.1960; Broghammer Wilhelmina Louise, 10.11.1961; Brouwer Therèrèse Marie Elisabeth, 15.04.1964; Brouwers Elisabeth Josephine Maria, 21.03.1961; Bruin de Barbara Maria, 09.10.1968; Camfferman Anton, 26.09.1958; Chardome Benoit, 10.04.1963; Chong Yee Pheng, 01.11.1974; Choo Jin Leong Eugene, 28.10.1969; Clancy Carol Anne, 09.07.1950; Clancy Michael Martin, 23.09.1956; Crolla Regis Robert, 29.06.1995; Cuijpers Edith Marleen, 22.04.1961; Dalstra Auke Jan, 15.02.1964; Dalziel Cameron Douglas, 25.04.1971; Dang Minh Chau, 23.05.1997; Dang Quoq Duy, 01.03.2001; Davison Francesca Louise, 14.12.1959; Davison Liam Patrick, 29.07.1957; Derden Liliane Delfina, 19.11.1963; Djodikromo Donny Toekiran, 24.07.1976; Doorn van April Antigone, 10.04.1969; Doorn van Caroline, 02.03.1964; Duijn van Gijsbert, 06.04.1968; Dyczynski Fatima, 09.12.1988; Eldijk van Petronella Johanna Adriana, 07.12.1962; Engels Lianne Laura, 17.12.1991; Ernst Tamara Adriana, 20.03.1980; Essers Emma Fleur, 02.03.1995; Essers Peter, 02.01.1948; Essers Valentijn Bastiaan, 29.08.1996; Fan Shun Po, 27.04.1955; Foo Ming Lee, 21.12.1964; Fredriksz Bryce Jacy, 02.05.1991; Gazalee Ariza, 08.07.1968; Geene van Rene, 08.06.1961; Gianotten Angelique Catharina (lieke), 26.11.1987; Goes Kaela Maya Jay, 26.08.2012; Goes Paul, 15.05.1981; Graaff van der Laurens Pieter, 21.05.1984; Grippeling Marco, 11.07.1966; Grootcholten Wilhelmus Theodorus Maria, 15.10.1960; Guard Jill Helen, 05.03.1952; Guard Roger Watson, 21.09.1946; Gunawan Darryl Dwight, 05.08.1994; Gunawan Hadiono Budyanto, 12.01.1963; Gunawan Sheryll Shania, 14.10.1999; Haan de Johanna Gertrude Henrietta, 01.10.1955; Hakse Annemieke, 15.09.1967; Hally Davy Joseph Gerardus Maria, 06.09.1969; Hally Megan, 27.07.2009; Hanapi Ahmad Hakimi, 23.01.1985; Heemskerk Geertruida Maria, 15.08.1983; Heerkens Lidwina Marina Mathilda, 28.11.1958; Heijningen van Erik Peter, 13.04.1960; Heijningen van Zeger Leonard, 28.03.1997; Hemelrijk Robin, 07.03.1997; Hende van den Johannes Rudolfus, 21.12.1966; Hende van den Margaux Larissa, 14.06.2006; Hende van den Marnix Reduan, 15.07.2002; Hende van den Piers Adnan, 08.09.1999; Hijmans Susan Linda Maria, 25.05.1955; Hoare Andrew Gurney, 15.12.1954; Hoare Friso Merlijn, 04.08.2001; Hoare Jasper Gurney, 01.08.1999; Hoonakker Katharina Maria, 23.10.1958; Horder Howard Ramon, 30.10.1950; Horder Susan Marilyn, 09.10.1951; Hornikx Astrid Antoinette Maria, 13.12.1982; Huijbers Pieter Jan Willem, 19.01.1988; Huizen Arnoud, 16.09.1983; Huizen Yelena Clarice, 19.09.2012; Huntjens Maria Johanna Mathea, 02.08.1956; Ioppa Olga, 02.12.1991; J.Retnam Goes Subashni, 15.07.1976; Jansen Cornelia Johanna, 03.11.1958; Jesurun Kim Kevin Bergerac, 29.01.1971; Jhinkoe Rishi Winiskumar, 13.03.1985; Jiee Tambi, 11.02.1965; Jong de Annetje, 18.11.1956; Kamsma Mattheus Joseph, 23.05.1960;

Kamsma Qiu GuoQing, 17.12.2002; Kappen Yvonne Maria Cornelia, 04.08.1972; Kardia Vickiline Kurniati, 11.05.1975; Karnail Singh Karamjit Singh, 12.02.1960; Kassim Dora Shahila, 18.03.1967; Kaushalya Jairamdas Punjabi, 09.10.1944; Keijzer Karlijn, 09.05.1989; Ketut Wiartini, 19.04.1981; Keulen van Allard Tomas, 24.11.1997; Keulen van Jeroen Vincent, 10.07.1999; Keulen van Robert, 16.11.1965; Kooijmans Barry Ardin Jan Willem, 24.12.1966; Kooijmans Isa Aimee, 30.09.2003; Kooijmans Mira Elise, 28.09.2001; Kotte Oscar, 17.04.1971; Kotte Remco Nicolaas Anton, 20.09.2007; Kraats van de Lorenzo, 03.03.1996; Kraats van de Robert Jan, 03.10.1963; Kroon Hendrik Rokus, 11.06.1957; Kuijer de Pim Wilhelm Leonardus, 13.08.1981; Lahaye Johannes Gertrudis Catharina Anoldus, 13.08.1961; Lahenda Gerda Leliana, 22.12.1931; Lambregts Hubertus Willebrordus Antonius Maria, 24.09.1973; Lange Joseph Maria Albert, 25.09.1954; Langeveld van Petra Hendrica, 05.08.1961; Lauschet Gabriele, 26.12.1965; Lee Hui Pin, 08.01.1972; Lee Jian Han Benjamin, 19.06.2013; Lee Kiah Yeen, 12.10.1975; Lee Mona Cheng Sim, 17.12.1958; Lee Why Keong, 20.02.1956; Leeuw de Saskia Maria, 28.12.1977; Leij van der Jennifer, 03.10.1982; Liew Yaw Chee, 20.02.1976; Linde van der Robert, 17.10.1955; Linde van der Mark Onno, 08.01.2002; Linde van der Merel, 13.08.1997; Loh Yan Hwa, 02.05.1960; Luik van Klaas Willem, 23.09.1959; Maas Henricus Franciscus Theodorus, 28.04.1963; Mahady Edel Mary Teresa, 04.10.1959; Mahler Emiel Roland, 05.09.1986; Mahmood Shaikh Mohd Noor, 15.10.1970; Marckelbach Lisa Simone, 21.03.1973; Martens Elizabeth Noline, 07.11.1970; Martens Sandra Maria Therasia, 02.05.1970; Maslin Evie Coco Anne, 18.05.2004; Maslin Mo Robert Anderson, 07.05.2002; Maslin Otis Samuel Frederick, 05.06.2006; Mastenbroek Tina Pauline, 02.11.1964; Mayne Richard Franklin, 08.09.1993; MD Salim Mohd Ali, 10.09.1984; Meer van der Bente Willemijn, 21.11.2006; Meer van der Fleur Isabelle, 26.02.2004; Meer van der Sophie Charlotte, 10.10.2001; Meijer Ingrid Maja, 28.12.1970; Meijer Sascha Rozemarijn, 09.08.1989; Menke Gerardus Frederik, 06.07.1944; Menke Bignell Mary Elizabeth, 11.01.1949; Mens van Lucie Paula Maria, 07.03.1955; Meuleman Hannah Sophia, 18.04.1992; Misran Anelene Rostijem, 04.12.1972; Mohamed Arifin Hamfazlin Sham, 26.07.1976; Mohamed Salleh Nur Shazana, 13.03.1983; Moors Augustinus Godefridus Maria, 16.07.1943; Mortel van de Jeroen, 20.08.1971; Mortel van de Milia, 19.07.2002; Muijlwijk van Adinda Larasati Putri, 26.07.2005; Muijlwijk van Emile, 25.07.1974; Mula Meling, 10.12.1965; Mustafa Mastura, 28.06.1974; Nelissen Johanna Josepha Petronella Maria, 09.03.1958; NG Lye Ti Elisabeth, 19.12.1984; NG Qing Zheng, 18.09.1982; NG Shi Ing, 12.10.1981; Nguyen Ngoc Minh, 15.09.1977; Nieburg Tim, 26.11.1980; Nielen van Stefan Franciscus Wilhelmus, 20.11.1983; Nieveen Dafne Janne, 31.12.1976; Niewold Tallander Franciscus, 16.08.1991; Ninik Yuriani, 18.11.1957; Noor Rahimmah, 19.03.1947; Noreilde Jan, 02.12.1963; Noreilde Steven Rogier Richard, 07.05.2002; Norris Nicoll Charles Anderson, 15.05.1946; Nuesink Jolette, 25.08.1953; O'Brien Jack Samuel, 02.04.1989; Oehlers Daisy Jo, 26.02.1994; Oreshkin Victor, 01.03.1985; Ottochian Julian Tiamo, 26.04.2004; Ottochian Sergio Paolo, 27.04.1962; Pabellon Irene Cabili, 05.04.1960; Palm Lubberta, 04.02.1960; Panduwinata Miguel Gyasi, 23.04.2003; Panduwinata Shaka Tamaputra, 23.08.1994;

Parawira Siti Amirah, 08.12.1931; Parlan Hasni Hardi, 09.07.1983; Paulissen Johnny Elbert Leo, 17.11.1965; Paulissen Martin Arjuna Sardiman Leo, 23.08.2008; Paulissen Sri Shinta Teresa Yuli, 05.12.2010; Pijnenburg Sjors Adrianus, 01.08.1989; Ploeg Robert Michael, 02.03.1993; Pocock Benjamin Thomas, 17.10.1993; Poel van der Ericus Johannes, 10.01.1986; Raap Hielkje, 10.08.1958; Rajandaran Angeline Premila, 13.01.1984; Renkers Jeroen Reinier Maria, 30.09.1958; Renkers Tim Reinier, 21.08.1998; Ridder de Esther, 17.10.1961; Risah Daisy, 29.12.1950; Rizk Albert, 04.06.1961; Rizk Maree Elizabeth, 20.03.1960; Roo de Joop Albert, 08.10.1941; Ruijter Catharina Anna, 14.10.1941; Ryder Arjen Tromp, 23.04.1960; Ryder Yvonne Birgitte, 20.10.1960; Sadeleer de Christiense, 25.03.1950; Sande van der Paulus Leonardus Willibrordus Maria, 11.03.1954; Sande van der Steven, 27.11.1984; Sande van der Tessa, 10.08.1987; Sandhu Sanjid Singh, 10.11.1973; Sar van der Inge, 24.07.1980; Schansman Quinn Lucas, 30.11.1995; Schilder Cornelis Gerardus, 22.04.1981; Schoor van den Christina Anna Elisa, 27.01.1989; Schutter de Maria Adriana, 14.03.1965; Schuyesmans Rik (Maria Justin), 04.04.1960; Sidelik Helena Maria, 16.05.1958; Sivagnanam Matthew Ezekial, 10.10.2004; Sivagnanam Paul Rajasingam, 05.12.1962; Smallenburg Carlijn Willemijn, 22.06.1999; Smallenburg Charles Louise, 28.02.1959; Smallenburg Werther Vlaanderen, 25.07.2002; Smolders Maria Catharina Geertruida Johanna, 14.08.1972; Souren Peter Hubertus Gerardus Mania, 18.04.1954; Specken Reinmar Stan, 12.06.1983; Steen van der Jan Willem, 08.09.1942; Stuiver Cornelia Henrica Elizabeth Wilhelmina, 17.03.1975; Sweeney Liam, 06.01.1986; Tambi Marsha Azmeena, 07.05.1999; Tambi Muhammad Afif, 11.12.1995; Tambi Muhammad Afruz, 31.12.2001; Tambi Muhammad Afzal, 24.03.1997; Tamtelahitu Charles Eliza David, 06.01.1951; Tan Siew Poh, 29.05.1936; Teoh EE Ling Elaine, 22.05.1987; Thomas Glenn Raymond, 20.09.1964; Tiernan Mary Philomena, 17.06.1937; Timmers Gerardus Petrus Cornelis, 28.05.1953; Titihalawa Yodricunda Theistiasih, 24.04.1981; Tol Cornelia Johanna Maria, 02.07.1984; Tongeren van Jacqueline, 26.07.1949; Tournier Hendrik Jan, 30.11.1948; Trugg Liv, 31.07.2007; Trugg Remco Hendrikus Wilhelmus, 11.09.1973; Trugg Tess, 13.08.2003; Uijterlinde Thamsanqa, 16.10.1988; Veldhuizen van Anthonius Johannes Thomas, 14.04.1971; Veldhuizen van Pijke Linus, 08.09.2010; Veldhuizen van Quint Jonas, 06.06.2007; Verhaegh Kim Elisa Petronella, 23.09.1975; Vermeulen Marie Estella Geertruida, 03.05.1961; Vleesenbeek Erik Richard, 08.07.1985; Voorham Cornelia, 20.08.1936; Vorrsselman Wouter Johannes Wilhelm, 10.04.1959; Vos de Maarten Job, 25.09.1995; Vranckx Eline Marieke, 18.01.1993; Vreeswijk van Huub Hindrikus Jacob Antonius, 19.04.1997; Vries de Aafke, 16.02.1964; Waal de Esther Cornelia Christina, 05.09.1970; Wagemans Hendrik Gabriel Marie, 21.02.1958; Wals Amel Naira, 28.08.2001; Wals Brett Tomas, 05.09.1996; Wals Jeroen, 08.03.1967; Wals Jinte Sara, 23.02.1999; Wals Solenn Tessa, 05.05.2005; Wan Husin Wan Amran, 02.09.1964; Wayan Sujana, 05.03.1989; Weide van der Frank, 15.03.1964; Wels Leonardus Antonius Johannes Hendrikus, 21.11.1974; Wels Sem James, 07.09.2003; Westerveld Ineke Paula, 01.12.1958; Wiggen van Winneke, 07.04.1969; Witteveen Marit Mathilda, 14.09.1993; Witteveen Willem Johannes, 05.05.1952; Yakob Azrina,

03.02.1973; Yuli Hastini , 14.07.1969; Zaini Dewa Shaliza, 03.06.1969; Zantkuijl Desiree, 14.12.1982; Zijtveld van Frederique Eveline Astrid, 07.03.1995; Zijtveld van Robert Jan Casper, 17.06.1996; Slok Gary Lexton, 11.03.1998; Ploeg Alex, 29.03.1956. Hendry, 07.09.1987; Supartini, 10.07.1975.

Thereafter, at 16:48 hours on 17 July 2014, L. V. Kharchenko reported to S.N. Dubinsky that “they are at the spot and have already downed one sushka”.

At 16:37, 16:41, 16:50 and 17:16 hours (Kyiv time) on 17 July 2014, posts about the downing of the AN-26 aircraft near Torez appeared on I. V. Girkin’s Twitter and Vkontakte pages on behalf of Igor Ivanovich Strelkov and the so called “militia”.

At 20:30 hours on 17 July 2014, in order to conceal this extremely grievous crime, I. V. Girkin ordered S.N. Dubinsky (a.k.a. Khmury) to have the BUK TELAR transported under escort of 2 BTR armoured personnel carriers to the border with Luhansk Region for its subsequent evacuation to the Russian Federation.

In his turn, S.N. Dubinsky at 22:35 hours on 17 July 2014 ordered L. V. Kharchenko to have the BUK TELAR transported to the border with Luhansk Region and to hand it over to persons who had to arrive to pick it up.

L. V. Kharchenko instantly instructed Person 9, his subordinate militant of the terrorist organization DPR, to transport the BUK TELAR to the border with Luhansk Region for its subsequent evacuation to the Russian Federation.

At 07:15 hours on 18 July 2014, the BUK TELAR was evacuated on a Volvo trailer to the Russian Federation (Rostov Region) along the following route: Snizhne – Khrustalny (formerly Krasnyi Luch) – Fashchivka – Debaltseve – Perevalsk – Luhansk – Khriashchuvate – Molodohvardiysk – Sukhodilsk – Severny (Luhansk Region) – Donetsk (Rostov Region, Russia).

Notably, I. V. Girkin, Person 5 (identifying call sign “Delfin”) and Person 6 (identifying call sign “Dunai” aka “Orion”) personally supervised the entire evacuation of the BUK TELAR to Russia and issued instructions by telephone to persons involved in its transportation.

At 08:01 on 18 July 2014, L. V. Kharchenko reported to S.N. Dubinsky that Person 8 with the call sign “Bibliotekar” had already evacuated the BUK TELAR to the Russian Federation.

Afterwards, at 08:02 on 18 July 2014 Person 8 with the call sign “Bibliotekar” reported to S.N. Dubinsky that the BUK TELAR “already was on the other territory”.

In his turn, at 08:03 on 18 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky reported to I. V. Girkin that Person 8 with the call sign “Bibliotekar” had already evacuated the BUK TELAR to the Russian Federation.

Therefore, Sergey Nikolaevich Dubinsky, d.o.b. 9 August 1962, citizen of the Russian Federation, is suspected of the following: in the timeframe between 8 June 2014 and 17 July 2014, while located in Donetsk Region, having acted in collusion with other parties and with intention to breach public security, intimidate the public, provoke a military conflict, escalate international tensions, influence decision-making and activities of public authorities and raise public awareness of the terrorists’ political views, he was involved in the preparation to

commit a terrorist act i.e. to use weapons, namely, Transporter-Erector-Launcher-and-Radar belonging to BUK Air Defense Missile System with the side number 3X2, from the agricultural field near the village of Pervomaiskyi (to the south of Snizhne, Donetsk Region, approximate coordinates: 47°58'26.16"N 38°45'50.18"E) at 16:20 hours on 17 July 2014, resulting in the destruction of the Malaysia Airlines Boeing 777-200, registration number 9M-MRD, operating as flight MH17 and leading to the death of 298 people on board, by which he committed a criminal offence under Article 27(3) and Article 258(3) of the Criminal Code.

**Colonel of Justice I. Yanovskyi,
Director, 5th Section of the
1st Division of Pretrial Investigations
Main Investigations Directorate,
Security Service of Ukraine**

APPROVED

**Senior Councilor of Justice O. Peresada,
Deputy Director,
Department of Supervision of Compliance with Law during Pretrial
Investigations,
General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine**

June 18, 2019



СЛУЖБА БЕЗПЕКИ УКРАЇНИ

Головне слідче управління

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NOTICE OF SUSPICION

Kyiv

June 18, 2019

Colonel of Justice Ihor Yevhenovych Yanovskyi, Director of the 5th Section of the 1st Division of Pretrial Investigations, Central Office of Criminal Investigations, having considered the materials in the criminal proceedings No. 2201400000000239, dd. July 17, 2014, due to there being grounds for notification of a person of interest of suspicion in a criminal case, and pursuant to the Articles 36, 39, 40, 42, 276-278 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, hereby, -

NOTIFIES:

Oleg Yuldashevych Pulatov,

D.O.B. 24 July 1966, native of the Russian Federation, citizen of the Russian Federation, the last known residence address: 33 Doctora Suvorova Prospekt, city of Ulyanivsk, the Russian Federation

that he is suspected of abetting in the commission of a terrorist act, that was committed by prior conspiracy with a group of persons and resulted in the death of people, i.e. of committing the crime under the Articles 27 (5), 258 (3) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Factual circumstances of the criminal offence O.Y. Pulatov is suspected of:

According to the findings of the pre-trial investigation, Oleg Yuldashevych Pulatov, citizen of the Russian Federation, while in Donetsk Region during the period from 8 June 2014 to 17 July 2014 and having acted by prior conspiracy with a group of persons, aiming to breach public security, intimidate the public, provoke a military conflict and escalate international tensions, as well as to influence decision-making and activities of public authorities and to raise public awareness of the terrorists' political views, by providing means and implements and by clearing of obstacles, abetted in the commission of a terrorist act i.e. in using weapons, namely, the Russian

Federation military equipment – a Transporter-Erector-Launcher-and-Radar belonging to BUK Air Defense Missile System (hereinafter referred to as a BUK TELAR), which at 16:20 17 July 2014, resulted in downing of the Malaysian Airlines Boeing 777-200, registration number 9M-MRD, Flight MH17, which resulted in the death of 298 persons.

This being the case, in February-March 2014, representatives of the RF military and political authorities, while in the Russian Federation, entered into a criminal conspiracy and agreed on committing intentional misconduct aimed to undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, change its boundaries and its state border, and to violate Ukraine's Constitutional Order.

To achieve that goal, the aforementioned persons decided to involve units of the Russian Federation Armed Forces, to establish and finance terrorist organizations and illegal armed groups within them and to commit other criminal offences.

By doing so, they realized that such misconduct would obviously cause fatalities, significant material loss and other drastic consequences; they anticipated and welcomed this to happen.

In March-April 2014, in pursuance of the RF military and political authorities' premeditated criminal plan to undermine territorial integrity of Ukraine and to change its state border, servicemen of the RF Security Services and Armed Forces, by way of orders to their subordinate staff and the military, provided training, financing and material support (by supplying weaponry, ammunition, military equipment and other materiel) to the armed criminal groups in the Russian Federation and in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of the Crimea. Having acted pursuant to the orders of the RF authorities and RF Armed Forces officials, those illegal armed groups that were controlled directly by the reconnaissance and sabotage groups headed by the regular officers of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (former GRU; hereinafter referred to as MD GS AF RF) founded "the Donetsk People's Republic" (hereinafter referred to as "the DPR") and "the Luhansk People's Republic" (hereinafter referred to as "the LPR"), the terrorist organizations they exercised control over and were part of their structure.

In April 2014, in pursuance of the criminal plan to undermine territorial integrity of Ukraine and to change its boundaries, members of the above-mentioned terrorist organizations seized the administrative buildings of military and civilian infrastructure facilities in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions, which included armed attacks on Ukraine's Armed Forces military bases located in those Regions.

In particular, on 7 April 2014, the terrorist organization "the Donetsk People's Republic" was founded in Donetsk Region, as part of which, illegal armed units were created. Coordination of this terrorist organization's activity as well as its financial and material support (supply of weaponry, ammunition and military equipment) are conducted by the officials and Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

On 12 April 2014, I.V. Girkin, citizen of the Russian Federation, in pursuance of the above-mentioned RF military and political authorities' premeditated criminal plan and carrying out assignments of the RF Security Services, arrived in Slovyansk,

Donetsk Region, to establish an illegal armed unit of the DPR terrorist organization and declared himself the so-called “the DPR’s Minister of Defence”.

At that time the officials of the military and political authorities of the Russian Federation tasked I.V. Girkin with planning and organizing activity of subordinate to him members of the illegal armed unit, within the DPR terrorist organization, concerning committing armed attacks against Ukraine’s law-enforcement officers, Ukraine’s Armed Forces personnel and other armed units as well as committing terrorist acts using firearms, military equipment, ammunition and explosive devices.

On 14 April 2014, due to escalation of separatists’ activity and seizure of state buildings in the East of Ukraine, the Interim President of Ukraine by his Decree No.405/2014 affirmed the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine “On High Priority Measures to Address Terroristic Threats and Preserve the Territorial Integrity of Ukraine”, and a large-scale anti-terrorist operation (hereinafter referred to as “the ATO”) involving the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the other military formations was launched in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions.

In April-June 2014, while carrying out his mission in Sloviansk, Donetsk Region, I. V. Girkin, who for security purposes utilized the identity of Igor Ivanovich Strelkov and used the identifying call signs “Strelok” (aka “Pervyi”), established an illegal armed unit of the terrorist organization DPR. The unit was comprised of the MD GS AF RF military personnel as well as of several tens of thousands of pro-Russian inhabitants of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions and citizens of the Russian Federation who wished to participate in the DPR activities. In particular, the persons involved included Sergey Nikolaevich Dubinsky (the identifying call sign “Khmury”, a citizen of the Russian Federation, the MD GS AF RF Colonel of the Guards at the time, promoted to the rank of Major General on 2 August 2014 (to mark the Airborne Forces Day), Oleg Yuldashevych Pulatov (the identifying call sign “Giurza”, a citizen of the Russian Federation), Leonid Volodymyrovych Kharchenko (the identifying call sign “Krot”, a citizen of Ukraine), and other persons who had entered into prior conspiracy to commit terrorist acts and other particularly serious crimes on the territory of Ukraine (particularly, in Donetsk Region).

Having established the above mentioned terrorist unit, I. V. Girkin assigned functions and responsibilities to its members, arranged their logistical support including provision of weapons and ammunition, set up a chain of command in the established illegal armed unit, which was modelled on that of a military formation, and took the command of it.

Acting in conspiracy with other persons, I. V. Girkin continued his criminal activity by implementing a joint criminal plan to remove preconditions for discontinuation of the criminal activity of the illegal DPR terrorist armed unit, of which he was a member and the head. At 11:30 hrs on 8 June 2014, he appealed to S. V. Aksionov, the so-called Head ad interim of the Republic of Crimea (the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, a Ukrainian territory temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation), who had been appointed by the RF authorities in disregard of Ukrainian laws, to inform him that he was encircled by Ukrainian government forces

in Sloviansk, Donetsk Region and requested “extensive Russian assistance” in the form of tanks, anti-tank artillery, and air defence systems with trained crews.

At 11:46 on 8 June 2014, S. V. Aksionov, the so-called Head ad interim of the Republic of Crimea, personally informed I. V. Girkin that a joint coordination centre had already been formed in the RF at his request and that supporting documents were being drawn up.

At 05:30 on 23 June 2014, in order to implement the above-mentioned RF military and political authority’s premeditated criminal plan, pursuant to Orders of Person 1 No. 328 (dated 19 June 2014) and No. 329 (dated 21 June 2014) and Request Order No. 602 (dated 21 June 2014) by Person 2 for the escort of the vehicles from military base 32406, a convoy consisting of 41 pieces of military equipment from the above-mentioned military unit (in particular, 6 BUK TELARs, side numbers 211, 212, 221, 231, 232, and 3X2) moved out of military base 32406 (city of Kursk, the Russian Federation) in order to “conduct tactical training exercises in an unfamiliar terrain”. The convoy of the military vehicles was under the command of Person 3.

Pursuant to Order of Person 4, the convoy was escorted by local units No. 47 and No. 56 of the Military Traffic Control of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

This being the case, the 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade’s BUK TELAR with side number 3X2 was transported on a KamAZ-65225 truck, license-plate number 4267 AH, combined with a ChMZAP 9990 HP 4679 trailer.

According to the Orders mentioned above, the convoy had to travel along the following route: Marshala Zhukova township – Tim – Staryi Oskol – Ostrogozhsk – Rossosh – Millerovo – Nizhnemityakin, where the convoy should have arrived on 24 June 2014.

However, due to the route change, the convoy travelled along the route: Marshala Zhukova township – Nikolske – Troyitskyi - Staryi Oskol – Neznamovo – Gorodishche on 23 June 2014; Raskhovets – Alekseyevka – Rossosh on 24 June 2014 and on 25 June 2014, the convoy arrived in Millerovo, Rostov Region, the Russian Federation, located near Ukrainian border.

At 17:13 on 6 July 2014, S.N. Dubinsky (MD GS AF RF Colonel of the Guards, I. V. Girkin’s command subordinate, the so-called DPR Deputy Minister of Defence, who for security purposes utilized identity of Serhiy Mykolayovych Petrovsky and used the identifying call sign “Khmury”) called his command subordinate militant O. Yu. Pulatov (a citizen of the RF, the identifying call sign “Giurza”) into the occupied office of the Industrial Union of Donbass Corporation located at 48 Shchorsa Street in Donetsk, Ukraine, where he was staying, to inform him that they had received an assignment to break a corridor to the Russian Federation through the border near the village of Dmytrivka, Snizhne District, Donetsk Region.

At the same time S.N. Dubinsky (call sign “Khmury”) instructed O.Yu. Pulatov (call sign “Giurza”) to go to the specified area in the evening and conduct an on-site reconnaissance.

On 14 July 2014 a meeting was held in Sorokine (former Krasnodon), Luhansk Region, with the participation of I. V. Girkin and other commanders of the DPR and LNR terrorist units, concerning their coming under command of a newly created headquarters in Krasnodon. On the same occasion, an issue of coordination of the LNR and DPR terrorist units' combat activity was resolved as well as an issue of a centralized provision of military equipment to them from the Russian Federation to have been arranged by the above-mentioned headquarters under the direction of Person 5 (identifying call sign "Delfin") and his deputies – Person 6 (identifying call sign "Dunai" aka "Orion") and Person 7 (identifying call sign "Elbrus").

On 15 July 2014, in accordance with the outcome of the meeting mentioned above as well as the assignment to breach the defenses of Ukrainian government forces in Snizhne District (Donetsk Region) and to create the so-called "corridor" to Rostov Region of the Russian Federation to enable a further full-scale invasion of the Russian Armed Forces into the territory of Ukraine, the illegal armed unit of the DPR terrorist organization under command of I. V. Girkin received additional 4 tanks T-64, 3 self-propelled artillery units 2S1 "Gvozdika" and one armoured personnel carrier BTR-80 that arrived from Russia along the following route: Donetsk (Rostov Region, the RF) - Severny (Luhansk Region) - Sukhodilsk – Sorokine (former Krasnodon) - Molodohvardiysk - Khriashchuvate - Luhansk - Perevalsk - Debaltseve - Vuhlehirsk - Yenakiieve - Zhdanivka - Nyzhnia Krynka – Khartsyzk - Makiivka – Donetsk (Donetsk Region, Ukraine).

On 16 July 2014, the armed units of the DPR terrorist organization under command of the so-called DPR's Minister of Defense I.V. Girkin (a total of more than 800 people), in compliance with the "verbal order from Moscow" mentioned above, attempted to breach the defenses of the Ukrainian government forces in the area of Savur Mohyla (Snizhne District, Donetsk Region); however, due to defense combat action of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (including air warfare), they suffered significant losses in personnel and military equipment. For this reason it was decided to take the further offensive under the cover of military air defense systems.

For these purposes, during the night of 16 to 17 July 2014 the 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade's BUK TELAR, side number 3X2, was illegally transported across the state border between Ukraine and the Russian Federation along the following route: Donetsk (Rostov Region, the RF) - Severny (Luhansk Region) – Sorokine (former Krasnodon, Luhansk Region).

This having been the case, for its security, the side number 3X2 of the RF 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade's BUK TELAR was completely painted over in order to conceal the presence of the RF Armed Forces military equipment in Ukraine.

Later, the BUK TELAR mentioned above was delivered with a "Volvo" cargo trailer along with its crew and escorted by militants of the DPR terrorist organization to Donetsk via the following route: Sorokine (former Krasnodon, Luhansk Region) - Molodohvardiysk - Khriashchuvate - Luhansk - Perevalsk - Debaltseve - Vuhlehirsk - Yenakiieve - Zhdanivka - Nyzhnia Krynka – Khartsyzk - Makiivka – Donetsk (Donetsk Region, Ukraine) within the period from 04:28 to 09:07 on 17 July 2014.

At 09:08 on 17 July 2014, Person 8 (identifying call sign “Bibliotekar”), reported to his superior (MD GS AF RF Colonel S.N. Dubinsky) that he had delivered the BUK TELAR along with its crew to Donetsk.

At 09:53 on 17 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky instructed Person 8 (call sign “Bibliotekar”) to hand over the BUK TELAR to his other subordinate, a militant of the DPR terrorist organization L.V Kharchenko who for security purposes used the call sign “Krot”.

At 09:54 on 17 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky instructed L.V. Kharchenko, his subordinate militant of the DPR terrorist organization, to transport the BUK TELAR to Pervomaiskyi urban village in Snizhne District, Donetsk Region, and to ensure its further protection.

At 09:55 on 17 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky instructed O.Yu. Pulatov, citizen of the Russian Federation, his subordinate militant of the DPR terrorist organization who used the identifying call sign “Giurza”, to receive the BUK TELAR from L.V. Kharchenko, go to the area near Pervomaiskyi in Snizhne District (Donetsk Region) afterwards, and guard the TELAR together with L.V. Kharchenko and other members of the terrorist unit there.

On the same day, in a phone conversation that took place at 11:24, S.N. Dubinsky informed another member of the DPR terrorist organization that on 16 July 2014 “Pervyi” (I.V. Girkin) and he “had a talk with Moscow and reached the top level”.

During the period from 10:39 to 12:16 the “Volvo” cargo trailer was transporting the BUK TELAR and its crew to Snizhne (Donetsk Region) along the following route: Donetsk – Makiivka – Khartsyzsk – Zuhres – Shakhtarsk – Chystiakove (former Torez) – Snizhne; in Snizhne, the RF 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade’s BUK TELAR mentioned above was unloaded from the trailer near the “Furshet” store located at building 20, Lenina Str.

At 13:39 on 17 July 2014, the BUK TELAR’s crew transported the TELAR along the following route in Snizhne: Str. Lenina – Str. Dekabrystiv – Str. Karapetiana – Str. Gagarina and took it under its own power to its firing position in an agricultural field near the township of Pervomaiskyi to the south of Snizhne, Donetsk Region (approximate coordinates: 47°58’26.16’’N 38°45’50.18’’E).

At 16:19 hours, the BUK TELAR crew fired a 9M38 series missile at the passenger airplane Boeing 777-200 of Malaysian Airlines, registration number 9M-MRD, operating as flight MH17 at FL 330 flight level i.e. at the altitude of approximately 10 000 metres.

At 16:20:03 hours, a 9M314 series warhead of the 9M38 series missile detonated outside the passenger airplane Boeing 777-200 operating as flight MH17 above the left side of its cockpit; as a result the missile’s fragments immediately separated the cockpit from the fore part of the fuselage. The said aircraft was destroyed and all 298 passengers and crew were killed: Abdul Rahim Muhamad Firdaus, 21.07.1987; Abu Bakar Mohd Ghafar, 11.11.1960; Adi Soetjipto Jane Madeleine, 27.07.1940; Alder John Alexander, 12.02.1951; Allen Christopher Nicholas, 14.07.1998; Allen Ian Vincent, 15.01.2006; Allen John Joseph, 27.03.1970;

Allen Julian Constantijn, 21.04.2000; Anderson Stephen Leslie, 05.12.1969; Anghel Andrei Marius, 12.05.1990; Anthonysamy Mabel, 04.02.1969; Avnon Ithamar, 16.01.1988; Ayley Robert John, 27.03.1985; Baaij Joyce Elisabeth, 24.06.1973; Baker Theresa Jennifer, 01.11.1961; Baker Wayne John, 27.04.1959; Bakker Willem, 21.10.1954; Bats Rowen Leroy, 14.08.2001; Bell Emma Maree, 16.04.1984; Binda Nisha Natashja Savitdebie, 17.02.1986; Borgsteede Helen, 22.03.1976; Borst de Elsemiek, 25.04.1997; Bras Catharina Hillegonda (Karin), 01.12.1960; Broghammer Wilhelmina Louise, 10.11.1961; Brouwer Therèrèse Marie Elisabeth, 15.04.1964; Brouwers Elisabeth Josephine Maria, 21.03.1961; Bruin de Barbara Maria, 09.10.1968; Camfferman Anton, 26.09.1958; Chardome Benoit, 10.04.1963; Chong Yee Pheng, 01.11.1974; Choo Jin Leong Eugene, 28.10.1969; Clancy Carol Anne, 09.07.1950; Clancy Michael Martin, 23.09.1956; Crolla Regis Robert, 29.06.1995; Cuijpers Edith Marleen, 22.04.1961; Dalstra Auke Jan, 15.02.1964; Dalziel Cameron Douglas, 25.04.1971; Dang Minh Chau, 23.05.1997; Dang Quoq Duy, 01.03.2001; Davison Francesca Louise, 14.12.1959; Davison Liam Patrick, 29.07.1957; Derden Liliane Delfina, 19.11.1963; Djodikromo Donny Toekiran, 24.07.1976; Doorn van April Antigone, 10.04.1969; Doorn van Caroline, 02.03.1964; Duijn van Gijsbert, 06.04.1968; Dyczynski Fatima, 09.12.1988; Eldijk van Petronella Johanna Adriana, 07.12.1962; Engels Lianne Laura, 17.12.1991; Ernst Tamara Adriana, 20.03.1980; Essers Emma Fleur, 02.03.1995; Essers Peter, 02.01.1948; Essers Valentijn Bastiaan, 29.08.1996; Fan Shun Po, 27.04.1955; Foo Ming Lee, 21.12.1964; Fredriksz Bryce Jacy, 02.05.1991; Gazalee Ariza, 08.07.1968; Geene van Rene, 08.06.1961; Gianotten Angelique Catharina (lieke), 26.11.1987; Goes Kaela Maya Jay, 26.08.2012; Goes Paul, 15.05.1981; Graaff van der Laurens Pieter, 21.05.1984; Grippeling Marco, 11.07.1966; Grootsholten Wilhelmus Theodorus Maria, 15.10.1960; Guard Jill Helen, 05.03.1952; Guard Roger Watson, 21.09.1946; Gunawan Darryl Dwight, 05.08.1994; Gunawan Hadiono Budyanto, 12.01.1963; Gunawan Sheryll Shania, 14.10.1999; Haan de Johanna Gertrude Henrietta, 01.10.1955; Hakse Annemieke, 15.09.1967; Hally Davy Joseph Gerardus Maria, 06.09.1969; Hally Megan, 27.07.2009; Hanapi Ahmad Hakimi, 23.01.1985; Heemskerk Geertruida Maria, 15.08.1983; Heerkens Lidwina Marina Mathilda, 28.11.1958; Heijningen van Erik Peter, 13.04.1960; Heijningen van Zeger Leonard, 28.03.1997; Hemelrijk Robin, 07.03.1997; Hende van den Johannes Rudolfus, 21.12.1966; Hende van den Margaux Larissa, 14.06.2006; Hende van den Marnix Reduan, 15.07.2002; Hende van den Piers Adnan, 08.09.1999; Hijmans Susan Linda Maria, 25.05.1955; Hoare Andrew Gurney, 15.12.1954; Hoare Friso Merlijn, 04.08.2001; Hoare Jasper Gurney, 01.08.1999; Hoonakker Katharina Maria, 23.10.1958; Horder Howard Ramon, 30.10.1950; Horder Susan Marilyn, 09.10.1951; Hornikx Astrid Antoinette Maria, 13.12.1982; Huijbers Pieter Jan Willem, 19.01.1988; Huizen Arnoud, 16.09.1983; Huizen Yelena Clarice, 19.09.2012; Huntjens Maria Johanna Mathea, 02.08.1956; Ioppa Olga, 02.12.1991; J.Retnam Goes Subashni, 15.07.1976; Jansen Cornelia Johanna, 03.11.1958; Jesurun Kim Kevin Bergerac, 29.01.1971; Jhinkoe Rishi Winiskumar, 13.03.1985; Jiee Tambi, 11.02.1965; Jong de Annetje, 18.11.1956; Kamsma Mattheus Joseph, 23.05.1960;

Kamsma Qiu GuoQing, 17.12.2002; Kappen Yvonne Maria Cornelia, 04.08.1972; Kardia Vickiline Kurniati, 11.05.1975; Karnail Singh Karamjit Singh, 12.02.1960; Kassim Dora Shahila, 18.03.1967; Kaushalya Jairamdas Punjabi, 09.10.1944; Keijzer Karlijn, 09.05.1989; Ketut Wiartini, 19.04.1981; Keulen van Allard Tomas, 24.11.1997; Keulen van Jeroen Vincent, 10.07.1999; Keulen van Robert, 16.11.1965; Kooijmans Barry Ardin Jan Willem, 24.12.1966; Kooijmans Isa Aimee, 30.09.2003; Kooijmans Mira Elise, 28.09.2001; Kotte Oscar, 17.04.1971; Kotte Remco Nicolaas Anton, 20.09.2007; Kraats van de Lorenzo, 03.03.1996; Kraats van de Robert Jan, 03.10.1963; Kroon Hendrik Rokus, 11.06.1957; Kuijer de Pim Wilhelm Leonardus, 13.08.1981; Lahaye Johannes Gertrudis Catharina Anoldus, 13.08.1961; Lahenda Gerda Leliana, 22.12.1931; Lambregts Hubertus Willebrordus Antonius Maria, 24.09.1973; Lange Joseph Maria Albert, 25.09.1954; Langeveld van Petra Hendrica, 05.08.1961; Lauschet Gabriele, 26.12.1965; Lee Hui Pin, 08.01.1972; Lee Jian Han Benjamin, 19.06.2013; Lee Kiah Yeen, 12.10.1975; Lee Mona Cheng Sim, 17.12.1958; Lee Why Keong, 20.02.1956; Leeuw de Saskia Maria, 28.12.1977; Leij van der Jennifer, 03.10.1982; Liew Yaw Chee, 20.02.1976; Linde van der Robert, 17.10.1955; Linde van der Mark Onno, 08.01.2002; Linde van der Merel, 13.08.1997; Loh Yan Hwa, 02.05.1960; Luik van Klaas Willem, 23.09.1959; Maas Henricus Franciscus Theodorus, 28.04.1963; Mahady Edel Mary Teresa, 04.10.1959; Mahler Emiel Roland, 05.09.1986; Mahmood Shaikh Mohd Noor, 15.10.1970; Marckelbach Lisa Simone, 21.03.1973; Martens Elizabeth Noline, 07.11.1970; Martens Sandra Maria Therasia, 02.05.1970; Maslin Evie Coco Anne, 18.05.2004; Maslin Mo Robert Anderson, 07.05.2002; Maslin Otis Samuel Frederick, 05.06.2006; Mastenbroek Tina Pauline, 02.11.1964; Mayne Richard Franklin, 08.09.1993; MD Salim Mohd Ali, 10.09.1984; Meer van der Bente Willemijn, 21.11.2006; Meer van der Fleur Isabelle, 26.02.2004; Meer van der Sophie Charlotte, 10.10.2001; Meijer Ingrid Maja, 28.12.1970; Meijer Sascha Rozemarijn, 09.08.1989; Menke Gerardus Frederik, 06.07.1944; Menke Bignell Mary Elizabeth, 11.01.1949; Mens van Lucie Paula Maria, 07.03.1955; Meuleman Hannah Sophia, 18.04.1992; Misran Anelene Rostijem, 04.12.1972; Mohamed Arifin Hamfazlin Sham, 26.07.1976; Mohamed Salleh Nur Shazana, 13.03.1983; Moors Augustinus Godefridus Maria, 16.07.1943; Mortel van de Jeroen, 20.08.1971; Mortel van de Milia, 19.07.2002; Muijlwijk van Adinda Larasati Putri, 26.07.2005; Muijlwijk van Emile, 25.07.1974; Mula Meling, 10.12.1965; Mustafa Mastura, 28.06.1974; Nelissen Johanna Josepha Petronella Maria, 09.03.1958; NG Lye Ti Elisabeth, 19.12.1984; NG Qing Zheng, 18.09.1982; NG Shi Ing, 12.10.1981; Nguyen Ngoc Minh, 15.09.1977; Nieburg Tim, 26.11.1980; Nielen van Stefan Fransiscus Wilhelmus, 20.11.1983; Nieveen Dafne Janne, 31.12.1976; Niewold Tallander Franciscus, 16.08.1991; Ninik Yuriani, 18.11.1957; Noor Rahimmah, 19.03.1947; Noreilde Jan, 02.12.1963; Noreilde Steven Rogier Richard, 07.05.2002; Norris Nicoll Charles Anderson, 15.05.1946; Nuesink Jolette, 25.08.1953; O'Brien Jack Samuel, 02.04.1989; Oehlers Daisy Jo, 26.02.1994; Oreshkin Victor, 01.03.1985; Ottochian Julian Tiamo, 26.04.2004; Ottochian Sergio Paolo, 27.04.1962; Pabellon Irene Cabili, 05.04.1960; Palm Lubberta, 04.02.1960; Panduwinata Miguel Gyasi, 23.04.2003; Panduwinata Shaka Tamaputra, 23.08.1994;

Parawira Siti Amirah, 08.12.1931; Parlan Hasni Hardi, 09.07.1983; Paulissen Johnny Elbert Leo, 17.11.1965; Paulissen Martin Arjuna Sardiman Leo, 23.08.2008; Paulissen Sri Shinta Teresa Yuli, 05.12.2010; Pijnenburg Sjors Adrianus, 01.08.1989; Ploeg Robert Michael, 02.03.1993; Pocock Benjamin Thomas, 17.10.1993; Poel van der Ericus Johannes, 10.01.1986; Raap Hielkje, 10.08.1958; Rajandaran Angeline Premila, 13.01.1984; Renkers Jeroen Reinier Maria, 30.09.1958; Renkers Tim Reinier, 21.08.1998; Ridder de Esther, 17.10.1961; Risah Daisy, 29.12.1950; Rizk Albert, 04.06.1961; Rizk Maree Elizabeth, 20.03.1960; Roo de Joop Albert, 08.10.1941; Ruijter Catharina Anna, 14.10.1941; Ryder Arjen Tromp, 23.04.1960; Ryder Yvonne Birgitte, 20.10.1960; Sadeleer de Christiene, 25.03.1950; Sande van der Paulus Leonardus Willibrordus Maria, 11.03.1954; Sande van der Steven, 27.11.1984; Sande van der Tessa, 10.08.1987; Sandhu Sanjid Singh, 10.11.1973; Sar van der Inge, 24.07.1980; Schansman Quinn Lucas, 30.11.1995; Schilder Cornelis Gerardus, 22.04.1981; Schoor van den Christina Anna Elisa, 27.01.1989; Schutter de Maria Adriana, 14.03.1965; Schuyesmans Rik (Maria Justin), 04.04.1960; Sidelik Helena Maria, 16.05.1958; Sivagnanam Matthew Ezekial, 10.10.2004; Sivagnanam Paul Rajasingam, 05.12.1962; Smallenburg Carlijn Willemijn, 22.06.1999; Smallenburg Charles Louise, 28.02.1959; Smallenburg Werther Vlaanderen, 25.07.2002; Smolders Maria Catharina Geertruida Johanna, 14.08.1972; Souren Peter Hubertus Gerardus Mania, 18.04.1954; Specken Reinmar Stan, 12.06.1983; Steen van der Jan Willem, 08.09.1942; Stuiver Cornelia Henrica Elizabeth Wilhelmina, 17.03.1975; Sweeney Liam, 06.01.1986; Tambi Marsha Azmeena, 07.05.1999; Tambi Muhammad Afif, 11.12.1995; Tambi Muhammad Afruz, 31.12.2001; Tambi Muhammad Afzal, 24.03.1997; Tamtelahitu Charles Eliza David, 06.01.1951; Tan Siew Poh, 29.05.1936; Teoh EE Ling Elaine, 22.05.1987; Thomas Glenn Raymond, 20.09.1964; Tieman Mary Philomena, 17.06.1937; Timmers Gerardus Petrus Cornelis, 28.05.1953; Titihalawa Yodricunda Theistiasih, 24.04.1981; Tol Cornelia Johanna Maria, 02.07.1984; Tongeren van Jacqueline, 26.07.1949; Tournier Hendrik Jan, 30.11.1948; Trugg Liv, 31.07.2007; Trugg Remco Hendrikus Wilhelmus, 11.09.1973; Trugg Tess, 13.08.2003; Uijterlinde Thamsanqa, 16.10.1988; Veldhuizen van Anthonius Johannes Thomas, 14.04.1971; Veldhuizen van Pijke Linus, 08.09.2010; Veldhuizen van Quint Jonas, 06.06.2007; Verhaegh Kim Elisa Petronella, 23.09.1975; Vermeulen Marie Estella Geertruida, 03.05.1961; Vleesenbeek Erik Richard, 08.07.1985; Voorham Cornelia, 20.08.1936; Vorrsselman Wouter Johannes Wilhelm, 10.04.1959; Vos de Maarten Job, 25.09.1995; Vranckx Eline Marieke, 18.01.1993; Vreeswijk van Huub Hindrikus Jacob Antonius, 19.04.1997; Vries de Aafke, 16.02.1964; Waal de Esther Cornelia Christina, 05.09.1970; Wagemans Hendrik Gabriel Marie, 21.02.1958; Wals Amel Naira, 28.08.2001; Wals Brett Tomas, 05.09.1996; Wals Jeroen, 08.03.1967; Wals Jinte Sara, 23.02.1999; Wals Solenn Tessa, 05.05.2005; Wan Husin Wan Amran, 02.09.1964; Wayan Sujana, 05.03.1989; Weide van der Frank, 15.03.1964; Wels Leonardus Antonius Johannes Hendrikus, 21.11.1974; Wels Sem James, 07.09.2003; Westerveld Ineke Paula, 01.12.1958; Wiggen van Winneke, 07.04.1969; Witteveen Marit Mathilda, 14.09.1993; Witteveen Willem Johannes, 05.05.1952; Yakob Azrina,

03.02.1973; Yuli Hastini , 14.07.1969; Zaini Dewa Shaliza, 03.06.1969; Zantkuijl Desiree, 14.12.1982; Zijtveld van Frederique Eveline Astrid, 07.03.1995; Zijtveld van Robert Jan Casper, 17.06.1996; Slok Gary Lexton, 11.03.1998; Ploeg Alex, 29.03.1956. Hendry, 07.09.1987; Supartini, 10.07.1975.

Thereafter, at 16:48 hours on 17 July 2014, L. V. Kharchenko reported to S.N. Dubinsky that “they are at the spot and have already downed one sushka”.

At 16:37, 16:41, 16:50 and 17:16 hours (Kyiv time) on 17 July 2014, posts about the downing of the AN-26 aircraft near Torez appeared on I. V. Girkin’s Twitter and Vkontakte pages on behalf of Igor Ivanovich Strelkov and the so called “militia”.

At 20:30 hours on 17 July 2014, in order to conceal this extremely grievous crime, I. V. Girkin ordered S.N. Dubinsky (a.k.a. Khmury) to have the BUK TELAR transported under escort of 2 BTR armoured personnel carriers to the border with Luhansk Region for its subsequent evacuation to the Russian Federation.

In his turn, S.N. Dubinsky at 22:35 hours on 17 July 2014 ordered L. V. Kharchenko to have the BUK TELAR transported to the border with Luhansk Region and to hand it over to persons who had to arrive to pick it up.

L. V. Kharchenko instantly instructed Person 9, his subordinate militant of the terrorist organization DPR, to transport the BUK TELAR to the border with Luhansk Region for its subsequent evacuation to the Russian Federation.

At 07:15 hours on 18 July 2014, the BUK TELAR was evacuated on a Volvo trailer to the Russian Federation (Rostov Region) along the following route: Snizhne – Khrustalny (formerly Krasnyi Luch) – Fashchivka – Debaltseve – Perevalsk – Luhansk – Khriashchuvate – Molodohvardiysk – Sukhodilsk – Severny (Luhansk Region) – Donetsk (Rostov Region, Russian).

Notably, I. V. Girkin, Person 5 (identifying call sign “Delfin”) and Person 6 (identifying call sign “Dunai” aka “Orion”) personally supervised the entire evacuation of the BUK TELAR to Russia and issued instructions by telephone to persons involved in its transportation.

At 08:01 on 18 July 2014, L. V. Kharchenko reported to S.N. Dubinsky that Person 8 with the call sign “Bibliotekar” had already evacuated the BUK TELAR to the Russian Federation.

Afterwards, at 08:02 on 18 July 2014 Person 8 with the call sign “Bibliotekar” reported to S.N. Dubinsky that the BUK TELAR “already was on the other territory”.

In his turn, at 08:03 on 18 July 2014 S.N. Dubinsky reported to I. V. Girkin that Person 8 with the call sign “Bibliotekar” had already evacuated the BUK TELAR to the Russian Federation.

Therefore, Oleg Yuldashevych Pulatov, d.o.b. 24 July 1966, citizen of the Russian Federation, is suspected of the following: in the timeframe between 8 June 2014 and 17 July 2014, while located in Donetsk Region, having acted in collusion with other parties and with intention to breach public security, intimidate the public, provoke a military conflict, escalate international tensions, influence decision-making and activities of public authorities and raise public awareness of the terrorists’ political views, by providing means, implements and

by clearing of obstacles, he abetted in the commission of a terrorist act i.e. using weapons, namely, Transporter-Erector-Launcher-and-Radar belonging to BUK Air Defense Missile System with the side number 3X2, from the agricultural field near the village of Pervomaiskyi (to the south of Snizhne, Donetsk Region, approximate coordinates: 47°58'26.16''N 38°45'50.18''E) at 16:20 hours on 17 July 2014, resulting in the destruction of the Malaysia Airlines Boeing 777-200, registration number 9M-MRD, operating as flight MH17 and leading to the death of 298 people on board, by which he committed a criminal offence under Article 27(5) and Article 258(3) of the Criminal Code.

**Colonel of Justice I. Yanovskyi,
Director, 5th Section of the
1st Division of Pretrial Investigations
Main Investigations Directorate,
Security Service of Ukraine**

APPROVED

**Senior Councilor of Justice O. Peresada,
Deputy Director,
Department of Supervision of Compliance with Law during Pretrial
Investigations,
General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine**

June 18, 2019

Annex 77

Ukraine, Primorsky District Court of Mariupol, Case No.
265/4773/15-k, Judgment, 18 June 2019
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/82431956>

Category of case No. **265/4773/15-k: Criminal case (before 01.01.2019); Crimes against public security; Creation of a terrorist group or terrorist organisation.**

Sent by the court: **18.06.2019**. Registered: **19.06.2019**. Made public: **20.06.2019**.

Effective date: **12.08.2019**

Result of the appeal: **on 12.08.2019, the Donetsk Court of Appeal: closure of the appeal review as the appellant waived his/her claims**

Number of court proceedings: **1-kp/266/81/19**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **2201505000000299**



Case No. 265/4773/15-k
Proceedings No. 1-kp/266/81/19

JUDGMENT
IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE

18 June 2019

Mariupol

A panel of judges of the Primorsky District Court of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region composed of:

[...]

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considered in open court, in the courtroom, criminal case No. 220150500000299 of 30.06.2015 in relation to

PERSON_1, INFORMATION_1, a citizen of Ukraine, born in Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, married, with no previous convictions, unemployed, who has a secondary vocational education, registered at ADDRESS_1, and lives at ADDRESS_2,

who is accused of committing crimes under Articles 258-3, Part 1, 263, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine,

ESTABLISHED THAT:

[...]

Pages 3-7

Thus, in order to assist the members of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" in the implementation of their malicious intentions to commit crimes against the military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations of Ukraine involved in the anti-terrorist operation, and to create conditions that contribute to this criminal activity:

On 12 January 2015 at 1:53 p.m. PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, using his own phone number NUMBER_1, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_2, reported information about the potential location of the positions of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near Sartana and in Zaozerna Street in the Ilyichevsk District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23. On 12 January 2015 at 2:31 p.m., the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23 confirmed to PERSON_1 on the phone that he had taken note of that information.

On 12 January 2015 at 2:06 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_3, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_4, received an instruction from PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic". The instruction was to collect information about the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and its georeferenced coordinates.

On 12 January 2015, at 3:16 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_3, by answering a call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_4, reported the results of the artillery shellings on the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine carried out by members of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic", to PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic".

On 12 January 2015, at 4:43 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_3, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_4, provided information about the results of the artillery shellings on the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine carried out by members of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic", to PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic".

On 13 January 2015 at 8:52 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_1, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_2, confirmed to the member of illegal

armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23 that he would go to the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine shelled by the member and check the results of the shelling.

On 13 January 2015 at 8:59 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_1, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_2, confirmed the results of the member's artillery shelling of the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 13 January 2015, at 9:01 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_3, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_4, reported the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near the village of Mirne of the Telmanivsky District of the Donetsk Region to PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic".

On 13 January 2015 at 10:08 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_1, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_2, confirmed to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23 that he would go to the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine shelled by the member and report the results of the shelling to the member.

On 13 January 2015 at 10:52 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_1, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_2, informed a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23, about the results of the member's artillery shelling of the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

On 14 January 2015 at 10:51 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_3, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_2, received an instruction from PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic". The instruction was to collect information about the coordinates of the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the village of Talakivka of Mariupol. As instructed by PERSON_2, PERSON_1 was to report the above coordinates to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 14 January 2015 at 10:55 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_1, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_2, received an instruction from the

member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23. The instruction was to inform him (PERSON_23) about the locations of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

On 14 January 2015 at 11:03 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_1, by sending an SMS to the member's cell phone number NUMBER_2, reported the coordinates of the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 14 January 2015 at 11:07 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_1, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_2, reported the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 14 January 2015 at 11:22 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by sending an SMS to the member's cell phone number NUMBER_6, reported the coordinates of the locations of military equipment and units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 14 January 2015 at 11:25 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_7, reported the locations of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near the village of Sartana of the Ilyichevsk District of Mariupol to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 14 January 2015 at 11:27 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_7, reported the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near the village of Sartana of the Ilyichevsk District of Mariupol to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 17 January 2015 at 11:59 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_3, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_4, reported to PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic", that he (PERSON_1) had sent the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 17 January 2015 at 12:41 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_3, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_4, reported the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the village of Sartana of Mariupol to PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic".

On 17 January 2015 at 5:48 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_7, reported the results of the member's artillery shelling of the checkpoint of the Armed Forces of Ukraine located in the village of Vinogradne of the Volnovakha District of the Donetsk Region and the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near the village of Sartana of the Ilyichevsk District of Mariupol, to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23. PERSON_1 reported that he had had a telephone call with the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation «Donetsk People's Republic» with call sign PERSON_23, to PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic", during a telephone call on 17 January 2015 at 5:53 p.m.

On 17 January 2015 at 6:37 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by sending an SMS to the member's cell phone number NUMBER_6, reported the coordinates of the locations of military equipment and units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 19 January 2015 at 12:52 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_3, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_4, reported the coordinates of the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic".

On 19 January 2015 at 12:57 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_3, reported additional information about the coordinates of the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic", by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_4, following their telephone conversation on 19 January 2015 at 12:52 a.m.

On 19 January 2015 at 7:37 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_3, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_4, reported the results of the artillery shelling of the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine carried out by members of illegal armed

groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic", to PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic".

On 20 January 2015 at 11:28 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_6, reported the results of the member's artillery shelling of the urban-type village of Zoria of the Volodarskiy District of the Donetsk Region to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 20 January 2015 at 5:46 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_6, reported the results of the member's artillery shelling to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 20 January 2015 at 6:10 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_6, reported the results of the member's artillery shelling to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 23 January 2015 at 3:46 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_6, received an instruction from the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23. The instruction was to report the coordinates of the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the Mariupol airport to the member.

On 23 January 2015 at 4:04 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by sending an SMS to the member's cell phone number NUMBER_6, reported the coordinates of the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 23 January 2015 at 4:18 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by sending two SMS to the member's cell phone number NUMBER_6, reported the coordinated of the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the Mariupol airport to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 23 January 2015 at 4:22 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_6, reported updated information about the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the Mariupol airport and near the village of Vinogradne of the Volnovakha District of the Donetsk Region to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23. PERSON_1 reported that he had had a telephone call with the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23, to PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic", during their telephone calls on 23 January 2015 at 4:59 p.m. and at 5:02 p.m.

On 23 January 2015 at 5:56 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_3, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_4, informed PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic", that he had reported the coordinates of the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the Mariupol airport to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 24 January 2015 at 10:03 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_6, received an instruction from the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23. The instruction was to collect information about the movement of military equipment and units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near the village of Talakivka of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region and the village of Orlovske of the Volnovakha District of the Donetsk Region.

On 24 January 2015 at 10:36 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by calling the member on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_6, reported the results of the member's artillery shelling of the Vostochny Micro-District of the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 24 January 2015 at 11:49 a.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_2, received an instruction from the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23. The instruction was to collect information about the results of the member's artillery shelling of the locations of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the village of Gnutove.

On 24 January 2015 at 1:31 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_5, by calling the member

on the member's cell phone number NUMBER_2, reported the results of the member's artillery shelling of the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine located near the checkpoint in the village of Vinogradne of the Volnovakha District of the Donetsk Region, to the member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic" with call sign PERSON_23.

On 24 January 2015 at 3:02 p.m., PERSON_1, while in the Ordzhonikidze District of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region, acting intentionally, using his own phone number NUMBER_3, by answering an incoming call from the member's cell phone number NUMBER_4, reported the coordinates of the location of the checkpoint of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which the member below intended to use as a target for next artillery shellings of the positions of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, to PERSON_2 (call sign PERSON_2), a member of illegal armed groups of the terrorist organisation "Donetsk People's Republic".

Officers of the Security Service of Ukraine put an end to the abovementioned criminal actions of PERSON_1 by arresting him on 24 January 2015.

[...]

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When interrogated in court, the defendant PERSON_1 explained that he did not plead guilty to the charge brought against him and said that, at the request of PERSON_2, he passed on to him general information about the coordinates of the locations of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and information that he found on the Internet. When talking to PERSON_3, he also made acquaintance with PERSON_4 whose name he did not know. He did not know that PERSON_5 and PERSON_6 belonged to the organisation "DPR" and in general rejected the prosecutor's evidence that the DPR was a terrorist organisation and that PERSON_5 and PERSON_6 belonged to any illegal formations.

[...]

Despite the fact that the defendant PERSON_1 did not plead guilty to the charge brought against him, the panel of judges believes that his guilt in the commission of criminal offenses is fully confirmed by the evidence examined by the court and negates the position of the defendant which the court treats as a way of defence that he chose in order to avoid criminal responsibility for the crimes he committed.

[...]

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According to the inspection protocol of 30 June 2015 - having conducted a comparative review of the protocol based on the results of covert operative search activities carried out on 5 February 2015 on the basis of intelligence and technical search in telecommunications systems and channels for signs or facts

of terrorist and other illegal activities of PERSON_1 under Nos. NUMBER_14, NUMBER_13, NUMBER_22, NUMBER_19, PERSON_2 under No. NUMBER_23, as well as inspection protocols of optical disks seized after receiving temporary access to mobile operators' information about incoming and outgoing connections of the above mobile numbers - the following mobile conversations were found:

12.01.2015 at 1:53:09 p.m. (0:02:08) PERSON_8 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the potential locations of the positions of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near Sartana and Zaozerna Street in Mariupol, Donetsk Region;

13.01.2015 8:52:38 a.m. (0:00:55) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's visit to the site of the Armed Forces of Ukraine that came under artillery fire conducted by PERSON_23 in order to check the results;

13.01.2015 8:59:58 a.m. (0:00:41) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's confirmation of the results of the artillery shelling of the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine conducted by PERSON_23;

13.01.2015, 10:08:56 a.m. (0:00:32) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's confirmation of his departure to the site of the artillery shelling of the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine conducted by PERSON_23 and provision of information about the results to the latter;

13.01.2015 10:52:12 a.m. (0:02:00) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the results of the artillery shelling of the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine conducted by PERSON_23;

14.01.2015 10:55:59 a.m. (0:00:55) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's receiving an instruction from PERSON_23 to inform the latter about the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

An SMS-message to PERSON_24 of 14.01.2015 at 11:03:06 a.m. with information about latitude and longitude of the location of tanks and armoured fighting vehicles;

14.01.2015 11:07:26 a.m. (0:02:59) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

24.01.2015 1:31:58 p.m. (0:00:58) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the results of the artillery shelling of the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine conducted by PERSON_23 near the checkpoint in Vinogradne;

An SMS-message of PERSON_1 of 14.01.2015 at 11:22:01 a.m. with information about the locations of military equipment and units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for shellings;

14.01.2015 11:25:55 a.m. (0:01:28) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the location of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near Sartana in Mariupol;

14.01.2015 11:27:43 a.m. (0:00:37) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near Sartana in Mariupol;

17.01.2015 5:48:27 p.m. (0:01:47) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the results of the artillery shelling of the checkpoint of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in Vinogradne conducted by PERSON_23 and about the location of the military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near Sartana in Mariupol;

An SMS-message of PERSON_1 of 17.01.2015 at 6:37:10 a.m. with information about the location of checkpoints of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

20.01.2015 11:28:52 a.m. (0:01:51) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the results of the artillery shelling of Zoria of the Volodarskiy District of the Donetsk Region conducted by PERSON_23;

20.01.2015 5:46:37 p.m. (0:01:39) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the results of the artillery shelling conducted by PERSON_23;

20.01.2015 6:10:52 p.m. (0:00:57) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the results of the artillery shelling conducted by PERSON_23;

23.01.2015 3:46:19 p.m. (0:01:29) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the Mariupol airport;

An SMS-message of PERSON_1 of 23.01.2015 at 4:04:27 p.m. with information about the location of tanks of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

An SMS-message of PERSON_1 of 23.01.2015 at 4:18:01 p.m. with information about the location of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the Mariupol airport;

23.01.2015 4:22:23 p.m. (0:01:40) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 in order to clarify information about the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the Mariupol airport and near Vinogradne;

24.01.2015 10:03:42 a.m. (0:01:06) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's receiving an instruction to collect information about the movements of military equipment and units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near Talakivka, Mariupol and Orlovske of the Volnovakha District;

24.01.2015 10:36:42 a.m. (0:01:04) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the results of the artillery shelling of the Vostochny micro-district conducted by PERSON_23;

24.01.2015 11:49:23 a.m. (0:00:52) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_6 with call sign PERSON_23 about PERSON_1's receiving an instruction to collect information about the results of the artillery shelling of positions of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in Gnutove conducted by PERSON_23,;

12.01.2015 2:06:26 p.m. (0:02:06) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_2 about PERSON_1's receiving an instruction to collect information about the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with georeferencing data;

12.01.2015 3:16:21 p.m. (0:08:03) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_2 about the results of the artillery shelling of the positions of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

12.01.2015 4:43:25 p.m. (0:08:28) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_2 about the results of the artillery shelling of the positions of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

13.01.2015 09:01:16 a.m. (0:02:57) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_25 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near Mirne of the Telmanskyi District of the Donetsk Region;

14.01.2015 10:51:01 a.m. (0:01:07) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_2 about PERSON_1's receiving an instruction to collect information about the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near Talakivka, Mariupol in order to convey that information to PERSON_11 with call sign PERSON_23;

17.01.2015 11:59:29 a.m. (0:07:21) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_2 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

17.01.2015 12:41:38 a.m. (0:01:35) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_2 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine near Sartana, Mariupol;

17.01.2015 5:53:31 p.m. (0:01:33) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_2 about PERSON_1's provision of information to PERSON_2 about the results of the artillery shelling of the positions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

19.01.2015 12:52:45 a.m. (0:04:24) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_2 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the coordinates of the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

19.01.2015 12:57:20 a.m. (0:00:50) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_2 about PERSON_1's provision of additional information about the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

19.01.2015 7:37:54 p.m. (0:02:09) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_2 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the results of the artillery shelling of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

23.01.2015 5:56:56 p.m. (0:02:08) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_2 about PERSON_1's provision of information to PERSON_23 about the coordinates of the locations of military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the Mariupol airport;

24.01.2015 15:02:08 (0:00:52) PERSON_1 talked with PERSON_2 about PERSON_1's provision of information about the coordinates of the location of checkpoint of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (vol. 2, case sheets 27–60).

[...]

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According to restricted information taken from encrypted telegram No. 2712 of 12 March 2015 of the headquarters of the Antiterrorist Operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk Regions concerning the locations of military units and equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, as well as checkpoints of the corresponding defence areas, and casualties suffered between 14.01.2015 to 24.01.2015 by units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, it follows that there were places where military units and equipment temporarily stayed and checkpoints of the corresponding defence areas at the above coordinates in the sector. Between 14.01.2015 and 24.01.2015, the units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine suffered the following casualties after the shelling conducted by illegal armed groups:

14.01.15 total 5 military servicemen, one of them is dead (128th separate mountain assault brigade), four of them are hospitalized (3 - company tactical team, 69 training facility, 1-17 separate tank brigade);

16.01.15 total 5 military servicemen, one of them is dead (73rd naval special warfare centre), three of them are hospitalized (two from the 17th separate tank brigade, one from the 23rd separate infantry battalion);

18.01.15 total 2 military servicemen, both of them are hospitalized (23rd separate infantry battalion);

19.01.15 total 4 military servicemen, all of them are hospitalized (18th separate infantry battalion);

23.01.15 total 1 military serviceman, he is hospitalized (18th separate infantry battalion);

24.01.15 total 4 military servicemen, one of them is dead (17th separate tank brigade), three of them are hospitalized (one from the 406th separate mountain assault brigade, 2 from the 17th separate tank brigade) (vol. 1, case sheet 231).

According to restricted information taken from encrypted telegram No. 3679DSK of 20 June 2015 of the headquarters of the Antiterrorist Operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk Regions about the location of the units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations involved in the Antiterrorist Operation at the relevant coordinates and about the shellings they were subjected to, a fragment of the map of Mariupol and the adjacent territories was attached to the encrypted telegram on which the relevant eight points with coordinates are specified:

Point No.1 (B=47 °40 '14,88", L=47 °40 '32,77"), 14.01.15, 1 rocket artillery battery of the 17th separate tank brigade, no shellings from 14.01.15 until 17.01.15.

Point No.2 (B=47°06'02,63", L=37 °43 '44,95 "), 14.01.15, company strongpoint No. 4015 of the 18th Operational Regiment of the National Guard of Ukraine, 1 rocket artillery battery of the 17th separate tank brigade, no shellings from 14.01.15 until 17.01.15.

Point No.3 (B=47 °11 '40,72", L=37 °39'59,1b'), 17.01.15, 2nd battalion task force of the 17th separate tank brigade, a mortar shelling was recorded on 17.01.15 , no casualties;

Point No.4 (B=47°11'24,90", L =37 °40'21,40"), 19.01.15, 2nd battalion task force of the 17th separate tank brigade, a mortar shelling was recorded on 17.01.15 , no casualties;

Point No.5 (B=47°12'27,97", L=37°37'13,49"), 14.01.15 – a mine field;

Point No.6 (B=47 °07 '09,34", L=37 °42 '08,30"), 23.01.15, company strongpoint No. 4014 of the 18th Operational Regiment of the National Guard of Ukraine, a BM-21 shelling was recorded on 23.01.15, no casualties;

Point No.7 (B=47°04'41,98", L=37 °27'27,28") 23.01.15, a command post of Sector M, no shelling from 23.01.15 until 26.01.15.

Point No.8 (B=47°06'02,00", L=37°28'36,77"), 23.01.15, checkpoint 4003 of the National Guard of Ukraine, no shelling from 23.01.15 until 26.01.15. (vol. 1, case sheets 230,232,233).

[...]

The panel of judges does not take into account the position of the defendant that the prosecution has not proved that he conveyed information to the persons who served in the DPR units and that he passed only publicly available information.

[...]

Page 25

In view of the above, the court concludes that the guilt of the defendant is fully proven and his actions are qualified under Art. 258-3, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine because he otherwise assisted the terrorist organisation, and under Article 263, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine because he purchased, carried, and kept firearms, ammunition and explosives without any legal permit.

[...]

Page 28

According to Articles 373, 374 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, the panel of judges

DECIDED:

to find PERSON_1 guilty of committing crimes under Article 258-3, Part 1, Article 263, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and to impose a sentence on him:

[...]

Annex 78

Ukraine, Ordzhonikidzevsky District Court of Mariupol, Case No.
265/6438/19, Ruling, 6 November 2019
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/85528051>

Category of case No. **265/6438/19: Criminal cases (since 01.01.2019); Proceedings at the motion of law enforcement organs, at the request of the investigator, prosecutor and other persons for temporary access to items and documents.**

Sent by the court: **08.11.2019**. Registered: **12.11.2019**. Made public: **13.11.2019**.Effective date: **06.11.2019**Number of court proceedings: **1-ks/265/4196/19**Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **12019050790001502**

Case No. 265/6438/19

Proceedings No. 1-ks/265/4196/19

RULING

on temporary access to items and documents

6 November 2019 Mariupol city

Investigating judge of Ordzhonikidzevsky District Court of Mariupol, Donetsk Region [...]

ESTABLISHED:

[...]

Page 1

According to the investigator, at present there is a need for temporary access to information on communication of terminal devices of telecommunication services consumers, base stations of cellular communication of the Ukrainian operators serving the area, namely: [...] 3. The location of the DUK PS (Ukrainian Volunteer Corps “Right Sector”), 15 Molodizhna Street, Avdiivka, (48.133554, 37.746755); 4. Location of the DUK PS (Ukrainian Volunteer Corps “Right Sector”) 249 Soborna Street, Avdiivka, in order to identify persons involved in the commission of a criminal offense.

[...]

Annex 79

Ukraine, Ordzhonikidzevsky District Court of Mariupol, Case No.
265/2434/20, Judgment, 13 May 2020
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

SOURCE: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/89220278>

Category of case No. **265/2434/20: Criminal cases (since 01.01.2019); Crimes against public security; Illegal possession of arms, ammunition, or explosives.**

Sent by the court: **14.05.2020**. Registered: **15.05.2020**. Made public: **18.05.2020**.

Effective date: **12.06.2020**

Number of court proceedings: **1-kp/265/710/20**

Number of criminal proceedings in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations: **62019050000001446**



Case No. 265/2434/20

Proceedings No. 1-kp/265/710/20

JUDGMENT**IN THE NAME OF UKRAINE**

13 May 2020 Mariupol city

The Ordzhonikidzevsky District Court of Mariupol of the Donetsk Region composed of

[...]

Pages 1-2

ESTABLISHED THAT

PERSON_1, a serviceman doing military service under contract, acting as a crew member of the 3rd gun crew of the 2nd howitzer artillery platoon of the 2nd howitzer artillery battery of the howitzer artillery battalion of the AZOV special-purpose detachment of military unit 3057 of the National Guard of Ukraine (i.e. being a law enforcement officer) was aware of applicable legislation that regulated the procedure for wearing, keeping, purchasing, and selling ammunitions, acting intentionally, in late 2016–early 2017 (the pre-trial investigation could not establish the exact time), while in the village of Yuryevka of the Mangushsky District of the Donetsk Region, in the territory of the base of the 8th separate battalion of the Right Sector Ukrainian Volunteer Corps, for personal gain, in furtherance of his criminal intention aimed at illegally purchasing ammunitions in order to sell them, illegally purchased from a person (the investigation could not establish his identity) two (2) ammunitions, namely a body of the F-1 grenade markings “107 62-77 T” and a body of the F-1 grenade with markings “386 294-75 T” with two UZRGM igniter sets for hand grenades with markings “143-73 Y3PTM 583”, which he initially illegally kept at his place of residence at the apartment ADDRESS_2, and then at the place of his service at the address: Donetsk, Region, Mangushsky District, village of Yuryevka, permanent base No. 5, 64 Naberezhnaya Street.

[...]

Page 3

Taken in totality, the above circumstances give grounds for applying the provisions of Article 69 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine in relation to the accused and resorting to a more lenient punishment rather than imprisonment, which in this case implies that the accused will be arrested and serve his sentence in a military detention facility of the Donetsk Zonal Department of the Military Police situated at the address: Donetsk Region, Kramatorsk, 10 Mayakovskovo Street, which will be sufficient for PERSON_1 to rehabilitate and necessary to deter the accused or other servicemen from committing any new crimes.

[...]

Annex 80

Official website of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, “Field
artillery”
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Field artillery

 [mil.gov.ua /ministry/ozbroennya-ta-texnika/suxoputnix-vijsk/nazemna-artileriya.html](http://mil.gov.ua/ministry/ozbroennya-ta-texnika/suxoputnix-vijsk/nazemna-artileriya.html)

[...]

Page 3

Self-propelled howitzer 2S19 “Msta-S”

The 2S19 “Msta-S” self-propelled howitzer is designed to destroy tactical missile systems and long-range artillery of the enemy, destroy the personnel, fire weapons and military equipment on the march, in places of concentration and in strong points, as well as the enemy's command organs and the rear.



[...]

Range of fire, meters:

- HEF [High Explosive Fragmentation round) - 24700
- RAP (rocket-assisted projectile) - 28900

[...]

Annex 81

IPHR, “Rockets hit residential area in Kramatorsk, Ukraine”, February 2015 (excerpts)



Image: CHRISTOPHER MILLER,
MASHABLE

Rockets hit residential area in Kramatorsk, Ukraine

Civic Solidarity Platform field mission for documentation of war crimes

February 2015

Report prepared by International Partnership for Human Rights in the framework of the Civic Solidarity Platform. Supported by a grant from Open Society Foundation

Cover photo by Christopher Miller for Mashable: Woman in her thirties lies dead in one of Kramatorsk residential districts that came under shell fire on February 10, 2015, Kramatorsk, Ukraine

Mission coordination, report drafting and editing:

Roman Avramenko, Svitlana Valko, Victoria Cooper

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 10 February 2015, at least nine civilians were killed and another 35 injured in a rocket attack on the city of Kramatorsk, in eastern Ukraine. Eight Ukrainian soldiers were also killed and 29 injured as a result of the shelling of the military headquarters at the airbase near Kramatorsk. Residential buildings, the city hospital and the children's hospital also came under fire.

The International Partnership for Human Rights (IPHR) field mission in Ukraine dispatched a special field mission team to investigate the circumstances of the attack and its aftermath. Team members interviewed witnesses and victims, gathered evidence and examined the crime scene. The findings of the mission are outlined in this report.

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT

The city of Kramatorsk in the northern part of Donetsk Region has been the provisional capital of the Donetsk region following the events surrounding the war in Donbas. The city is situated 44 km from the agreed borderline between Ukrainian authorities and the self-proclaimed Donetsk Peoples Republic (DPR) occupying the territories in eastern Ukraine. Since the Ukrainian army took control of the city in July 2014, Kramatorsk became the administrative center of the Donetsk region and military headquarters of the frontline. The Ukrainian Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO) command center and compound) are situated at an airbase 4.5 km from the city. Several battalions of National Guard and Ukrainian Army are stationed in the Kramatorsk military base. Ukrainian troops conduct regular launches of tactical missiles («Tochka-U») and multiple missile launch systems («Smerch») from the airbase in the direction of the pro-Russian rebel occupied territories of Donetsk and Horlivka. The Ukrainian anti-missile defense system is also located at the airbase and around the city.

EVIDENCE

The field mission team arrived at the scene of the shelling two hours after the attack took place and were able to inspect the exact sites where the missiles and cluster munitions exploded and hit the ground and the buildings in the area. The team documented the death of a civilian man in one of area hit by the missiles, and collected fragments of cluster submunitions, gunpowder and remnants of missiles from the area. In order to establish the direction and the distance from which the attack took place, the team studied the craters and measured the angles at which the rockets made impact and made the necessary calculations to assess the trajectories of the projectiles using a compass.

Members of the team gathered testimony from six civilian victims who were receiving treatment for their shrapnel wounds and skin burns in the city hospital, examined the victims' injuries studied medical reports and spoke with doctors and medical staff.

Furthermore, team members took photographs and shot videos of the sites where the explosions took place.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS ON 10 FEBRUARY 2015

Based on cross referencing of witness testimony, the physical location of the event and analysis of the evidence, the following sequence of events has been established.

On Tuesday, 10 February, 2015 at around 12.30 local time the headquarters of the Anti-Terrorist Operation at the airbase on the outskirts of the city and residential areas in the north-east came under shell fire with cluster munitions from the multiple missile launch systems «Smerch». A total of 32 rockets hit an area of approximately 15 km from the airbase across central parts of the city towards the city's northern residential neighborhoods.

As the result of the shelling nine civilians and eight Ukrainian soldiers were killed. Another 35 residents, five of whom are children, received injuries of various severity. All the deaths and injuries of the civilian population were caused by fragments of exploded cluster munitions, which was evident from the many fragments and casing found around the places where the victims' bodies were found and the traces of damage around the areas which were hit. Military objects sustained damage as well as residential buildings and medical institutions within the city.



Cluster sub munitions collected from a wall in the garage complex Venera.
Numerous munitions of this type were found in all locations visited.

ARMS AND FIRE LINE

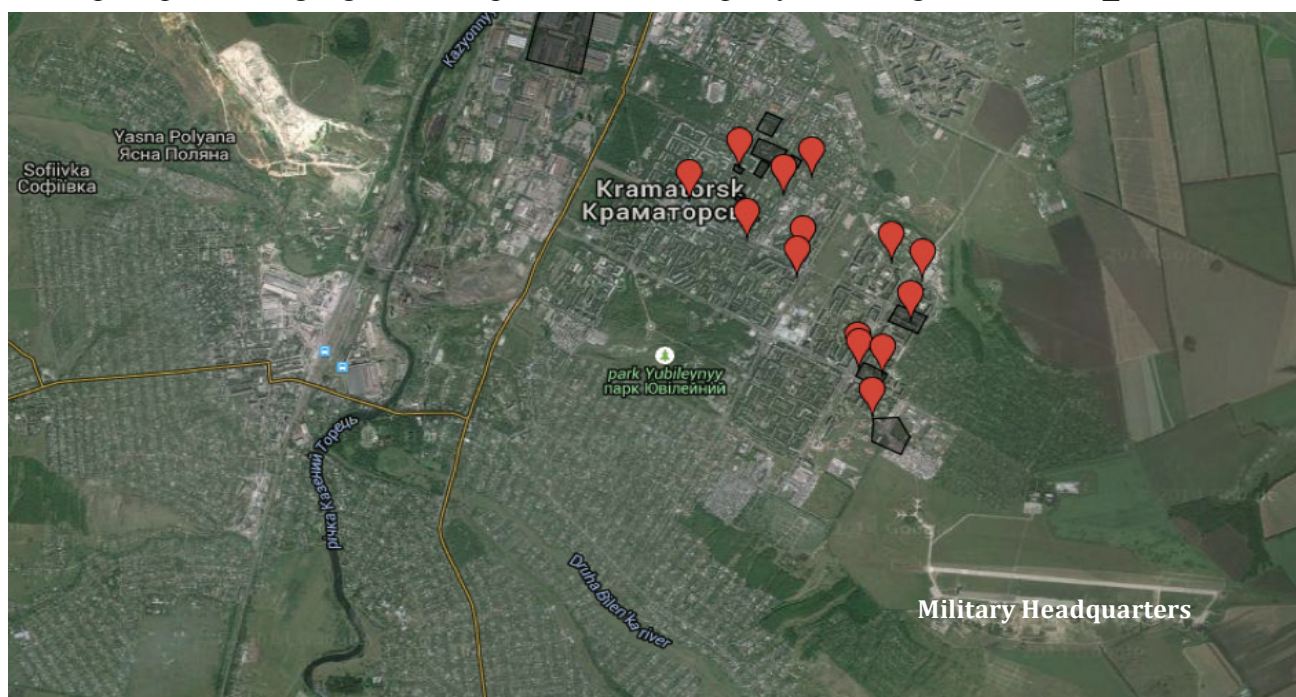
According to information from the ATO headquarters the shelling consisted of 32 projectiles fired from four multiple missile launch systems «Smerch» in one shoot.

The evidence collected by the mission team on the ground confirms the official position of the Ukrainian military. The team established that rockets from the multiple missile launch system «Smerch» were equipped with cluster munitions. The team found and collected numerous fragments and casings of cluster munitions from the ground where the munitions landed. Cluster munitions are packed inside rocket containers that open up after being fired and disperse the sub munitions, which are designed to explode when they hit the ground.

The following table lists the addresses visited by the mission team, the damage recorded and the distance from the Ukrainian military headquarters:

Location	Casualties and damages	Distance
Garage cooperative Venera	One civilian killed. Extensive damage from cluster munitions explosions	1.8 km
Parkova St. 99	Two women killed, one child injured (torn limb). Damage to the area adjacent to kindergarten	2.6 km
Dvortsova St. 50	Woman injured	3.0 km
Dvortsova str 57	Damage to school territory (children were in school at the moment of the blast)	3.4 km
Marata str, 14	Man killed. Extensive damage to residential buildings	4.8 km
Lenina St.	Several civilians injured. Extensive damage to residential buildings	5.0 km
Newkramatorsk machine building factory	Damage to factory building and grounds (workers were present in the factory)	6.5 km

The places where cluster munitions exploded and where the “SMERCH” missiles hit are marked on the map: https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=zOpD4yJ1C5PI.kgHo-MOMOH_s:



The mission team examined nine points of impact where the «SMERCH» missiles hit. Mine clearing specialists from the Ukrainian armed forces had extracted missile fragments from three of the craters, therefore it was not possible to measure the angle at which the rocket hit the ground in those particular locations. However, at the rest of the locations the group collected fragments of the rockets as evidence, measured the angle at which the missile hit the ground and confirmed the direction from which the missiles were shot through the examination of surrounding damage such as broken tree branches, destroyed balconies, traces on the walls, etc.

The investigation establishes firmly that the shelling came from the South-East direction, azimuth 115-160 degrees. Given the fact that long-range Tornado rockets have a range of over 80 km, they could very well have been fired from the Horlivka area controlled by the pro-Russian combatants.

LEGAL ASSESSMENT

(i) Indiscriminate attacks

An indiscriminate attack is defined as “an attack which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.” According to international jurisprudence, this rule requires those who plan or launch an attack to take all feasible precautions to verify that the objectives attacked are neither civilians nor civilian objects, so as to spare civilians as much as possible. The indiscriminate nature of the attack relates to both the means and/or to the methods of combat. A weapon which is incapable of distinguishing between civilian and military targets, is by its’ nature indiscriminate. In the specific case of cluster bombs, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) has held that their use is limited by the prohibition on indiscriminate attacks. In regard to their use in urban areas the ICTY concluded that “a direct attack against civilians can be inferred from the indiscriminate weapon used.” The indiscriminate character of such munitions is supported by the fact that 116 States have joined the Cluster Munitions Convention.

In this case, long range missiles along with unguided cluster submunition were used to attack the airbase and the city where 162 thousand¹ people reside, killing nine civilians and injuring many more. The evidence clearly suggests that the attack on Kramatorsk City by DPR forces on 10 February 2015 was indiscriminate, on the basis of both the nature of the weapon used and the way in which it was deployed. Such an attack is a ‘grave breach’ of the Geneva Conventions, engaging individual criminal responsibility for its perpetrators.

In the context of non-international armed conflicts, the prohibition on indiscriminate attacks is considered to be part of customary international law. Such attacks are also prohibited by Article 3(8) of Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons applicable to non-international armed conflicts, ratified by Ukraine and the Russian Federation. In addition, indiscriminate attacks are prohibited by the military manuals of both Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

The presence of isolated non-civilian persons amongst the civilian population does not change the civilian character of the population. There is no evidence to indicate that the civilian areas bombed in the attack on 10 February 2015 had lost their civilian status and legal protection from such an attack.

¹ State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Demographic Yearbook Population of Ukraine, 2013

(ii) Direct attack on civilians

Moreover, according to international jurisprudence, an indiscriminate attack of the type which occurred in Kramatorsk on 10 February 2015 may be qualified as a ‘direct attack on civilians, and as such is strictly prohibited and incurs individual criminal responsibility.

(iii) Area bombardment

In response to the argument that the city contained several military objectives – not only the Ukrainian Army ATO at the airport – the bombardment can be qualified as an ‘Area Bombardment’. According to Article 51(5)(a) of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, an attack by bombardment by any method or means which treats as a single military objective a number of clearly separated and distinct military objectives located in a city, town, village or other area containing a similar concentration of civilians or civilian objects, are indiscriminate and, as such, prohibited.

In the context of a non-international armed conflict, ‘Area Bombardment’ is prohibited by international customary law. This is supported by the fact that both Ukraine and Russia are State Parties to the Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Article 3(9) of which prohibits the use of ‘area bombardment’. This practice is also prohibited by the applicable military manuals of Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

(iv) Proportionality of the weapons used

The multiple missile launch systems «Smerch» are intended to defeat personnel, armored and soft skinned targets in concentrated areas, artillery batteries, command posts and ammunition depots with a maximum radius of impact. The rockets have a stabilization system, but not a guidance package as their design is intended to cover areas of up to 67 hectares and not to target specific points. Therefore, the technical characteristics indicate that MRLS is not precision ammunition and that the principle of proportionality in choosing a military weapon was also violated in the case of Kramatorsk shelling.

CONCLUSION

The IPHR field mission investigated the February 10, 2015 shelling of the residential areas in the city of Kramatorsk, as the result of which nine civilians died, and more than 30 injured.

By analyzing witness testimony, examining evidence including video and photo material, as well as surveying the site of the attack, the field mission team members concluded that the shelling originated from the south-east direction from the territory controlled by the pro-Russian combatants of the DPR. The evidence obtained suggests that the rebel militants used the multiple rocket launch system “SMERCH”, packed with cluster submunition. The line of fire extended from the military airbase through the city center and covered about 15 km of residential city area.

A legal assessment of the attack revealed several grave violations of international customary law: the indiscriminate nature of the attack, the direct attack on civilians and the violation of proportionality. The attack can thus be qualified as a war crime and should be investigated by the relevant authorities in the framework of international law on armed conflicts.

The war in eastern Ukraine has taken more than 6,000 lives and driven nearly a million people from their homes. The documented incident outlined in this report is one of dozens of recent attacks resulting in innocent civilian casualties. Not one of these incidents has resulted in the identification and punishment of the perpetrators.

Annex 82

Centre for Civil Liberties, “In search of justice: Investigation of crimes related to violation of the right to life, the right to liberty and security of person, freedom from torture committed in the anti-terrorist operation zone: shortcomings of the work of investigative bodies and recommendations of human rights activists”, 2016
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

SOURCE: Centre for Civil Liberties, “In search of justice: Investigation of crimes related to violation of the right to life, the right to liberty and security of person, freedom from torture committed in the anti-terrorist operation zone: shortcomings of the work of investigative bodies and recommendations of human rights activists”, 2016, http://ccl.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Spravedlivist_CCL_MF_Weblow-1.pdf

[...]

4. Kostakov case:

S.Yu. Kostakov became famous even before his disappearance because he published posts on social media that could be indicative of an impending conflict with his senior officers (this refers to the Kyiv-2 Battalion that became part of the 72nd Brigade). In particular, this concerned allegations of pillaging. On the night from 22 to 23 November 2014, Sergey was last seen alive in the building of a checkpoint at the 177th km of the Slovyansk-Donetsk motorway (Volnovakha) which at that time housed fighters of the Kyiv-2 Special Purpose Battalion. Sergey was seen beaten up and handcuffed to a radiator. Witnesses, who have already testified in the Kostakov murder case, are reported by observers to be constantly threatened and intimidated. Other witnesses refused to testify when the case was investigated by the police of the Donetsk Region because they faced moral pressure from the parties concerned. According to Evgenia Zakrevskaya, a lawyer in this case, the purpose of witness interrogations was not to establish the circumstances of the crime but to identify the list of other potential witnesses of this crime. Besides, senior officials of Kyiv-2 – Bogdan Alexandrovich Wojciechowski (call sign “Soty”), Yaroslav Nikolaevich Kovalenko (call sign “Utes”), Vyacheslav Kryazh (call sign “Makhno”) – were not removed from their posts for a long time. Not a single person was served with the notification of suspicion for the six months of the pre-trial investigation into the murder of S.Yu. Kostakov.

[...]

Annex 83

Human Rights Watch, “Studying Under Fire, Attacks on Schools,
Military Use of Schools During the Armed Conflict in Eastern
Ukraine”, 11 February 2016
(excerpts)



HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH

STUDYING UNDER FIRE

Attacks on Schools, Military Use of Schools during
the Armed Conflict in Eastern Ukraine



Studying Under Fire

**Attacks on Schools, Military Use of Schools
During the Armed Conflict in Eastern Ukraine**

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Printed in the United States of America

ISBN: 978-1-6231-33252

Cover design by Rafael Jimenez

Human Rights Watch is dedicated to protecting the human rights of people around the world. We stand with victims and activists to prevent discrimination, to uphold political freedom, to protect people from inhumane conduct in wartime, and to bring offenders to justice. We investigate and expose human rights violations and hold abusers accountable. We challenge governments and those who hold power to end abusive practices and respect international human rights law. We enlist the public and the international community to support the cause of human rights for all.

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For more information, please visit our website: <http://www.hrw.org>

of Debaltseve. Between February 14 to 18, 2015, Debaltseve's School Number 6 was struck several times. The school's walls, windows, and roof were damaged. According to the school principal, it was one of the most damaged schools in the area.⁴³

When Human Rights Watch visited the school in early September 2015, it was only partially operational since it had reopened in April: 272 students continued to attend classes in one part of the school at the same time as workers were renovating other damaged parts. The school was still missing most of its windows and a large part of the roof when Human Rights Watch visited.

It is not possible for Human Rights Watch to determine which side was responsible for the attack that damaged the school. When asked to describe how the school was struck, the principal recounted intense fighting in the city center in February: "DPR, LPR, Ukrainian forces were all shooting at each other from every direction. Fighting was everywhere. It was a complete chaos."⁴⁴

The principal also said that rebel forces entered the school in June 2014, when the area was under rebel control for a short period, and used the school's premises to store weapons.

School Number 2 and School Number 5, Avdiivka

School Number 2 and School Number 5 in government-controlled Avdiivka are located next to one another, separated by a courtyard. Both sustained direct hits and could not reopen in September 2015 for the new school year.

School Number 2 sustained several direct hits in January, February, and March 2015, which caused significant damage to the roof, all three floors, the main entrance doors, and all windows.⁴⁵ School Number 5 received three direct hits, damaging the walls and roof.⁴⁶ Another shell fell in the courtyard between the schools, sending shrapnel through the front

⁴³ Human Rights Watch interview with Sergey Vladimirovich, principal, School Number 6, Debaltseve, September 2, 2015.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Human Rights Watch interview with Lubov Mikhailovna, deputy director, School Number 2, Avdiivka, November 5, 2015.

⁴⁶ Human Rights Watch interview with Ludmila Nikolaevna deputy director, School Number 5, Avdiivka, November 5, 2015.

door of School Number 5. “We were hiding under the staircase and pieces flew over us,” School Number 5’s deputy director told Human Rights Watch.⁴⁷

At the time of the attack a number of military objectives, including a checkpoint and a former orphanage occupied by Ukrainian military, were located within a few blocks of the schools.

At the time of Human Rights Watch’s visit in November 2015, both school buildings remained closed. Although some of the major structural damage had been repaired, both schools still required new windows and needed to have their heating restored before they would be ready for students. “We hope [to reopen] before the next school year,” School Number 2’s deputy director told Human Rights Watch.⁴⁸

School Number 1, Marinka

School Number 1 in Marinka, currently under government control, was hit twice on separate occasions, between June and September 2014. According to the school principal and the deputy mayor, the school was never used for military purposes.

The damage to the walls sustained from hits had been repaired by the time of Human Rights Watch’s visit, thanks to enthusiastic support from students’ families.⁴⁹ About a hundred windows that had been shattered were also replaced. When Human Rights Watch visited, sandbags were still stacked at numerous windows, and red tape on the walls of the school’s hallways marked the line below which students should shelter in case of attack in order to avoid injury from shattering windows. According to the town’s deputy mayor, roughly 600,000 hryvnas (US\$23,000) had been spent on repairs to the school.⁵⁰

School Number 1, Popasna

School Number 1 in Popasna, in government-controlled territory, received direct hits in December 2014 and January 2015, damaging a wall and all the windows. A rocket, which a Human Rights Watch weapons expert identified as an 80mm air-to-ground rocket, which

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with Lubov Mikhailovna, deputy director, School Number 2, Avdiivka, November 5, 2015.

⁴⁹ Human Rights Watch interview with Olga Vladimirovna, principal, School Number 1, Marinka, November 7, 2015.

⁵⁰ Human Rights Watch interview with local education official, November 7, 2015.

Teachers at the school provided a long list of property looted during the occupation of their school by Ukrainian forces.⁸⁵ This included ten of the school's computers; musical equipment, including microphones and speakers; metal work stations; two stoves from the cafeteria; and sports equipment, including basketballs, volleyballs, soccer balls, and exercise equipment.⁸⁶ But perhaps most striking when Human Rights Watch visited was that the only school desks visible were to be found in the two classrooms where they were bolted to the floor.⁸⁷

According to a high-level education official with responsibility for the town, Krasnohorivka's School Number 1 was also used by government forces.⁸⁸ The school was evidently damaged and appeared to have suffered at least one direct hit, although Human Rights Watch researchers were unable to enter the school or locate an official from the school to discuss its situation.

Avdiivka Orphanage

When Human Rights Watch visited Avdiivka on November 8, 2015, stacked sandbag protections were visible at main gate and entrance to the orphanage, and camouflaged netting was draped between trees and over a section of the wall.⁸⁹ The local military administrator did not allow Human Rights Watch to enter the orphanage. He said that soldiers were still based inside, and that all of 50 children who were living there before the war were eventually relocated.⁹⁰ A local resident said that during fighting the occupied orphanage had been "hit a lot," although Human Rights Watch could not see any large-scale structural damage from the road.⁹¹

Orphanage-School, Marinka

The orphanage in Marinka also served as the school for the children in its care. The deputy mayor of Marinka said that at some point, Ukrainian government forces began using the

⁸⁵ The teachers said that they had been able to access the school after rebel forces abandoned it and before Ukrainian government forces deployed in it, and did not mention that property had gone missing at that time.

⁸⁶ Human Rights Watch interviews with four teachers, School Number Four, Krasnohorivka, November 6, 2015.

⁸⁷ Human Rights Watch visit to School Number 4, Krasnohorivka, November 6, 2015.

⁸⁸ Human Rights Watch interview with education official Elena, November 6, 2015.

⁸⁹ Human Rights Watch visit, November 8, 2015.

⁹⁰ Human Rights Watch telephone call with Malyihin Pavel Vladimirovich, head of the civil-military administration of Avdiivka, November 8, 2015.

⁹¹ Human Rights Watch interview with a local resident, name withheld at the interviewee's request, November 8, 2015.

Annex 84

Human Rights Watch, “Ukraine: Dangers, Unnecessary Delays at Crossing Points”, 17 February 2017

Ukraine: Dangers, Unnecessary Delays at Crossing Points

[hrw.org/news/2017/02/17/ukraine-dangers-unnecessary-delays-crossing-points](https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/02/17/ukraine-dangers-unnecessary-delays-crossing-points)

17 февраля 2017 г.

(Kyiv) – Ukrainian civilians are exposed to risks to their health and safety – even grave danger – as they face endless waits when they need to go back and forth across the contact line between government-controlled areas of eastern Ukraine and the separatist-held Luhansk and Donetsk regions, Human Rights Watch said today.

Lack of adequate sanitary and other infrastructure at crossing points, and exposure to landmines can make an already grueling crossing – often involving long waits in freezing or hot temperatures – dangerous for civilians, Human Rights Watch found. Fighting, which has recently flared up in the vicinity of the contact line, means civilians waiting at crossing points, including overnight, are exposed to shooting and shelling. All parties to the conflict should uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law to take necessary measures to protect civilians. Authorities on both sides of the contact line should ensure that civilians are not exposed to undue hardship or unnecessary suffering.

“Civilians living in eastern Ukraine have many ties on both sides of the line of contact, such as family, friends, or property or may need to access government-provided services,” said Tanya Cooper, Ukraine researcher at Human Rights Watch. “The parties to the conflict recognize that civilians need to cross from one side to the other, and so they should facilitate that and avoid measures which make crossing a threat to their health or even lives.”

Human Rights Watch interviewed more than 80 civilians on both sides of the contact line in November and December 2016, and visited all four functioning crossing points in the government-controlled part of the Donetsk region and the so-called grey or neutral zone. That area stretches along the 500-kilometer line of contact between the crossing points – controlled on one side by the Ukrainian government and on the other by the de facto authorities of the self-proclaimed Donetsk People’s Republic (DNR) and Luhansk People’s Republic (LNR) – and is only a few hundred meters wide in most places. Human Rights Watch also interviewed people who use the only crossing point in the Luhansk region open solely to pedestrians, and spoke with staff of several groups that help people affected by the conflict in eastern Ukraine.

Every person interviewed who had tried to cross said that they experienced significant hardships, especially long waits, made more difficult by freezing winter weather, rain, or summer heat. Long waiting times are the result of an insufficient number of crossing points and personnel operating them. More than half of the people interviewed said they had experienced long delays more than once, including having to spend the night at a crossing point. Crossing points often lack basic facilities such as toilets and waiting areas.

People interviewed also said that military personnel on both sides behaved improperly,



Civilians waiting at the Novotroitske crossing point around 11 a.m. in the government-controlled Donetsk region, December 21, 2016. © 2016 Tanya Cooper for Human Rights Watch

such as arbitrarily refusing to allow crossing, using rude and abusive language, and taking bribes.

Civilians travel across the line of contact for many reasons. People who live in government-controlled territory said they need to see family members, to ensure their property was safe, or to return to their homes after spending the week working on the other side of the line. People in areas controlled by separatists said they regularly needed to cross to collect their pensions and other social payments, to visit family members, to seek medical care, and to take care of such essential administrative issues as registering with the pension fund or registering the birth of a child. Civilians also cross to buy groceries, household items, and medicines that are too expensive or unavailable in areas where they live, and to visit cemeteries where loved ones are buried.

In a January 10 letter to Ukrainian officials, Human Rights Watch expressed concern over restrictions on movement in and out of areas not under Ukrainian government control and urged Ukrainian authorities to take urgent measures to ease hardships for thousands of people crossing the line of contact in eastern Ukraine.

Official statistics, which Ukraine's State Border Guard Service provided to Human Rights Watch, show that between 3,000 and 7,000 people crossed each point every day both ways in December 2016 and January 2017. The State Border Guard Service said at a

February 8 meeting, that the number of crossings peaks between the 15th and 25th of every month, when people from the non-government-controlled territory cross to collect pensions and other social benefits.

Recent heavy fighting between Ukrainian forces and Russia-backed separatists in the area of Avdiyivka, a government-controlled town of about 22,000 in the Donetsk region close to the line of contact, has underlined the vulnerability of people living next to and crossing the line of contact, Human Rights Watch said. Nearly two dozen people were killed on the government's side, including at least three civilians, between January 29 and February 3 alone. According to the town's authorities, 114 houses and eight apartment buildings were damaged in Avdiyivka. Other surrounding towns near the line of contact also suffered damage. On February 2, a crossing point near the government-held town of Mariinka was attacked. No one was waiting overnight that night, but some facilities were damaged and the checkpoint lost electricity.

On the DNR side, the city of Donetsk and the neighboring Makiivka were shelled by Ukrainian forces between January 31 and February 3. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine confirmed nine civilian deaths on both sides of the line of contact in the Donetsk region between January 29 and February 9.

The Ukrainian government has the right to control movement in and out of separatist-controlled areas, but all parties to the conflict should allow and facilitate civilians' access to areas on both sides of the contact line without arbitrary and unreasonable delays, Human Rights Watch said. While the Ukrainian government has no obligation to provide financial assistance to government structures operating under the control of separatists, its human rights obligations to the civilian population do not cease on account of the ongoing conflict.

"The protection and well-being of civilians should be a priority of both Ukrainian authorities and Russia-backed separatists in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions," Cooper said. "Civilians should not continue to bear the brunt of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine."

For detailed findings, please see below.

The Eastern Ukraine Crossing Points

Human Rights Watch conducted research missions along the line of contact in November and December.

In November, two Human Rights Watch researchers who are native Russian speakers interviewed more than 50 people who live on both sides of the line of contact, including in Donetsk, Makiivka, Starobesheve, Severodonetsk, Slavyansk, Kramatorsk, Mariinka, and Krasnogorivka. One researcher interviewed people in the government-controlled territory at the crossing point near the town of Mariinka, the second researcher entered the Mariinka crossing point from the separatist-controlled area, the self-proclaimed Donetsk

People's Republic, and interviewed civilians on that side and in the zone between the two sides' checkpoints – the no man's land commonly referred to as the “grey” or “neutral” zone. While this zone is officially controlled by the Ukrainian government, very few functioning governmental institutions are left there due to the armed conflict.

A Human Rights Watch researcher interviewed 32 people on December 20-22 at all four open crossing points on the government-controlled side of the line of contact, in Mayorsk, Mariinka, Novotroitske, and Gnutovo (Pishchevik). The researcher visited the Mayorsk and Mariinka crossing points at night, while they were closed, and Mariinka, Novotroitske, and Gnutovo (Pishchevik) during the day.

Human Rights Watch also spoke with staff members of seven Ukrainian non-governmental groups and international organizations that provide assistance to internally displaced people and civilians living next to the line of contact.

In its meeting with Human Rights Watch on February 8, Ukraine's State Border Guard Service, said that the agency is taking steps to improve the situation for the civilians living on both sides of the line of contact, including increasing the number of border guards at each crossing point, prosecuting officials who take bribes (59 were charged in 2016), and installing cameras providing live feeds from all the crossing points to the anti-terrorist center in Kramatorsk and the State Border Guard Service headquarters in Kyiv.

The State Border Guard Service acknowledged that some serious shortcomings persist and noted that the cooperation of all parties to the conflict, not just the Ukrainian authorities, is required for the situation to improve meaningfully for civilians crossing the line of contact.

Insufficient Number of Crossing Points

There are five functioning crossing points along the 500-kilometer line of contact, which separates the territories under the control of the Ukrainian government and the separatist forces in the Luhansk and Donetsk regions. Mayorsk, Mariinka, Novotroitske, and Gnutovo (Pischevik) are in the Donetsk region; and the pedestrian only Stanitsa Luhanska crossing is in the Luhansk region. The crossing points are open from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. during the summer and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the winter.

When either side shuts down a crossing point temporarily for security or other reasons, people travel to those that remain open, increasing congestion and reducing people's chances of making it to the other side by the time a crossing point closes. Many of those who do not manage to cross stay overnight, either on the road close to crossing points – including in the neutral zone – or in a nearby town, and try their luck the next day.

The statistics the State Border Guard Service provided to Human Rights Watch said that between 15,000 and 27,500 people crossed the line of contact each day in December. On February 13, almost 18,000 people crossed.

Most civilians living on both sides of the line of conflict whom Human Rights Watch interviewed said the insufficient number of crossing points was a serious problem. In particular, they said that since there is only one crossing point in the Luhansk region, people often have to wait a full day or sometimes longer, and that winter weather caused additional suffering as people are forced to wait several hours outside with only one or two small shelters on the Ukrainian-controlled side.

While some people pass through crossing points in private vehicles and take shelter in their cars, those on foot face the cold, rain, or heat. In a June 2015 decree, Ukrainian authorities banned direct public transit services to the separatist-held territories, so passengers disembark at the Ukrainian government crossing points and line up on foot with their luggage. Then they board other means of transportation on the other side. Some pay so-called ferrymen who transport passengers in large vans from side to side.

Several local and international aid workers said that having only five functioning crossing points along the 500-kilometer line of contact is not enough to allow massive numbers of displaced civilians and others affected by the armed conflict to move across without needless restrictions.

Some people said that instead of waiting long hours to cross the lone crossing point at Stanitsa Luhanska on foot, they had tried other crossing points in the Donetsk region, which significantly increased their travel time and costs. People, including aid workers, who regularly cross in the Donetsk region also said that the four crossing points open to vehicles are insufficient to allow crossing without significant delays and hardship.

The State Border Guard Service officials told Human Rights Watch that in March 2016 they opened a second checkpoint in the Luhansk region, near the town of Zolote, but it remains closed to civilians because Russia-backed separatists in the Luhansk region are unwilling to operate it from the other side.

Long Waits

Human Rights Watch interviewed several people and aid workers who regularly cross at Stanitsa Luhanska in the Luhansk region. All said that they frequently spent between two and five hours on each side. An aid worker in the government-controlled Severodonetsk said that his mother and 80-year old grandmother waited six hours in October when they tried to cross there.

Of eight people interviewed near government-controlled Mariinka in November, five said that they had to spend a night near a crossing point on either side due to long lines and because the crossing point's operating hours are insufficient. One man travelling from Kramatorsk to Donetsk through the crossing point near Mariinka said that at least on one occasion it took him two full days to cross. "Ask anyone here, they will also say that it happened to them," he said. Of the 25 people Human Rights Watch interviewed in the DNR, 19 said they got stuck overnight at the crossing point at least once.

A worker with an international aid group said that the Mayorsk crossing point was the most problematic from both sides. The crossing point usually has long waiting lines, the aid worker said, and people often sleep at the crossing point while waiting for it to open. When a Human Rights Watch researcher visited the Mayorsk crossing point on the Ukrainian side around 6 p.m. on December 20, she found six elderly women in one of two tents set up by Ukraine's Ministry of Emergencies. The women said they did not make it through the crossing point before it closed that day and would have to spend the night in the tent so they could try crossing the next day. Most of the women were over sixty years old, two had disabilities. One of them, a 76-year-old woman who came from Horlivka in the DNR but did not manage to cross back in time, cried when talking to a Human Rights Watch researcher, saying "How did I deserve this? All I did my entire life was work and hope for a peaceful retirement. Now they [Ukrainian officials at the Mayorsk crossing point] call me a terrorist. How did I deserve this?"

Several local residents and international aid staff working in the government-controlled area of the Donetsk region said that at least three elderly civilians had died while waiting in line to cross in recent months. According to a recent [media report](#), on January 22, a man travelling from Donetsk to Dnipro died in the grey zone next to a separatist crossing point near Mariinka, where no ambulance would go. About 300 vehicles waited to pass through the government-controlled crossing point from both sides that day, [according to information](#) on the website of the State Border Guard Service. Human Rights Watch did not independently verify these reports.

Since the start of the armed conflict in 2014, there have been [hundreds of casualties](#) as a result of mines, cluster munition remnants, and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). According to the UN, landmines and other ERWs [contaminate at least 74,000 acres of eastern Ukraine's](#) territory. Last year, the HALO Trust, a UK mine clearance organization, [identified](#) 97 mine-hazardous areas in the region, and these are only initial estimates.

Some of the people crossing from the separatist-held territory of the Donetsk region said that they start their journey via "ferryman" at between 2:30 and 4 a.m., despite a 5 a.m. curfew in the region, to get a spot in line closer to the Ukrainian checkpoint, which only opens at 8 a.m. (9 a.m. DNR winter time).

In November 2016, a Human Rights Watch researcher crossed the line of contact from separatist-controlled Donetsk to government-controlled Mariinka, in a large van operated by a "ferryman" as a shuttle taxi.

The driver scheduled pick-up time at 3 a.m., explaining that he starts collecting passengers, who had all booked a place in his van by phone, just after 2 a.m. from various parts of Donetsk and its close suburbs to be able to make it through the DNR crossing point and get a spot in the line for Ukraine's crossing point near Mariinka. He explained that if he arrived there by 3:30 a.m., while he would not be at the very beginning of the line because of the people who had not gotten through the day before and had stayed overnight, he would be close enough to get through sometime between 9 and 10 a.m. "if all goes well."

Several of the passengers confirmed to Human Rights Watch that this was how other shuttle taxi drivers operated every day as well – collecting passengers in the middle of the night, parking in the line by 3:30 a.m., and spending the rest of the night in the neutral zone. Driving during curfew is forbidden by DNR authorities, but, according to the driver and several passengers interviewed, “paying off the right people” ensures unhindered passage for shuttle taxis.

By 6 a.m., an hour after the end of the curfew, the neutral zone was already crowded with vehicles and pedestrians, including the elderly and small children. The van made it to the government check-point in five-and-a-half hours, by about 9 a.m. Ukrainian time (10 a.m. DNR time). The route, therefore, took over six hours. Before there were restrictions, the drive from Donetsk to Mariinka took approximately 30 minutes.

Everyone interviewed underscored that crossing the line of contact created disproportionate hardships for elderly people, young children, pregnant women, and people with disabilities, who may require additional assistance or who experience difficulties during long waits in cold and crowded conditions with no bathroom facilities in the neutral zone.

While Ukrainian authorities allow priority crossing to women in advanced stages of pregnancy, nursing women with infants, and people with disabilities, many people who might claim priority do not know they can because the information is not posted. Border guards and civilians also said that when people with priority try to cross, it often provokes others in line to become aggressive or even violent and to refuse to let them through.

Lack of basic facilities

Due to the excessively long lines at crossing points, there is an urgent need to install and maintain basic facilities to alleviate civilians’ hardships, especially during the winter and summer months. On the separatist-held side of the crossing points, basic facilities such as potable water and shelters were often absent altogether. In the neutral zone, where people spend the most time waiting to cross, there are no basic facilities.

While facilities are better developed on the government-controlled side, with significant support from several international humanitarian aid groups, there still are not enough well-maintained toilets at all crossing points, shelters that provide protection from rain and sun in the summer, and snow and cold weather in the winter, and potable water stations. On the Ukrainian side, the responsibility to maintain these facilities lies with the local administrations of the government-controlled Luhansk and Donetsk regions. The lack or unsanitary state of these basic facilities causes serious difficulties for civilians with health conditions and limited mobility and those with young children.

In the Luhansk region, aid workers and residents said that while the Ukrainian side had a shelter and a tent, where civilians can warm up and get a hot drink, the crossing point on the other side did not have such facilities.

Civilians interviewed at the Mariinka crossing point complained about the state of toilets, which were provided by international aid groups but are not maintained or cleaned by the local authorities. All civilians interviewed flagged that the problems were particularly aggravating in the neutral zone. Due to the lack of adequate toilet facilities there, some civilians resort to relieving themselves in open fields, which is not only humiliating, but can be life-threatening due to the landmines.

While waiting in the neutral zone for the Ukrainian crossing point to open, Human Rights Watch observed how, in the absence of toilets, numerous men turned to face the roadside and urinated with their back to the crowd. Women, including some elderly ones, who had trouble walking, had to descend from the road into the field, walk a distance and squat in the field, still in full view of the crowd as there are no bushes or trees to hide behind. Some women described this experience as “degrading.” They also said they were afraid of stepping on a landmine, but the long waiting time and lack of sanitary facilities left them little choice.

E-passes

In January 2015, the Ukrainian government began enforcing travel regulations that require civilians to obtain a special pass to move between separatist-controlled and government-controlled territories. Civilians can apply online, and the electronic permit is valid for one year. Civilians can also apply for the e-pass in person in several government-controlled towns – Kramatorsk, Velyka Novosilka, Mariupol, Bahmut, and Starobilsk – and by phone.

If there is even a minor discrepancy between the information on one’s e-pass and the passport information – such as one letter in the person’s name, one digit in the person’s passport number, or the pass has expired, Ukrainian border guards do not let those people through in either direction.

Those who are stopped have to make corrections either online or in person and can travel again only when the corrected e-pass is issued. If they have any suspicions about a person’s information, appearance, or luggage, the guards send the person to officials of Ukraine’s Security Service (SBU) who are stationed at the crossing points.

The online application takes only a few minutes to fill out, but processing takes up to 10 working days. The process is quite straightforward if one has a computer, knows how to use it, and has electricity and internet connection. Otherwise, the process can be burdensome. There is also no procedure in place to allow people to apply for an emergency e-pass if it is needed for medical emergency or other extraordinary situations.

Recommendations to all sides of the conflict – Ukrainian government, de facto authorities of the self-proclaimed Donetsk and Luhansk People’s Republics:

- Increase the number of entry/exit crossing points along the line of contact, particularly in the Luhansk region where only one functioning crossing point exists at the moment that civilians can only cross on foot;

- Increase staffing and boost technological and other infrastructure at entry/exit crossing points to facilitate transit, especially during winter months;
- Ensure that all crossing points are equipped with adequate toilet facilities, shelters from inclement weather, warming stations, and potable water stations;
- Investigate and address allegations of corruption and extortion among border guards and other officials present at crossing points; formalize and widely publicize crossing procedures as a means to combat corruption; and
- Ensure priority crossing to vulnerable groups of people on both sides, such as elderly people, people with disabilities, young children, pregnant women, and others. Make information about priority crossing publicly available and visible at crossing points.

To Ukraine's Security Service:

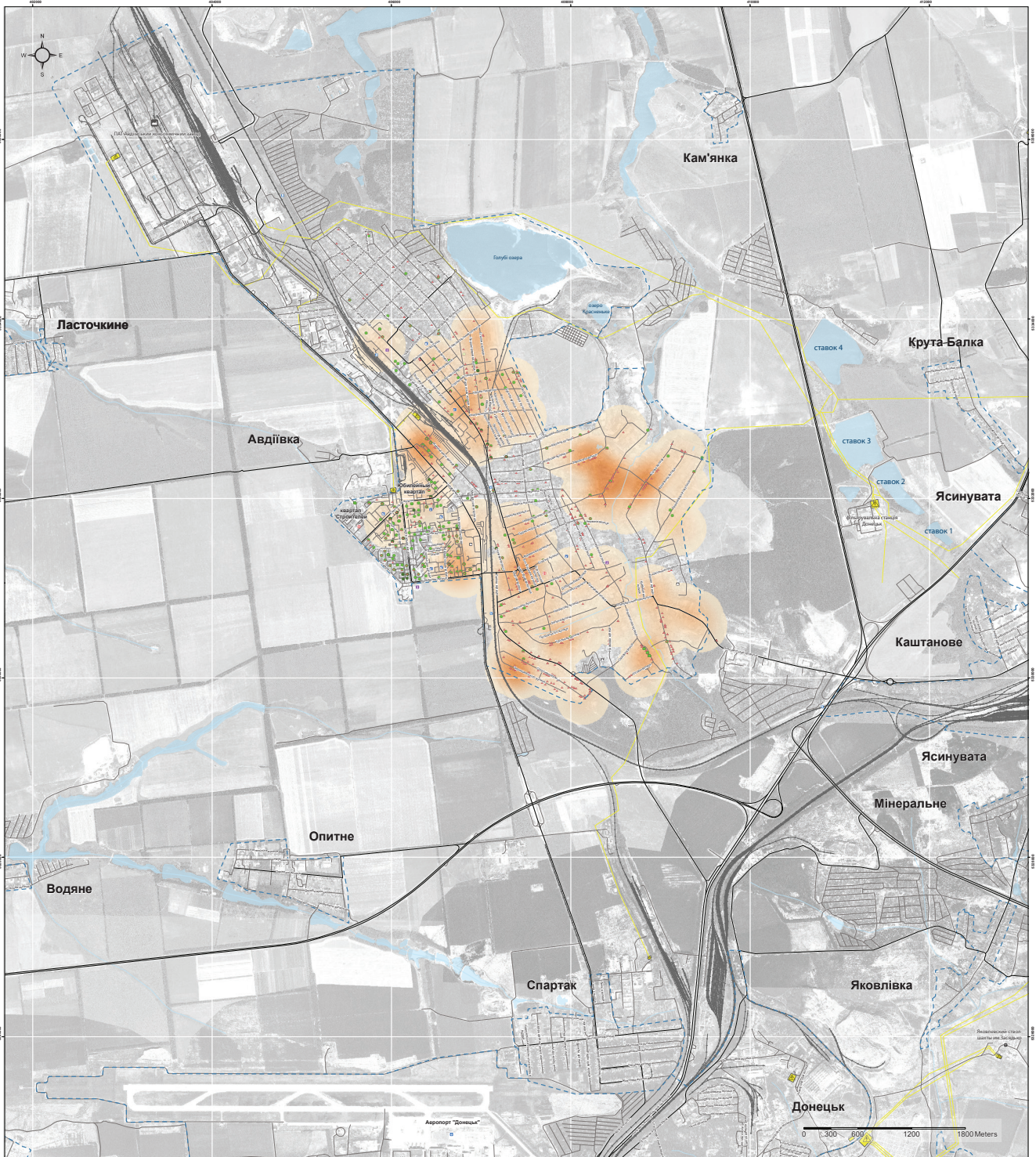
Improve the e-pass system to avoid delays; ensure people without access to electricity, computers or the internet, elderly people, and people with disabilities are able to obtain e-passes without undue difficulties, including by increasing the locations where e-passes can be obtained in person; ensure those crossing the line of contact for humanitarian or medical reasons are not prevented from crossing only because they do not have a valid e-pass.

Correction

The February 17, 2017 report incorrectly stated that there was no procedure in place to allow people to apply for an emergency e-pass if it is needed for family emergency or other extraordinary situations, however this only pertains to medical emergency or other extraordinary situations. Additionally, the crossing points are open from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. during the summer, instead of closing at 10 p.m.

Annex 85

Shelter Cluster Ukraine, Ukraine-Donbass Region, Shelter repairs in Avdiivka as reported to the Cluster as of December 2016, 18 February 2017



- Infrastructure**
- Electrical network
 - ▲ Transformers
 - 🏫 School
 - 🏥 Hospital
 - 🚉 Train station
 - 🏭 Factory
 - ⚰ Cemetery
 - 🏛 Church
 - ✈ Airport
 - ⚡ Mine

- Type of repairs**
- ⚠ No repairs reported
 - 🟡 Acute/quick repairs
 - 🟢 Light repairs
 - 🟠 Medium repairs



Data Source:
Administrative boundaries, OCHA
Water bodies, vegetation, roads and railroad, OSM
Buildings and points of interest, OSM, Yandex and Wikimapia
Base map, EOVI imagery
Damaged facilities data, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine
Shelter repairment: Shelter Cluster / Ukraine
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 37N
Contact: kyiv.grs@reach-initiative.org

Funded by



Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associated, donors mentioned on this map.

Annex 86

Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group, Overview of events in
February 2017 at certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, 1
March 2017
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Overview of events in February 2017 in in the territory of the Separate Districts of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions

01.03.2017

KhHRPG monitoring group

The Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group continues to collect and process information related to human rights violations in the temporarily occupied territories of Luhansk and Donetsk regions. In February 2017, on the territory of the so-called "LPR" and "DPR" we identified the following events, which contain signs of violations of human rights in accordance with international standards.

Donetsk Region**Donetsk****1 February**

As a result of the shelling of Donetsk, two women were killed: G., a resident of the Kiev district, and N., a resident of the Kirov district of Makiivka. One more person was injured.

More than 40 houses and a kindergarten were damaged. These include: in the Kiev district of Donetsk — more than 15 houses, in Kuibyshev district — 5, in Makiivka 12 houses and kindergarten No. 29. Gas pipelines were damaged along Michurina, Borisa Gorbatogo, Rubinsa streets in the Kiev district. Residents of Donetsk and partially Makiivka were left without water supply as a result of the shelling of the Verkhnekalmiussk purification plant near Donetsk.

An ambulance came under fire — three people were injured, including a paramedic and a driver.

The territory of the botanical garden — sections of the rose garden and arboretum — was under fire. As a result, unique spruces were damaged.



As a result of the shelling, damage and destruction were recorded at the following addresses:

- 1 Kolkhozny Prospect
- 45 Kurchatova Street, Oktyabrsky settlement, automatic telephone office ATS-52
- 26a, 28 Stepanenko Street, Severny settlement
- Oktyabrsky settlement
- 116 Engelsa Street

2 February

Two men, born in 1957 and born in 1973, came under fire and were wounded in the Kiev district, both victims were hospitalized.

Five houses and a boiler facility were damaged as a result of the shelling in Yasynuvata and in the Kiev district of Donetsk. A direct hit damaged house on 7 Chapaeva Street, and a house on Bubnova Street. The building of the 287th boiler facility was also damaged.

In the Kiev district, there was a hit on 15-a Svetlova Street. A man was injured.

Four houses were damaged in the Kiev district of Donetsk from the shelling — 36 Rudzutaka Street, 22 Obsky Lane, 17 and 37 Tsentralnaya Street.

At 8 Tokmakskaya Street, a house was completely destroyed by shelling, two residents were injured.

At midnight, the Kiev district of Donetsk was shelled with multiple launch rocket systems "Grad". The house at 6 Kievsky Avenue was destroyed.

It is reported that 183 people were evacuated from the dangerous areas of Donetsk, including 44 children. People were settled in dormitories in the Kalinivskyi and Budyonnivskyi districts of Donetsk and in a dormitory in Yasynuvata.

At 38b Gornaya Street in the Kiev district, a shell hit a trade stall, a man was injured.

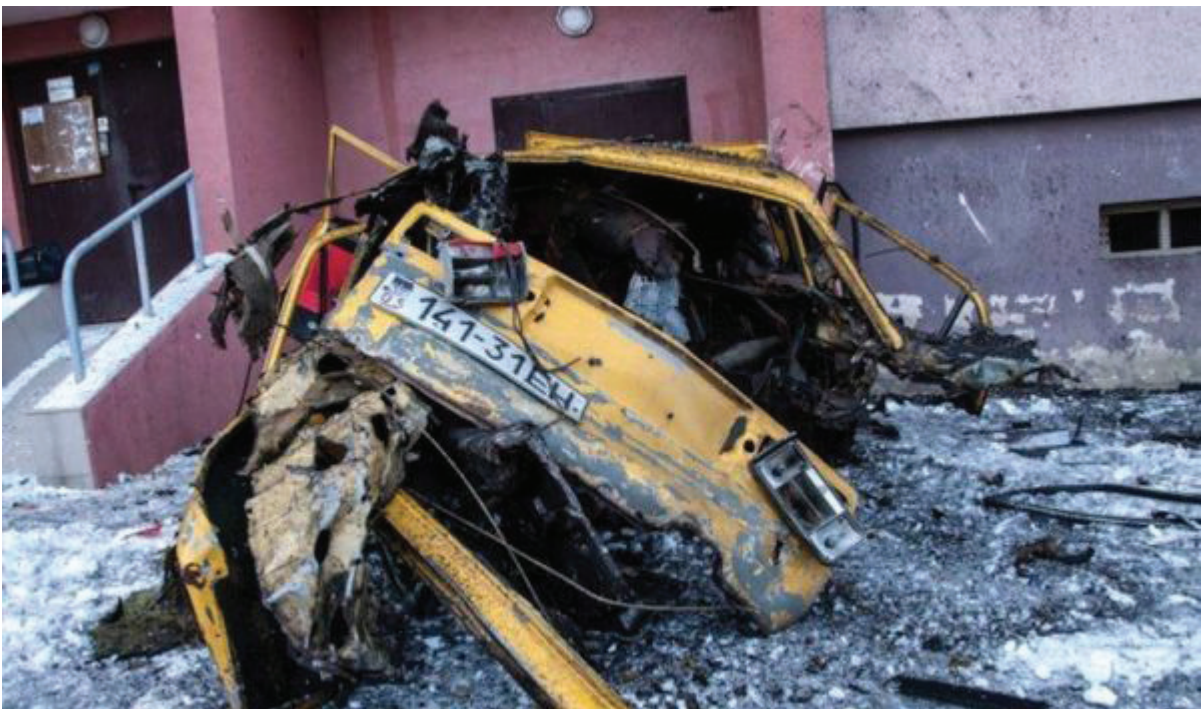


Large-scale shelling fell in the area of the Motel bus station at the eastern exit from Donetsk. Motel BS is located in the area of the transport ring at the exit from Donetsk towards Makiivka. As a result, two people were killed in the Kalinynskyi district of Donetsk, 13 more were injured, including two children under the age of 10.

Eight houses and two schools were damaged in the Kiev district of Donetsk as a result of the shelling. The list of buildings damaged in the Kiev district includes: houses at 198v Artema Street, 38 Gornaya Street, 36, 31, 8, 5, 6 Kievsky Avenue, 1 Mironova Street and schools No. 19 and 65.











31 Kievsky prospect



2 February

Shells hit Chapaeva, Bubnova, Listoprokatchikov Streets.

There are reports three local residents being injured. As a result of the shelling of the interchange on the Makeyevsky highway, one person was killed and two were injured.

About 5 houses on Kievsky Avenue were damaged. The shells hit houses 5, 7, 16, as well as house 150 on Artyoma Street. The house at 8 Tokmaksaya Street was badly damaged.

3 February

A direct shell hit was recorded on the roof of a residential building at 132 Sobinova Street.



The results of the shelling at 10 Politboytsov Street.



On 3 February, in Donetsk, as a result of the night's shelling, houses were destroyed at:

- 2 Kievsky Prospect - the 'Hardy-Gardy' store
- 5 Kievsky Prospect
- 5/7 Kievsky Prospect - the yard was hit, 3 cars were damaged
- 6/8 Kievsky Prospect - a fire erupted
- 7 Kievsky Prospect - direct hit
- 12 Kievsky Prospect
- 18 Kievsky Prospect, cars in the yard were damaged
- 26 Kievsky Prospect, apartment 7 - the shell did not explode
- 32 Kievsky Prospect
- 36 Kievsky Prospect
- 38g Kievsky Prospect (the 'Ryabinushka' kindergarden)
- 13 Sobinova Street
- 11 Sobinova Street
- 19 Sobinova Street - the school in the yard
- 150 a Artyoma Street - a shell hit the 2nd floor

- 15 Mironova Street - a shell hit the yard
- 15 a Mironova Street - two shells landed
- 3 Politboitsov Street
- 6 Politboitsov Street - the side wall was hit
- 10 Street Politboitsov



In addition, destruction of varying degrees was recorded at:

- 7 Chapaeva Street - 4th floor was hit. 2 people were injured
- 10 Chapaeva Street
- Chapaeva Street - gas pipeline was damaged by shrapnel
- 2, 4, 7 Bubnova Street
- 19 Listopokatchikov Street
- 15-a Svetlova Street - A man was injured
- Krupskoy Street
- Trudovskie settlement - three hits near the 'Trudovskaya' transport station and the former ATB
- 90 Zoologicheskaya Street
- 61 Frunze Street
- Asafieva Street
- Manuil'skogo Street

- Zhukovskogo Street
- Oktyabrskaya Street
- Sadovy Lane, an automobile service station
- 16 Nechaeva Street (auto shop)
- 15 Franco Street - a garage caught fire as a result of the shell's explosion
- 17 Franco Street – shell hit the roof
- 8 Parkovaya Street (formerly Furmanova)
- 223 Kirova Street
- 17 Chernyshevskogo Street
- 13 Abrikosovaya Street
- 18 and 20 Chepizhnogo Street
- 89 or 86 Pushkina Street
- Yasinovatsky Lane

On 3 February, the greenhouses of the Donetsk State Botanical Garden were significantly damaged as a result of the night's shelling of the Kalininskyi District — the blast wave broke the windows. The most affected area was the tropical zone under the dome

Donetsk Botanical Garden was founded in 1964. It occupies 203 hectares of area and is considered one of the largest in Europe. Over the years, it has collected 8 thousand species, forms and varieties of plants, it has one of the largest collection of plant seeds in Europe, numbering 40 thousand storage units, as well as a herbarium of 120 thousand samples.



The shelling damaged several houses in the area of Shakhterskaya Square.





[...]

Page 14

14 February

As a result of the shelling, a detonation occurred, which led to a powerful explosion at the Donetsk state-owned chemical products plant. One resident died.

Hospital No. 21 and 11 residential buildings were damaged in the Kuibyshev district of Donetsk along the Tumanyana, Lenkoranskaya, Zuevskaya, Shakhtyorskoy Slavy, Narvskaya, as well as Sofiyskaya Streets.

15 February

Shellings resulting in destructions were recorded at:

- Tumanyana Street (2 houses);
- Lenkoranskaya Street (2 houses);
- Zuevskaya Street (4 houses);
- Shakhtyorskoy Slavy Street (1 house);
- Narvskaya Street (1 house); Sofiyskaya Street (1 house).

[...]

Page 15



23 February

The Donetsk Filtration Station came under fire, the filter building within the territory of the plant was damaged. The station continues its operation.

[...]

Pages 16-17

Makiivka

1 February

The hospital was shelled, the patients were evacuated to a shelter. Damage was also recorded at the following addresses:

- Glinki Street, school No. 21
- Kirova Street
- 40 Kokkinaki Street, a direct shell hit the house, an elderly woman was killed
- Papanina Street, dentistry No. 4
- Ferganskaya Street, a female resident was injured
- Chudskaya Street, kindergarten No. 29

At 1 Elevatornaya street, an ambulance car came under fire. The shell fell next to a passing ambulance. Occupants of the car – a local resident, the driver and a paramedic – received shrapnel wounds.



2 February

At 40 Kokkinaki Street a female civilian, Valentina Ivanovna Serkova, born in 1939, died.

[...]

Pages 19-20

Kruta Balka village

Destruction was recorded as a result of a direct hit into a house on 22 Oktyabrskaya Street



Yasynuvata

1 February

A section of the Donetsk — Horlivka highway in the Yasynuvata area was blocked due to shelling; it was only possible to leave Yasynuvata in the Horlivka direction through Makiivka or Yenakiyevo.

17 February

As a result of the shelling, a residential building was damaged at 50 Pavla Tychyny Street.



*The head of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) in Ukraine, Ambassador Ertugrul Apakan, does not exclude the possibility of an environmental disaster in Yasynuvata due to the filtration station being damaged by shellings.

The Ambassador demands that the parties to the conflict in Donbass pay priority attention to the needs of the civilian population in the region.

“Given that hundreds of thousands of people on both sides of the contact line are dependent on the drinking water treatment plant, the impact of such a strike extends beyond an immediate threat to the workers serving basic community needs. An environmental disaster cannot be ruled out, as the release of toxic gases from the chlorine tanks at the plant could potentially cover a wide area,” – the mission’s message provides.

[...]

Pages 21-22

The village of Spartak



2 February

The village of Spartak came under fire from Grad multiple launch rocket systems.

[...]

Pages 23-24

Makiivka

1 February

Two miners of the Shcheglovskaya-Glubokaya mine in the Chervonogvardeisky district of Makiivka were injured when they came under fire. One of them, an electrical fitter born in 1949, was seriously injured, his arm was torn off. It is reported that as a result of the shelling, one shell hit the headframe of the mine cage shaft. At the time of the shelling, 131 miners were underground.

2 February

As a result of shelling in Makiiivka, the gas pipeline along Asafieva Street in the Kirov district was damaged. Three private houses on the streets of Kozhemyakina, Gastello and Karyernaya were damaged.

3 February



Shelling in Makiiivka damaged about 10 private houses in the Pervomaisky, Lesnoy, Sverdlovo and Ochyabrya settlements, Karyernaya Street, two houses in the Krupskoy settlement of Chervonogvardeisky district.

[...]

Annex 87

Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group, Overview of events in March
2017 at certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, 1 April 2017
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Overview of March 2017 events in the territory of the Separate Districts of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions

1 April 2017

KhHRPG monitoring group

The Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group continues to collect and process information related to human rights violations in the temporarily occupied territories of Luhansk and Donetsk regions. In March 2017, in the territory of the so-called "LPR" and "DPR", we identified the following events, which contain signs of violations of human rights in accordance with international standards.

Donetsk Region

[...]

Pages 2- 5

Yasynuvata

*On 5 March, around 18.00, Zheleznodorozhnaya and Yesenina streets were shelled. Damage was also registered at:

- Yesenina street — power lines were damaged;
- Chekhova street — a building was hit, with severe destruction;
- Zheleznodorozhnaya street — a gas pipeline was damaged;
- 35 Zheleznodorozhnaya street — a building was hit and caught fire;
- 3rd Microdistrict, 10 – first floor was hit, the facade was damaged, a gas pipeline was damaged.



*On 14 March, damage was registered at 13-Kvartal, building 103 due to a shell hit.



Kruta Balka settlement

* On 7 March, a 57-year-old local resident was wounded as a result of shelling. A shell exploded near the victim's house.

* On 12 March, shells hit the buildings at 9 and 11 Pobeda Str. As a result, two houses burned down.

Donetsk-Severny settlement

*On 10 March housings in apartment 9 at 14 Privokzalnaya street and apartment 11 at 12 Privokzalnaya Street, were destroyed by shellfire. A man born in 1952 and a young woman born in 1998 were wounded.

*On 21 March the fact that two local residents were wounded because of shelling was registered along with damage to buildings at:

- 10 Privokzalnaya street — a fragmentation wound of a building's resident.
- 14 Privokzalnaya street — a multi-storey building was hit.

*On 17 March, "Avtodor" construction and repair company came under fire at 215 Ordzhonikidze street. As a result, a local resident was wounded.

Donetsk

*On 13 March, due to a shell hit at 1a Kolkhozny avenue, 2 workers were wounded while repairing the roof of an apartment block damaged by shelling. Also, as a result of the shelling, a residential building at 210 Artemovskaya street was damaged, and a local male resident was wounded.

One more shell hit was registered in the area of school No. 21 along the Marshala Zhukova prospect.



In addition, hits were recorded at the following addresses:

Oktyabrsky settlement:

- 103 Krasnoznamennaya street;
- 74 Krasnoznamennaya street;
- 32 Amvrosieva street.

*On 8 March, in the territory of the so-called "DPR", the Donetsk Beer Factory (former Sarmat) was launched. The work of the enterprise was suspended as a result of active hostilities in 2014.

The launch of the factory will provide jobs to about 240 people.

*On the night of March 22-23, 7 residential buildings and a hospital building were damaged as a result of shell fire. On Ananchenko Street, a primary health care center was damaged.

*On 22 March, in Donetsk, on Zhelyabova street, a yard was hit with a shell. A woman was wounded.

[...]

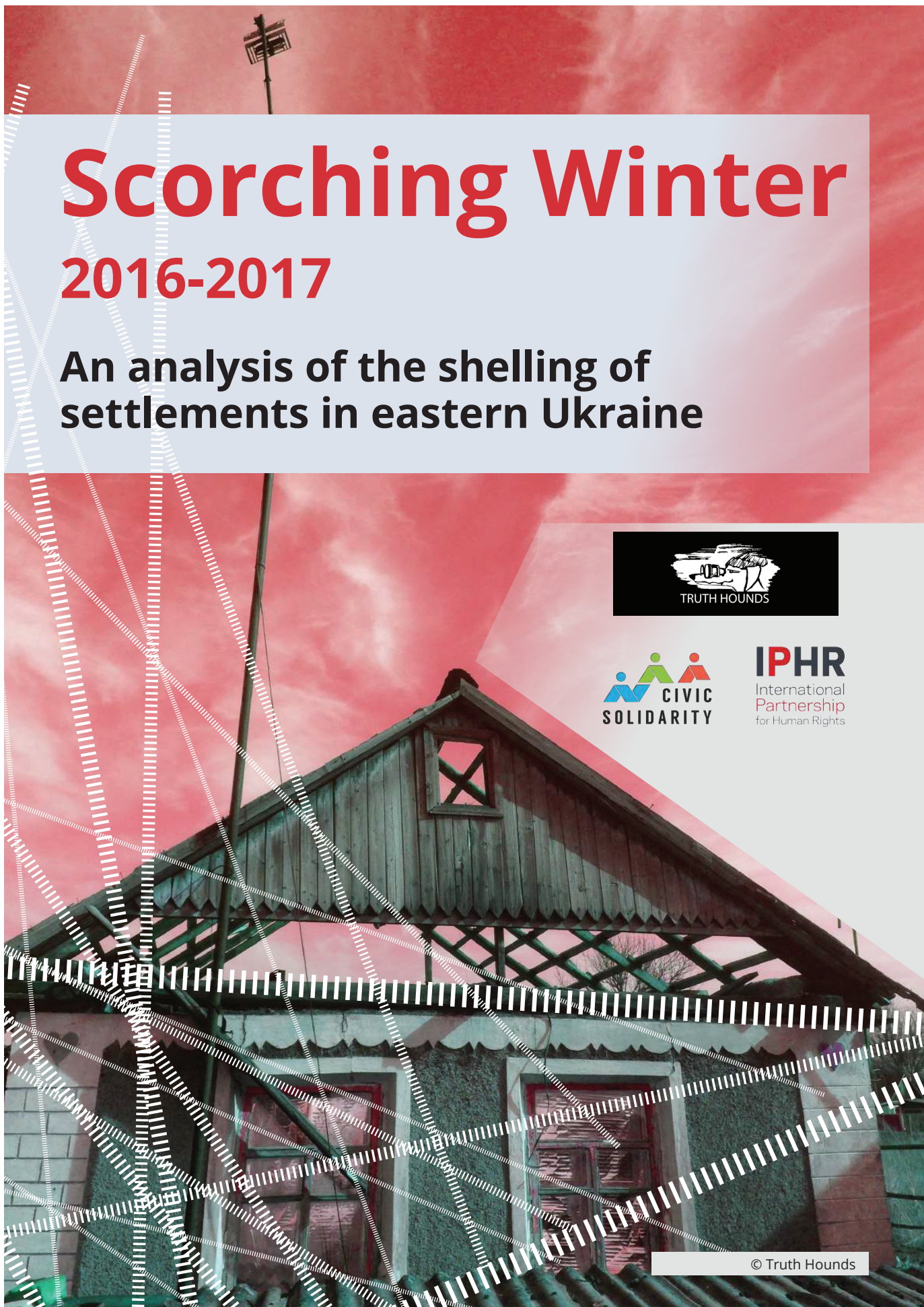
Annex 88

International Partnership for Human Rights, Civic Solidarity Platform, Truth Hounds, “Scorching Winter 2016-2017. Analysis of the shellings of residential areas in Eastern Ukraine”, 2017

Scorching Winter

2016-2017

An analysis of the shelling of settlements in eastern Ukraine



This report was prepared jointly by International Partnership for Human Rights (IPHR) and the field team of NGO Truth Hounds, in cooperation with the Norwegian Delegation to the OSCE and the Civil Solidarity Platform (CSP).

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Overview

This report analyses the attacks on settlements in the provinces of Donetsk and Luhansk in eastern Ukraine during the winter of 2016-2017. It presents data about violations of international humanitarian and criminal law which took place or which might have taken place in this period. The authors demonstrate that, despite assurances from parties to the conflict that the active phase of the fighting in Donbas is over, civilians continue to suffer from ongoing attacks. The report also gives a detailed description of events that occurred in Avdiivka city, which has been the target of the bloodiest attacks during the conflict.

The report examines the shelling and attacks on civilians that occurred from 1 December 2016 to 28 February 2017 in 10 settlements. Because of the closed nature of those territories that are not under Ukrainian government control, data was only collected in towns controlled by the Ukrainian forces. However, the monitoring organizations recorded violations of international law carried out by both parties to the conflict.

International Partnership for Human Rights (IPHR) and Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission are both independent, non-governmental organizations. The organizations worked together to gather evidence through field research and from public sources. The evidence was analyzed using applicable international law and, taking into account the context and history of the conflict. The field monitoring was conducted jointly by IPHR and Truth Hounds together with the Norwegian delegation of the OSCE and the Civil Solidarity Platform (CSP).

Based on the evidence collected by the monitoring teams, we can conclude that:

- During the attacks originating from so called Luhansk and Donetsk Peoples Republics (L DPR) on the settlement of Kurdiumpyka civilian objects were targeted. These objects cannot be classified as military targets, as there were no military objects located there;
- The attacks from so-called L DPR on the settlements of Vrubivka, Krasnogorivka, Mariinka and Sartana resulted in the death of civilians and damage to civilian objects;
- Most attacks on Avdiivka by so-called L DPR cannot be qualified as war crimes under Article 8 (2) (b) (ii) and 8 (2) (b) (iv). However, a comprehensive review of the shelling of the city for the whole documented period from 26 January to 24 February 2017 makes it possible to establish the mental element of a war crime under Article 8 (2) (b) (iv);
- The numerous attacks on civilian targets that occurred during the winter of 2016-2017 were caused by Ukrainian army military equipment being located near to civilian populations. Under the Rome Statute, from the information gathered, many attacks cannot be qualified as war crimes under articles of the Charter because of the proximity of civilian infrastructure to facilities of the armed forces. Modern international humanitarian law (IHL) requires all parties to a conflict to avoid stationing military objectives near civilians. The evidence presented in this report was analyzed according to international agreements and common law relating to conflict and mass atrocities, namely, international humanitarian law and international criminal law.

During the investigation into the attacks on the towns, information from public sources and reports published by the special monitoring mission of the OSCE was also used. The authors of this report believe that based on a common desire for peace, security and justice, it is essential to conduct a full and thorough investigation into these events and bring those responsible for international crimes to trial under independent and impartial proceedings to ensure full respect for basic rights fair trial.

Sources of information and methodology of documentation

Evidence of the violations presented in this report were collected by IPHR and Truth Hounds (together with other partner organizations and independent human rights activists) during field missions in eastern Ukraine which took place in the period of December 2016 - March 2017. During these field missions witnesses and victims were interviewed and information was gathered from independent reliable sources. To ensure a methodologically consistent documentation process, IPHR developed a guide to documenting crimes. The manual contains a detailed description of the elements of crimes (war crimes and crimes against humanity), classification of evidence, instructions for obtaining and the secure storage of evidence of different types, recommendations for field surveys and obtaining appropriate information from victims and witnesses and security rules during field work.

For this report, eighty testimonies from victims and witnesses from 10 settlements in Donetsk and Lugansk regions were analyzed. For the protection of witnesses, all the testimonies were encoded and a coded number in the data base was attributed to each witness. This data forms the evidence of the report. In addition, 113 shell craters created in the region during winter 2016-2017 were mapped and analyzed (Annex 1). We also used data obtained from military sources, international monitors and human rights organizations, and other reliable and checked sources of documentation.

In order to further check data and to improve the quality of mapping, we used the programme EyeWitness to Atrocities, developed by the International Bar Association. This programme is designed to assist human rights defenders to obtain reliable data using photo and video recording. The application records the time, date and place of use, geolocation data and data points of the nearest Wi-Fi and phone masts. All data collected by using this programme can be used in court as evidence of crime.*

Using the above methodology for gathering information not the other ones, the documenters used the “nine step” model of data collection to cross check evidence and reduce the probability of data manipulation.

In the “nine step” model we used:

1. Evidence of signed orders for the use of materials in courts;
2. Photographs of the scene;
3. Video recording of the scene, which depicts the entire process of the monitoring work and shows a panoramic view of the location, allowing the viewer to identify the crime scene;
4. The EyeWitness to Atrocities programme allowing accurate determination and confirmation of the location of the crime scene, in addition to standard photo-video records;
5. Hand drawn maps of the scenes made by witnesses and certified documenters;
6. Google Earth Maps;
7. Information from the OSCE, gathered in the field and verified and information from public sources;
8. Information from the Observation Mission Ukraine-Russia collected in the field and tested;
9. The video service Youtube, complementing the existing information and confirming the findings from the field, and media reports and messages on social networks verified by documenters;

* While EyeWitness can verify the image metadata, EyeWitness does not itself investigate, and therefore does not verify, the contents of the images. Any analysis or conclusions drawn regarding the content of the images captured with the EyeWitness app are those of the report authors and do not belong to the EyeWitness organisation.

History of the conflict

After the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation, pro-Russian separatists attempted to gain control of the industrial areas of eastern Ukraine, seizing government buildings in Donetsk, Lugansk, Kharkiv, Slavyansk, Kramatorsk and Gorlovka in April 2014 and calling for a referendum on independence. In response to the increasing number of Russian troops on the border, the Ukrainian government in Kyiv ordered an «anti-terrorist operation» (ATO) and regained control of the city of Kharkiv. On 11 May 2014, pro-Russian separatists in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions held an unrecognized referendum and declared the independence of the so-called «Donetsk People's Republic» (DPR) and «Luhansk People's Republic» (LPR), drafting new constitutions. Fighting quickly broke out on the territory of Donbass and losses, particularly amongst the civilian population, began to mount.

On 17 July 2014 the civilian passenger jet Malasia Airlines flight MH17 was shot down in rebel-held territory en route from Amsterdam to Kuala Lumpur, claiming 298 lives.

Intense fighting took place in and around Donetsk in late July 2014, and the Ukrainian armed forces retook the cities of Severodonetsk, Lysichansk, Shakhtyarsk Popasna thus isolating the pro-Russian separatists in Donetsk and cutting off supply routes between the so-called LPR and the DPR. By 28 July 2014 the strategic high ground of Savur-Mohyla was under Ukrainian control, together with the town of Debaltseve, an important railway junction linking the self-proclaimed republics.

The Ukrainian forces encircled Donetsk and Luhansk on 3 August 2014, prompting Igor Girkin, commander of the so-called DPR, to call openly for Russian military intervention. Heavy fighting between insurgents and government forces continued around Donetsk in the first weeks of August, including cross-fire, heavy shelling and artillery which caused dozens of civilian deaths and injuries as well as the destruction of civilian buildings and hospitals, where most residents were hiding in basements.

On 14 August, a convoy of some 20 armored vehicles and other vehicles with official Russian military number plates reportedly entered Ukraine near the Izvaryne border crossing point which was controlled by insurgents. NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen called the incident a "Russian incursion" into Ukraine, although the Russian Defense Ministry denied the existence of any such convoy.

By 25 August, an insurgent counter-offensive had stalled the Ukrainian military offensive on Donetsk and Luhansk. The prospect of defeat of the insurgents led to Russian artillery fire on the advancing Ukrainian troops. The artillery was fired from within the territory of the Russian Federation and direct intervention by Russian troops to the territory of Ukraine became a regular feature of the conflict.

After peace talks in Minsk which were held under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Ukraine, Russia and the so-called DPR and LPR, agreed on a ceasefire on 5 September 2014. However, despite the ceasefire, intense fighting in Donbas continued throughout October, leading to military and civilian casualties. On 24 January 2015 multiple launch rocket system Grad (MLRS Grad) rockets fired from rebel-controlled territory onto the residential district of Mariupol left more than 30 civilians dead and nearly 100 wounded.

Minsk II, the new package of peacemaking measures, was signed on 11 February 2015. However, in spite of the ceasefire the rebels continued their assault, attacking Mariupol. They also attacked the headquarters of the government's Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO), located far outside the conflict zone, hitting residential districts and killing civilians in the process. Minor violations of the ceasefire continued throughout March and April, although the ceasefire was largely observed throughout the conflict zone. Both sides withdrew heavy weaponry from the frontline, but fighting continued to break out from time to time.

In early winter 2016, intense fighting resumed on the territory under Ukrainian control, resulting in death of many civilians and combatants.

Donetsk oblast

Avdiivka

A visit by the Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission with a representative of the organization Blue Bird and expert in the field of human rights in Belarus, 14-17 February, 28 February, 30 March, 2017.

The city of Avdiivka (under control of the Ukrainian Government) is located to the north of Donetsk and west of Yasinuvata, controlled by the so-called DPR. The distance from the southernmost buildings of Avdiivka to Spartak village in Donetsk city is only three and a half kilometers. The south-eastern part of the city is close to the front line between combatants. The “Koksohim” factory constitutes the main enterprise in the city.¹

Avdiivka became a hotspot in the military conflict in eastern Ukraine after government troops took control of the industrial zone in the southeast of the city (Point 17 on the map). At the end of January 2017 intense fighting resumed and both the old town, located to the east of the railroad, and the newer part of town (including the Khimik residential area) were hit hard.

Ukrainian government forces in Avdiivka were located in a building situated between the city and the “Koksohim” factory. A checkpoint was set up on Vorobyov street and military personnel were stationed in a civilian building nearby. Another unit was based on the premises of the orphanage. Two further military posts were set up among nearby buildings. Firing positions were situated on the edge of the south-southeast part of the city at the end of Lermontov and Kolosov streets. Ammunition warehouses² by armored combat vehicles³ and army personnel are situated in the midst of residential buildings, and Ukrainian government forces use cannon fire from this position,⁴ which puts the residents living in the area at increased risk of injury in retaliation fire.

On 26 January 2017 at 11:00 pm⁵, firing from heavy high caliber artillery ammunition began in the old town on Lermontov and Kolosov streets.⁶ Craters left in the ground measured up to 6.2 m in length and 180cm in depth.⁷ Explosions damaged houses number 23 and 27 on Kolosov Street⁸ and house number 23 was left without a roof and its porch and outbuildings were completely destroyed (points 67 and 68).⁹ As a result of the shelling, electricity and gas supplies were disconnected. The water in the heating system froze in several buildings, and central heating boilers were destroyed.¹⁰

One shell exploded in the backyard of house number 71 on Lermontov Street, smashing windows and destroying outbuildings (point 18).¹¹

Although the 26 January shelling was carried out with the use of heavy projectiles, it did not cause severe damage. However, it was a prelude to more dramatic events that caused deaths and much more damage to the city of Avdiivka.

On 30 January at 4:30 pm, two artillery shells were fired at intervals of 3-4 seconds and landed in the old town.¹² The first shell hit the gable of number 35 on Turgenev Street but did not explode (point 69).¹³ The second shell

1 Information about Avdiivka factory <https://akhz.metinvestholding.com/ru>

2 Photo evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1494.jpg; Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds WP_20170216_12_26_53_Pro.mp4

3 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1496.MOV

4 Witness statement: 0237K877

5 Witness statement: 0237K877

6 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70216-122041.mp4

7 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170216_12_59_17_Pro.mp4 , IMG_1500.MOV

8 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70216-110124.mp4

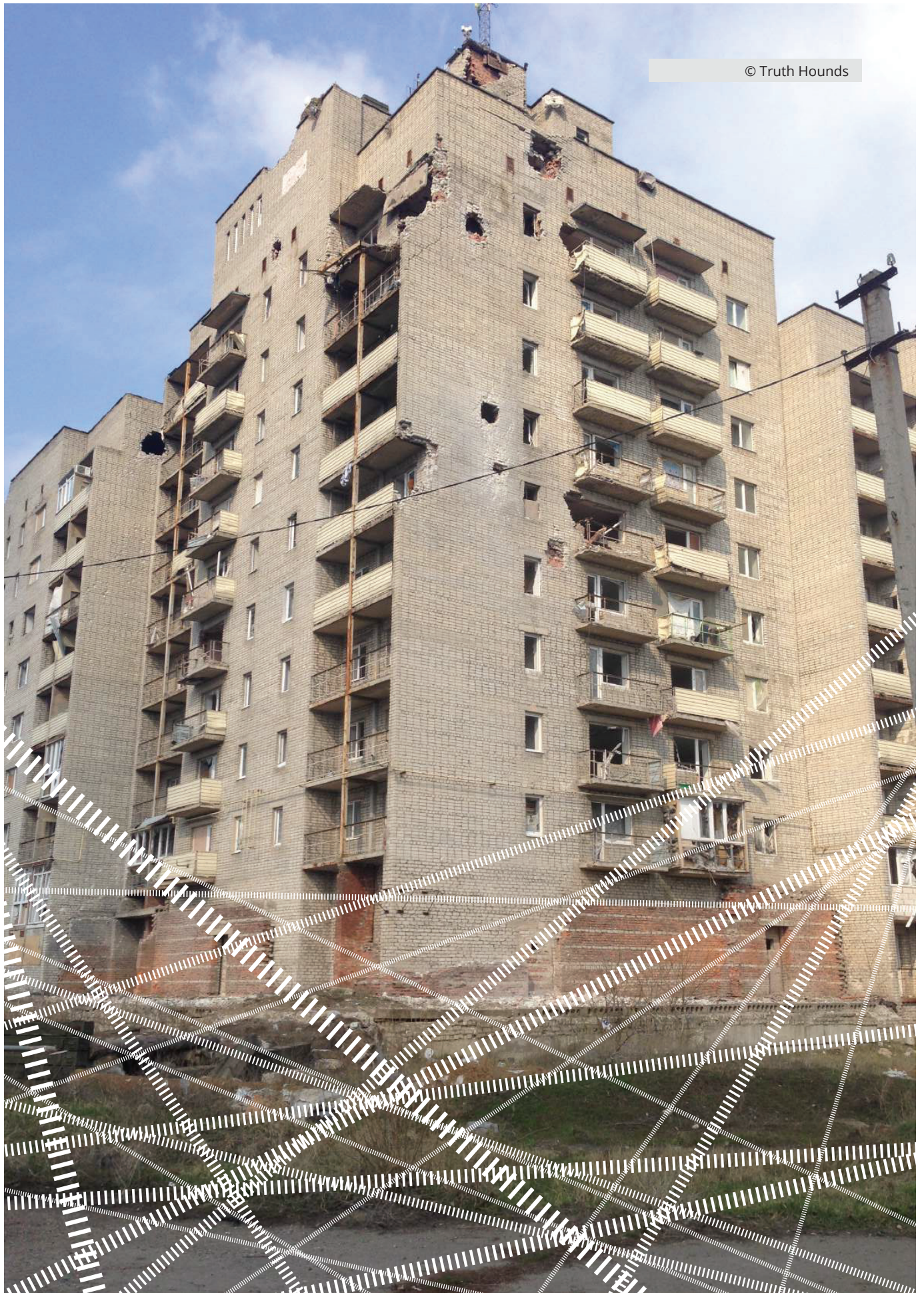
9 Witness statement: 0221K878

10 Witness statement: 0237K877

11 Witness statement: 0221K879

12 Witness statement: 0118K880

13 Photo evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1478.MOV



exploded under the roof of the summer kitchen on 42 Zelena Street. The place that was hit indicates that the projectile was launched from the direction of Yasinovataya (point 70).¹⁴

The shelling on that day also hit the “Koksokhim” factory, and the whole city suffered a power outage and the heating supply to apartment buildings was cut off¹⁵ In temperatures of -20C the city began to experience a humanitarian crisis¹⁶ and a state of emergency was declared.¹⁷

On 31 January, at about 7:00 am¹⁸, the district of “Khimik” came under fire from MLRS Grad rockets. One shell hit the south-eastern facade of a roof of a multi-story building at 31 Komunalna Street (point 111).¹⁹ Apartments 74 and 75 were badly damaged.²⁰ Apartments 71 and 72 were also affected. Turgenev Street came under fire on the same day (point 71).²¹ In addition, the police reported²² damage to four houses on Zelena and Kolosov streets, and that one civilian was wounded as the result of a mortar attack. The authorities set up centres to provide emergency food and heating and began evacuating those citizens who wanted to leave Avdiivka.

On 1 February, from 7:00 am onwards MLRS “Grad” rockets again fell on Avdiivka.²³ Four witnesses interviewed by the documenters indicated that they had been fired from the east.²⁴ Other witnesses were unable to identify the location from where the projectiles had been launched. Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission recorded dozens of shell craters which all indicated that the fire came from the east-south-east or the south-east.

As a result, a massive shelling destroyed and damaged houses and buildings in the old town. In particular, we recorded a direct hit to house number 45 on Zelena Street, which completely destroyed the roof and led to the ceiling partially collapsing (point 72).²⁵

An explosion occurred just four meters away from 83 Zavodska Street.²⁶ (point 73) The house sustained damage to its facade and broken windows, as did neighboring buildings. The direction of the fire was east-southeast, azimuth of 108 degrees.²⁷

There was a direct hit to a house on 96 Zavodska Street (point 74). The shell struck the roof and exploded as its remains struck the floor, forming a crater.²⁸

An explosion happened in the yard of number 100 Zavodska Street, damaging walls and windows of the house (point 75). Another crater²⁹ was documented in front of this building, which showed signs that the shooting had come from the southeast. The front of the house was struck and all the windows were smashed.

Several craters were also found on Kolosov Street in the heart of the old town.³⁰ One shell hit house number 214³¹, destroying and damaging outbuildings. Another exploded in the summer house, leaving a narrow crater in

14 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: 20170215_122441.mp4

15 SMM OSCE report, access: <http://www.osce.org/ru/ukraine-smm/296981>

16 <https://www.gismeteo.ru/diary/11340/2017/1/>

17 Media information, access: https://censor.net.ua/news/425635/v_avdeevke_obyavleno_chrezvychaynoe_polojenie_glava_ovga_jebrivskiji

18 Witness statement: 0221K881

19 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70214-112040.mp4

20 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70214-171237.mp4

21 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70215-110254.mp4

22 Ukrainian police report, access: <https://cv.npu.gov.ua/mvs/control/donetsk/uk/publish/article/399817>

23 Witness statement: 0221K882

24 Witness statement: 0221K882, 0221K883, 0221K884, 0221K885

25 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170215_13_22_00_Pro.mp4

26 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170215_17_29_06_Pro.mp4

27 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1481.MOV

28 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1481.MOV

29 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170215_17_23_12_Pro.mp4

30 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170216_14_37_23_Pro.mp4

31 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: MG_1513.MOV

the ground pointing east.³² Documenters found part of a detonator and the body of a MLRS BM-21 Grad (point 109).³³

On 84 Turgenev Street the team documented a direct hit to the east side of a barn (point 76).³⁴

The next shelling which occurred on 1 February on Zavodska Street killed local resident Ekaterina Volkova.³⁵

According to the regional police Chief Vyacheslav Abroskin, 52 buildings in the area were destroyed or damaged that day.³⁶

The 2 February proved the bloodiest of the war: a center providing humanitarian aid, a hospital, and a school were shelled. Civilians were killed and injured.

At 3:30 am a mortar attack began near the city railway crossing between the old and new part of Avdiivka (point 77).³⁷ A car parts store was partly destroyed, a garage was set on fire and a tire shop was destroyed. According to our estimates based on the analysis of craters and evidence mortars of 120mm caliber were used in the shelling and were fired from the east.³⁸ On 19 Sadova Street, a crater 280 cm and 260 cm length and 80 cm depth was found near to the petrol station.³⁹ Eight craters were found in this area.⁴⁰



32 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70216-135835.mp4

33 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1514.MOV

34 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: 20170215_111838.mp4

35 Witness statement: 0221K886; News media, access: <https://ru.krymr.com/a/28275399.html>

36 Chief of police in Donetsk area Vyacheslav Abroskin, access: <https://www.facebook.com/Vyacheslav.Abroskin/posts/1680505355575465>

37 Witness statement: 0221K887

38 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1466.MOV

39 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1465.MOV

40 Witness statement: 0221K888; Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70214-161226.mp4, V70214-160240.mp4

Later in the morning school number 7 and the hospital of Avdiivka came under tank fire. One shell exploded between the school and the hospital⁴¹ (point 106), one hit the school stadium⁴² (point 108), and another one exploded among trees 100 meters away from the hospital (point 107).⁴³ Truth Hounds documenters found a stabilizer from a tank missile near these craters.

From 9:30 pm to 10:00 pm a mortar attack began on the city.⁴⁴ Shells exploded near house number 8 on Mendeleev Street (point 78). One of the explosions killed local resident, Elena Volkova (37 years old), who was taken to hospital but declared dead on arrival.⁴⁵ A foreign photographer sustained a serious eye injury.⁴⁶ Several apartments in the building number 8 were also damaged.⁴⁷ Shells exploded near the south-eastern wall of the building and judging by fragmentation traces on the house, the fire also came from the southeast.⁴⁸

At 9:30 pm there were two direct hits on house number 17 on Molodizhna treet (point 115).⁴⁹ The first shell hit the bedroom of apartment number 116, which was south-east facing. The second shell broke the southeast corner of the building of the same apartment.⁵⁰ The explosions broke a gas pipe causing a gas leak. In one of the apartments in 9 Vorobyov Street, a local resident suffered a head injury.⁵¹ A witness from the same building pointed out that during this attack he saw the shell from his window, which glowed amber and flew east (azimuth



- 41 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70214-123916.mp4
 42 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70214-122018.mp4, V70214-121404.mp4
 43 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1464.MOV
 44 Witness statement: 0221K889
 45 Witness statement: 0221K890, 0221K891
 46 Witness statement: 0221K889
 47 Witness statement: 0221K892
 48 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70214-092831.mp4
 49 Witness statement: 0221K893, 0221K894
 50 Witness statement: 0221K931, Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70214-104915.mp4
 51 Witness statement: 0221K894

53).⁵² The shell exploded near the house⁵³, and the blast caused a window to open and hit the witness in the face. Many windows of the house were broken and debris struck the façade (point 79).

There is a crater in the asphalted road near house number 19 on Molodizhna Street (point 80).⁵⁴ During the shelling, a resident of an apartment on the second floor sustained a head wound from shell fragments.⁵⁵

Several shells fell in the yard of school number 2 (point 81) as a convoy of humanitarian aid was being unloaded. An ambulance driver was killed, and the head of the emergency services was wounded⁵⁶ died a few weeks later in hospital in Dnipro city.⁵⁷

The eastern facade of building number 13 on Molodizhna Street took a direct hit to the fifth floor (point 82).⁵⁸ The shelling occurred at 11:00 pm. Five shells exploded near the building.⁵⁹

On 3 February at 10:00 pm a shell hit the eastern facade of house number 73 on Soborna Street in the old part of Avdiivka (point 83).⁶⁰ The shell landed between the second and third floor, knocking a 150x150 cm size hole in the masonry and partially destroying two apartments.⁶¹

On 9 February, the old district of the city was once again shelled at 2:00 pm. One shell exploded near number 14 Turgenev Street, knocking out windows and damaging walls (point 84).⁶² A resident on Soborna Street sustained an injury to the arm from fragments of a projectile.⁶³ The shell, probably a 82 mm mortar shell, exploded directly in front of the building.⁶⁴ The injured man was admitted to hospital in Dnipro.

15 February at 8:40 pm the Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission, who were at that time in the district of «Khimik», heard a series of loud and frequent explosions coming from the old part of the district, an area adjacent to the industrial zone.⁶⁵ They described the sounds of the explosions as being similar to explosions from 120-mm mortar.

Next morning, the documenters went to the site of the shelling. On that same morning, houses on Kolosov and Lermontov Street were heavily shelled. The houses are situated some 500 meters from the industrial zone where Ukrainian military personnel, personnel, equipment and firing positions were situated. At the crime scene the documenters found lots of newly made craters of the same type (points 85-90). All were about one meter in diameter and two feet deep.⁶⁶ Next to some craters in the fresh snow scree ground ejected from the crater of the explosion was clearly visible.⁶⁷ Documenters concluded that 120 mm caliber mortar shells had been used and that the direction of fire was south-east or south-southeast.

Witnesses stated that the shelling in their district started at 9:30 pm.⁶⁸

One of the mines fell on a house at 42 Kolosov Street, destroying it and setting it on fire (point 66). An elderly

52 Witness statement: 0221K886

53 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1462.MOV

54 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: 20170213_164435.mp4

55 Witness statement: 0221K894

56 Witness statement: 0221K891

57 News media, access: https://gazeta.ua/ru/articles/donbas/_umer-ranenyj-pod-avdeevkoj-podpolkovnik-mcs/754217

58 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: 20170214_095633.mp4

59 Witness statement: 0221K895

60 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: 20170214_163147.mp4

61 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: 20170214_163557.mp4

62 Witness statement: 0221K885

63 Witness statement: 0221K896

64 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70215-102910.mp4

65 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170215_22_34_49_Pro.mp4

66 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170216_13_08_10_Pro.mp4

67 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170216_11_46_28_Pro.mp4

68 Witness statement: 0237K877

couple were in the house at the time and were evacuated by the emergency services.⁶⁹ The building was still burning by the time we arrived at the scene.⁷⁰

Another mortar shell exploded under the wall of number 31 Kolosov Street.⁷¹ The explosion damaged the load-bearing wall, knocked out eight windows and pulled the locks out of the door.

15 February at 9:30 pm heavy fire partially destroyed houses and outbuildings at numbers 9, 12, 14, 19 Kolosov Street.⁷² This area came under heavy fire from mortars and grenade machine guns.⁷³ House number 21 was also damaged.⁷⁴ House number 36 on Kolosov Street was hit from fire coming from the direction of Yasinovata.

At 9:25 pm a shell struck the side of 71 Lermontov Street which faces the industrial zone and Yasinovataya. The shell broke the roof and the ceiling in two rooms.⁷⁵ In the garden of number 75 Lermontov Street three funnels were found at a distance of about 20 m apart. The explosions destroyed fences, porches and broke a power line.⁷⁶ The shelling also affected houses number 69, 74⁷⁷, 76 and 85.⁷⁸

At 6:03 pm on 16 February the district of Khimik came under tank fire. Over a period of fifty seconds three consecutive explosions took place.⁷⁹ Truth Hounds documenters were only 100 meters away from the site hit (point 114).

One shell hit the building at number 12 Gagarin Street, destroying the shop «Barvinok» which was located on the first floor of a five-story building (point 91).⁸⁰ The projectile hit a window on the south side and struck the brick wall opposite, leaving a hole of 116x89 cm in size. All the windows in the entrance were knocked out by the blast wave.

Another rocket hit the southern facade of the building at number 1 Gagarin Street at the level of the fourth floor. The explosion destroyed the ceilings from the fourth to the first floor (point 123).⁸¹

The third and last rocket hit the apartment number 10 of building number 1 of 9th Kvartal Street which was east facing. (point 92).⁸² As a result, a man living on the floor above sustained a leg injury. Two men walking their children to school were hit as they walked along the path outside the house. They tried to protect their children when the shelling began – one man was fatally shot in the head and other was wounded in the leg.⁸³

The shelling continued that day. At 6:47 pm the documenters recorded frequent explosions in the old part of Avdiivka. Judging by the sound, a full MLRS Grad system was used to shell the area. At 7:34 pm there were three successive explosions at intervals of a few seconds. They were similar to the one that occurred at 6:03 pm.⁸⁴

17 February, the district of “Khimik” was shelled again,⁸⁵ by a total of eight shells.⁸⁶ Two tank shells fired successively

69 Witness statement: 0237K877

70 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170216_11_18_43_Pro.mp4, IMG_1485.MOV

71 Witness statement: 0237K877

72 Witness statement: 0221K878, IMG_1496.MOV

73 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70216-111115.mp4

74 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70216-110844.mp4

75 Witness statement: 0221K879

76 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1500.MOV

77 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70216-115919.mp4

78 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170216_13_42_04_Pro.mp4, IMG_1502.MOV

79 Documentor statement: DU-00372

80 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1529.MOV, IMG_1525.MOV, IMG_1526.MOV, V70217-083018.mp4

81 Truth Hounds Facebook page video, access: <https://www.facebook.com/truthhounds/videos/198294410647214/>; Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: V70217-082122.mp4

82 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1521.MOV

83 Witness statement: 0221K897

84 Documentor statement: DU-00372

85 Witness statement: 0221K898

86 Witness statement: 0221K899

hit the south-east corner of building 81 on Grushevskoho Street on the 14th floor⁸⁷, and also the south-east façade of building number 8 on Uvileynyy Kvartal (point 21). The second explosion occurred in an apartment on the second floor and destroyed the ceilings on three floors.⁸⁸ Two teenagers teenagers who were in one of apartments were wounded.⁸⁹ Four apartments were severely damaged in this building, numbers 39, 43, 44 and 47⁹⁰.

24 February at 7:45 pm⁹¹ Chernyshevsky Street came under intense mortar fire. Mortar shells directly hit outbuildings on 68 Chernytsky Street (point 93). The walls and roof of the same building were damaged. An elderly couple was just able to escape the house, including the owner of the house who is disabled after losing a leg in the shelling of 1 January 2014.⁹² Another shell hit house number 68⁹³ and one exploded next to building 59 on the street (point 94). The roof of a building on neighboring Sportivna Street blown off (point 95).

The shelling of Avdiivka did not come to an end in spring. On 2 March, from 4:00 pm to 5:10 pm tank shelling occurred in the district of Khimik.⁹⁴ Three rockets fired from the east hit high-rise buildings numbers 3 and 5 Mendeleev Street as well as on Molodijna Street⁹⁵ (points 96, 97, 98), although that one did not explode. It was identified as a 125-mm tank high-explosive projectile.⁹⁶

Meanwhile, school number 7 was shelled (10 Communal Street)⁹⁷: a shell exploded at the school fence 20 meters from the south-eastern wall of the building, damaging the facade, the glass doors⁹⁸ (point 99).

At 5:10 pm a shell hit a building located at 8a Gagarin Street (point 100).⁹⁹ Another hit the roof of number 1 Gagarin Street (point 101).¹⁰⁰ Several shells exploded near the Malyatko kindergarten (point 102). One hit a tree in the grounds while others but the others did not explode luckily as children and teachers were in the grounds at the time of the explosion. The debris struck the door to the nursery room, two balconies were riddled by debris and the shock wave knocked out 24 windows.¹⁰¹

We continue to receive information about ongoing attacks on civilians in this city.¹⁰²

NUMBER OF WITNESSES INTERVIEWED – 46

NUMBER OF CRATERS DOCUMENTED – DOZENS

- 87 Photo evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1631.JPG
- 88 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1604.MOV
- 89 Witness statement: 0221K932
- 90 Witness statement: 0221K898
- 91 Witness statement: 0221K900
- 92 Witness statement: 0221K901
- 93 Witness statement: 0221K900
- 94 Witness statement: 0221K902
- 95 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_0187.MOV; Witness statement: 0221K902
- 96 Witness statement: 0221K903
- 97 Witness statement: 0221K904, 0221K905
- 98 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_0189.MOV, Witness statement: 0221K905
- 99 Witness statement: 0221K906
- 100 Witness statement: 0221K907
- 101 Witness statement: 0221K908
- 102 News media, access: https://censor.net.ua/news/442107/vrajeskiyi_obstrel_avdeevki_troe_mirnyh_jiteleyi_poluchili_raneniya_na_avtobusnoyi_ostanovke_shtab

Kurdiumyvka

The Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission visited this town with Blue Bird NGO on 27 February and 14 March 2017.

The town of Kyrdiumyvka is located on Ukrainian controlled territory in the province of Donetsk. The settlement of Horlovka, situated seven kilometers to the south-south-east of the town, is under the control of the DPR. Bakhmut city is situated some 12 km to the northeast. There are no Ukrainian military objects on the territory of the town, only a pumping station that supplies water to Vuglegirsk power station, a railway station and a cemetery.

Despite the absence of military objects in the town, Kurdiumyvka was repeatedly subjected to shelling: in June 2015¹⁰³, and twice in January 2015¹⁰⁴ local residents were forced to take refuge from the shells by hiding in basements. The year 2016 was one of the only peaceful ones in recent times for the inhabitants of Kyrdiumyvka.

However, during winter 2017, Kurdyumivka was again subjected to severe shelling which began on the night of 6 February¹⁰⁵, at approximately 9:00pm.¹⁰⁶ Buildings on Vatutin, Zavodska and Sevastopolska streets were damaged. According to local residents, about 30 shells were fired on the settlement, in two volleys of shooting.¹⁰⁷

According to witness testimonies, the sound of the salvos differed. The time between shot and explosion was about 30 seconds and the shelling was quite intense, with some 30 shells fired in a few minutes. Victims reported that the shelling was accompanied by the sound of «rustling paper». The blast wave from the explosions had been shaking the walls. The blast knocked out windows, damaged walls, and tore up fences.¹⁰⁸

Our team was able to document 16 craters after the attack (points 22-37). The others had been filled in by inhabitants, mostly because they were located in garden soil. Those craters that had not been filled in were round shaped, slightly elongated from east to west. They were around 2.6, 2.8 meters in diameter, with the diameters of the entry holes of 9 cm, 12 cm, 27 cm.¹⁰⁹ They indicated an approximate direction of fire from south-south-east, azimuth 160 degrees. The settlement of Zaitseve is located in this direction.

Six people in Kurdiumyvka died as a result of the shelling, including one child - a boy who was killed as the last shell struck (point 104)¹¹⁰

TOTAL NUMBER OF WITNESSES INTERVIEWED – 8

NUMBER OF CRATERS DOCUMENTED – 16

103 Location: Kurdiumovka, Vkzalna 18 str, June 2015

104 Location: Kurdiumovka, Vkzalna 6 str, 31 January 2015, Kurdiumivka, Zelenopillia, Molodizhna 3 st, 31 January 2015

105 Witness statement: 0259K912, 0259K913, 0259K909, 0259K910, 0259K911

106 Witness statement: 0259K912, 0259K913, 0259K909, 0259K910, 0259K911

107 Witness statement: 0259K909, 0259K913

108 Witness statement: 0259K913, 0259K909, 0259K910, 0259K911

109 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: 0314-101446, 20170314_121335.mp4, 20170314_104239.mp4, 20170314_111938.mp4, 20170314_120022.mp4, 20170216_102738.mp4

110 Witness statement: 0259K910

Sartana

Visited by the Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission on 1 March, 2017

Sartana is a village located to the north-east of Mariupol city on Ukrainian controlled territory. Six kilometers from the village the Vostochniy residential district of Mariupol is situated, which was subjected to massive shelling by MLRS Grad rockets on 24 January 2015.¹¹¹ The conflict line between the warring parties is situated 8.5 km east of the village. The population of Sartana is largely comprised of ethnic Greeks. During the war this settlement came under artillery fire seven times:¹¹² the most dramatic shelling occurred when a Grad rocket launcher targeted a funeral procession on 14 October 2014 killing seven civilians and injuring 14.¹¹³ The rockets were launched from the east.¹¹⁴

There are no military objects in the village, but Ukrainian artillery temporary positions¹¹⁵ are located 1,5-2 km away, and artillery periodically fires from those positions and then retreats to positions further away from Sartana.

On 3 February 2017 Sartana was twice shelled by MLRS Grad rockets.

The first wave of rockets hit the village at 5:00 am local time. The shelling was carried out in a series of six to seven rounds with subsequent correction.¹¹⁶ The first explosions occurred in a field to the north of the village and on the territory of the cemetery (points 2, 3). The last hit areas around houses and farm buildings on Severnaya Street and set fire to an agricultural grain container.¹¹⁷ In other words, the artillery systems' fire was corrected to target the area where the residential area is situated. Members of the Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission investigated the funnel¹¹⁸ (point 1)¹¹⁹ and established that it had been created by the explosion of a MLRS Grad projectile, launched from the north-east (azimuth 340). The other funnel examined at the cemetery (point 2) shows the azimuth to an artillery gun which originated from — 730.¹²⁰

Residential houses, farm buildings and agricultural machinery were damaged in the shelling.¹²¹

The second bout of shelling occurred at 11:05 pm.¹²² Attackers used



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111 IPHR report on shelling of Mariupol, access: <http://iphronline.org/ukraine-field-mission-report-mariupol-20150213.html>

112 Witness statement: 0256K914

113 SMM OSCE report, access: <http://www.osce.org/ukraine-smm/125545>

114 SMM OSCE report, access: <http://www.osce.org/ukraine-smm/125545>

115 Witness statement: 0256K915

116 Witness statement: 0256K914

117 Police of Donetsk area report, access: <https://dn.npu.gov.ua/uk/publish/article/401752>

118 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1672.MOV

119 Map, access: <http://bit.ly/2rGkMY>

120 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1675.MOV

121 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1673.MOV

122 Police of Donetsk area report, access: <https://dn.npu.gov.ua/uk/publish/article/402653>



MRLS Grad rockets similar to those used in the attack, and this attack was also three rounds of fire with interruptions about a minute between them.¹²³ The evening shelling caused more damage than the morning one.¹²⁴ The Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission examined the funnel created by the explosion of the projectile (point 4 on the map). The form of the funnel was similar to craters created by Grad projectiles and showed azimuth 107° to an artillery gun.¹²⁵ Members of the group extracted the remains of a Grad projectile's shank part from the funnel.¹²⁶ Buildings on Pivnichna Street (points 5, 6) sustained damage.¹²⁷

The shelling of Sartana occurred against a background of escalating warfare in this region, and attempts by government forces to occupy the village of Pikuzy (Kominternovo) which is located 9 kilometers to the east of Sartana.¹²⁸

DOCUMENTED STATEMENTS - 3

NUMBER OF CRATERS DOCUMENTED - 6

Krasnohorivka

Visited by the Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission on 26 February, 2017

The city of Krasnohorivka in Marjika district in the Donetsk region has suffered from artillery fire throughout the armed conflict. Six schools including an agricultural technical school, and a vocational school as well as many households were damaged by shelling.¹²⁹ There are no government troop firing positions in the city, and the only Ukrainian armed forces base is located in the center of the city on a business premises. At the entrance to the city a checkpoint was set up and several soldiers perform police functions.

On 10 February 2017 at about 2:30 pm a projectile exploded on the road between Marjinka and Krasnohorivka (point 15), presumably launched by a MLRS Grad BM-21 or Grad-P.¹³⁰ The explosion temporarily deafened two locals, who were walking on the road. Another shell exploded on Shkilna Street (point 14).

On 18 February 2017 at 7:30 pm the city was shelled again. A video of the shelling was shared on the Twitter account of Marjinka city.¹³¹ The sounds of the flying projectiles and explosions can be heard on the video. One witness saw 10 projectiles explode in 63 seconds. As a result of artillery

123 Witness statement: 0256K914

124 SMM OSCE report, access: <http://www.osce.org/ukraine-smm/297821>

125 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1670.MOV

126 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1671.MOV

127 Witness statement: 0256K933, 0256K934

128 News media, access: <https://www.obozrevatel.com/crime/95432-ukrainskie-voennyie-osvobodili-kominternovo.htm>

129 Evidence collected by Truth Hounds on Krasnogorivka, marked as a number 138

130 Witness statement: 0138K916

131 Video from the non-official Twitter channel of Marinka, access: https://twitter.com/hyeva_Marinka/status/833030190729220098

fire residential houses on Shkilna Street (formerly Paryzkoi Kommuny) were damaged.¹³² Members of the field mission recorded a hit under the foundation of house number 53 (point 16 on the map).¹³³ When the field mission visited the funnel had already been filled in, but shrapnel marks on the house and the degree of damage, along with analysis of video footage lead us to conclude that the attack was carried out using several units of 122 mm caliber artillery fired from the east.

On 24 February 2017 Krasnohorivka city was shelled by mortar fire during which a coal shed on Shkilna Street was destroyed.¹³⁴

NUMBER OF WITNESSES INTERVIEWED: 4

NUMBER OF CRATERS DOCUMENTED : 3

Marjinka

The Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission visited the city of Marjinka on 16 and 17 December 2016 and again on 26 February 2017

The city of Marjinka in Donetsk region is under Ukrainian government control. A checkpoint for cars and pedestrians is situated there for communication with the territory of the self-proclaimed DPR.¹³⁵ To the east-southeast Marjinka adjoins the village of Oleksandrivka, controlled by the so-called DPR. To the east of the city lies the Trudovskie residential district of Donetsk city. The distance between the separatists' base on the territory of the enterprise Donbas-Ekvitsentr and the nearest households in Marjinka is 400 meters.

Houses of local civilians in the eastern part of Marjinka constantly suffer from hits from light and heavy infantry



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132 Witness statement: 0138K917

133 Witness statement: 0138K917, 0138K918; Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1592.MOV, IMG_1595.MOV; Photo evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1593.JPG, IMG_1594.JPG, IMG_1599.JPG, IMG_1600.JPG

134 Witness statement: 0138K918, 0138K919

135 Map, access: <http://bit.ly/2rOtkin>

weapons. The streets which most frequently come under fire are Telmana, Matrosova, and the houses at the end of the streets of Oktyabrskaya, Lenina, and Shevchenko.¹³⁶ In regards to these incidents of shelling it is impossible to put forward the thesis of war crimes, because civilian objects are located actually on the contact line between combatants.

However, the shelling on 2 February 2017 at 19:30-20:30 nevertheless has elements of a war crime.¹³⁷ As a result of small-caliber artillery ammunition explosions houses and outbuildings on Pervomayska Street¹³⁸ and Horkoho street (points 7-11) were damaged. Members of the field mission examined the shelled locations, interviewed witnesses and recorded the damage. The cap of a small-caliber projectile from the door of an outbuilding was extracted.¹³⁹ The door of this building is east-facing.

Analysis of other hits also gives grounds to conclude that the shelling originated from the east side, presumably using a 20-mm automatic gun mounted on the BMP-2.

The funnels situated not less than 1,400 meters to the north-west of the position of the Ukrainian armed forces.

In addition, members of the field mission witnessed one shelling incident. On 17 December 2016 at 4:45 pm, our group was moving down Pervomayska Street in Marjinka to the crossroads (points #12 on the map).¹⁴⁰ The group saw glowing red projectiles flying from the east to Pervomayska Street (point 12) and then stuck in the road some 200 meters ahead of the mission team's car. A local citizen was killed on the same street in 2015 when standing in his own yard.

NUMBER OF WITNESSES INTERVIEWED: 2

DOCUMENTED STRIKES: 4

Novoselivka-3

Visited by the Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission on 23 February, 2017

Novoselivka is controlled by the Ukrainian government and is located 15 km north of Yasynovata and 11 km south-west of Horlivka (both settlements are controlled by the so-called DPR). During the war units and fire positions of the Ukrainian army were located around the village, and the Ukraine armed forces base is situated 350 meters north-west of the last building of the village.¹⁴¹ Ukrainian army combatants lived in Novoselivka. The shelling of the village lasted throughout the conflict.¹⁴²

On 13 January 2017 at 7:10 pm artillery shelling began from the direction of Panteleymonivka and Ozeryanivka (controlled by DPR).¹⁴³ The projectiles destroyed an electricity pole on Svobody Street and hit the east side of residential house at number 42 Myra Street (point 103).¹⁴⁴ As a result of explosion the buildings were uninhabitable and a 2x2 meters hole was made in the wall.¹⁴⁵

136 Witness statement: 0134K920; Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1569.MOV, IMG_1570.MOV, IMG_1571.MOV, IMG_1573.MOV, IMG_1575.MOV, IMG_1574.MOV, IMG_1581.MOV; Photo evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1572.JPG, IMG_1576.JPG, IMG_1577.JPG, IMG_1578.JPG, IMG_1579.JPG, IMG_1580.JPG

137 Witness statement: 0134K921

138 Witness statement: 0134K922; Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170226_11_38_28_Pro.mp4, WP_20170226_11_43_19_Pro.mp4, IMG_1584.MOV, IMG_1585.MOV, IMG_1586.MOV, IMG_1589.MOV; Photo evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170226_11_37_25_Pro.jpg, WP_20170226_11_37_29_Pro.jpg

139 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170226_11_43_19_Pro.mp4

140 Map, access: <http://bit.ly/2rGkMYM>

141 Map access: <http://bit.ly/2r0FCjM>

142 Witness statement: 0258K923

143 Witness statement: 0258K923

144 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_1621.MOV, IMG_1620.MOV

145 Photo evidence documented by Truth Hounds: WP_20170227_15_06_52_Pro.jpg

Ukrainian military were quartered 100 meters away from the damaged house, as were six or seven wheeled vehicles for military use. The attack destroyed the military equipment.¹⁴⁶

NUMBER OF WITNESSES INTERVIEWED : 1

DOCUMENTED STRIKES: 1



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146 Witness statement: 0258K923

Luhansk oblast

Zolote-4

The Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission visited Zolote-4 with a representative of the organization Blue Bird on 28 March, 2017

The borderline between the warring parties runs through the city of Zolote in Luhansk region. The residential district Zolote-4 is located in the 'grey zone' on the south-east, and the eastern areas are controlled by the so-called LPR.

There is a car and pedestrian checkpoint 'Zolote' (approximate coordinates 48°40'38.2"N 38°30'46.1"E) for communication with the territory of the self-proclaimed LPR. According to the Special Monitoring Mission of the OSCE¹⁴⁷ and the testimonies of local civilians¹⁴⁸, Ukrainian armed forces set up checkpoints in the courtyards of residential households.

From the beginning of the war the residential district Zolote-4 has constantly suffered from fire from light infantry and heavy weapons. The situation has not improved significantly after the troop withdrawal and deaths and injuries among the civilian population still occur, mainly from shrapnel and bullet wounds.

On 1 March 2017 at about 7:30 pm local time shelling began from the direction of Mykhailivka (controlled by so-called LPR). The first explosions were heard near the stadium and further south.¹⁴⁹

As a result a 24-year-old man was injured in his own yard at 9/2 Nakhimova Street.¹⁵⁰ The Truth Hounds team recorded the trace of a shank in the floor of the building (point 110). According to the victim another two projectiles from a grenade launcher (AGL) fell into the yard during the same shelling, one was fired from the south (direction of Pervomaysk, controlled by LPR), and the other from the opposite direction.

Residential households were also affected: 10/2 and 14/2 on Nakhimova Street; 11/3 Klenova Street (ex. Komsomolska); houses 77 - 94 on 2nd Svobodna Street and 5 and 8 on Polyova Street.¹⁵¹

NUMBER OF WITNESSES INTERVIEWED: 2

DOCUMENTED STRIKES: 1

Vrubivka

The Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission visited Zolote-4 with the representative of the organization Blue Bird on 27 March, 2017

Vrubivka¹⁵² is located 10 km north of Popasna and about 11 km south-east from the contact line between the warring parties.

Ukrainian troops are housed in the premises of the former health camp, in the forest, 220 meters south-east of the nearest residential house. There are no fire positions around.

147 SMM OSCE report, access: <http://www.osce.org/ukraine-smm/300276?download=true>

148 Witness statement: 0227K924

149 Witness statement: 0227K925

150 Witness statement: 0227K926

151 Facebook photo-report on shelling: https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=435122183507787&id=100010300268235

152 Map, access: <http://bit.ly/2qSnM39>

Vrubivka was shelled during the winter 2016/2017. On 1 February 2017 at 5:00 am local time¹⁵³ Michurina Street, Zarichna Street and Tsentralna Street came under artillery shelling (points 105, 116-118).¹⁵⁴ The explosions cut off electricity wires and damaged fences, outbuildings and windows.¹⁵⁵ Given the density of fragment traces and the shape of funnels, the fire originated in the east-southeast.¹⁵⁶ Zolote (controlled by Ukrainian government) is located 10km in this direction, and beyond it lie territories controlled by the separatists.

NUMBER OF WITNESSES INTERVIEWED: 2

DOCUMENTED STRIKES: 4

Troitske

Visited by the Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission on 27 March, 2017.

The village Troitske in Popasna district, Luhansk area is located in the valley between two hills, held by opposing combatants. The border line between the opposing parties is situated in the north-east part of the village which adjoins the village of Kalynove, controlled by the so-called LPR. To the north of Troitske lies Novozvanivka settlement, where Ukrainian armed forces are located; the ratio of combatants to civilians is 5:1.

The Ukrainian Forces are stationed in the village, but there are no military facilities. One checkpoint is located in the direction of Kalynove on the way out of the village on Kvitkova street (ex.Krasna), the other is at the entrance to Troitske, about 300 m before the damaged bridge over the Luhanka River.

Troitske has repeatedly come under shell fire since the start of the war and singles deaths and injuries of civilians have been documented.

On 29 January 2017 ¹⁵⁷ at 11.00 pm shell fire caused the residential house at 21 Pushkina Street to be damaged. Members of the Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission visited the shelled areas, interviewed witnesses, recorded damage and craters caused by the explosions.¹⁵⁸ The remains of an artillery shell case were found in one funnel of 50cm depth and 180cm diameter. (points 119, 120).¹⁵⁹

Witness explained¹⁶⁰ that the nearest checkpoint had been located 2 km from the affected household that it had been removed before the end of 2016.

On 2 February 2017 the local medical clinic was affected and sustained broken windows and damage to the roof of an outbuilding (point 113).

Members of the field mission Truth Hounds recorded two filled funnels near the buildings and two more situated 40-50 meters away from the clinic. The different forms, depth and diameter of the funnels and the extracted fragments¹⁶¹ give reason to assume that it was mortar and heavy artillery fire. There are no military facilities nearby.

Two other houses, numbers 25 and 27 on Kvitkova Street (ex.Krasna) were affected on the same day, the roof and a wall of the one house were damaged by shrapnel, windows were broken and a corner on the building the

153 Witness statement: 0227K927

154 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_0139.MOV

155 Witness statement: 0227K928

156 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_0150.MOV

157 SMM OSCE report, access: <http://www.osce.org/ukraine-smm/296961>

158 Witness statement: 0260K929

159 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_0097.MOV

160 Witness statement: 0260K929

161 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_0083.MOV, IMG_0084.MOV, IMG_0085.MOV, IMG_0088.MOV, IMG_0089.MOV, IMG_0090.MOV; Photo evidence documented by Truth Hounds: IMG_0086.JPG, IMG_0087.JPG



south-west side was completely destroyed.¹⁶²

The team also recorded damage caused by another shelling on 4 February 2017 on Kvitkova Street (ex.Krasna): the roof of house number 21 was damaged and two new funnels were found about 10-15 meters from the house. According to witness statements, both funnels were formed by explosions of 82 mm mortar shell.¹⁶³

Damage on Kvitkova street was located in a 500 meter stretch from the the checkpoint of Ukrainian Armed Forces in the direction of Kalynove (point 121).

NUMBER OF WITNESSES INTERVIEWED: 8

DOCUMENTED STRIKES: 2

Tryokhizbenka

Visited by the Truth Hounds Documentation Field Mission on 29 March, 2017.

The village stretches along the left bank of the Siversky Donets River from west to south-east. The bridge located to the east of the settlement was used in September 2014 (approximate coordinates 48°44'13.3"N 38°57'35.2"E) and the road T1315 passes under it. The borderline on this area passes almost along the river bed.

Shelling in January - February 2015 caused a great deal of damage and local residents report that 473 houses were affected. After the troops withdrew, the situation improved but but destruction of property and buildings and civilian casualties still occur.

¹⁶² SMM OSCE report, access: <http://www.osce.org/ukraine-smm/297576>

¹⁶³ SMM OSCE report, access: <http://www.osce.org/ukraine-smm/297821>

Members of the field mission recorded the damage caused by the mortar shelling of 31 January 2017. The shelling started at 6:40 pm. As a result of the shelling one woman was concussed.¹⁶⁴ Residential houses and outbuildings at 14¹⁶⁵ and 29¹⁶⁶ Smolyanka Street - (formerly Parkhomenko) (point 122) and the local school¹⁶⁷ at 2 Tsentralna Street (ex. Shchorsa) were damaged (point 112). According to local residents, military trenches are situated about 500 meters from the school (approximate coordinates 48°45'57.6"N 38°58'06.0"E) and the position of 93 Brigade of the Ukrainian Armed Forces is also nearby.

NUMBER OF WITNESSES INTERVIEWED: 2

DOCUMENTED STRIKES: 3



164 Witness statement: T1K930

165 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: Видео IMG_0175.MOV

166 Video evidence documented by Truth Hounds: Видео IMG_0171.MOV

167 Witness statement: T1K931

Legal assessment

One of the most important principles of international humanitarian law is the distinction between civilian and military facilities and the conducting of military operations solely against military facilities.¹⁶⁸ This principle means that attacks against civilian objects are a violation of international humanitarian law and may constitute war crimes. At the same time, certain damage to civilian objects can be inflicted without violating international humanitarian law, provided that : a) these objects are used for military purposes; b) objects have a dual (military and civil) appointment; c) the goals of attack are military objectives, and proportional collateral harm is caused to civilian objects.

Violations of international humanitarian law in relation to harming civilians can be excluded only under the following conditions:

- A)** To carry out an attack on civilian objects, which are used for military purposes only if this attack makes an effective contribution to hostilities.¹⁶⁹ The attack is possible only at that time, when a civilian object is being used for military purposes and is inadmissible after the cessation of such use.
- B)** Mixed objects (bridges, television infrastructure, etc.) can be attacked only if the military advantage resulting from their destruction or damage outweighs the harm caused to civilians.¹⁷⁰
- C)** The necessary conditions for the legitimacy of the attack against military objects, which can cause proportional collateral harm to civilian objects follows the principle of proportionality. The attack cannot be considered proportional if damage to civilian objects is excessive compared to the concrete and direct military advantage.¹⁷¹

The Statute of the International Criminal Court criminalized the following acts related to attacks on civilian objects:

- Intentional attacks on civilian objects, that is, objects that are not military targets (Article 8 (2)(b)(ii))
- Deliberate attack, when it is known that this attack causes accidental death or injury to civilians or harm to civilian objects, or extensive, long-term and serious damage to the environment, which would be clearly incommensurable with the concrete and direct anticipated overall military superiority (Article 8(2)(b)(iv))
- Deliberate strikes against the civilian population as such and deliberate attacks on individual civilians, who do not take part in hostilities directly. (Article 8(2)(e)(i))

Articles 8 (2)(b)(ii) and 8(2)(b)(iv) are directly aimed at criminalizing attacks against civilian objects in the conditions of an international armed conflict. Article 8(2)(e)(i) is a general article, which criminalizes encroachment on civilians in the case of armed conflict of non-international character. At the same time, based on the practice of International Criminal Court, this article should be understood as prohibiting the targeting not only of civilians, but also of protected civil objects.¹⁷²

The qualification of the actions described in the report under Article 8 part b or e of the Rome Statute depends on the overall qualification of the armed conflict in certain areas of the Donetsk and Lugansk regions. The issue of the qualification of this armed conflict was covered in previous reports by Truth Hounds.

The information about shelling of specific settlements in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, collected by IPHR and Truth Hounds, allows us to conclude that the shelling of civilian objects recorded can be qualified as war crimes.

168 Article 52 (2) of the Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions (1977)

169 Article 52 of the Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions (1977)

170 Rule 10 of Code of customary international humanitarian law - https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v2_cha_chapter2_rule10_sectiona

171 Article 51(5)(b) of the Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions (1977); Rule 14 of Code of customary international humanitarian law - https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v2_cha_chapter4_rule14.

172 Decision Pursuant to Article 61(7)(a) and (b) of the Rome Statute on the Charges of the Prosecutor Against Bosco Ntaganda. - 2014. - ICC-01/04-02/06. - para. 46

I. UNDER ARTICLE 8 (2)(B)(II)

a. The material elements of crime. In the documented shelling of Kurdumivka (at night 6.02.2017) there is evidence beyond reasonable doubt of an attack (an act of violence against enemy in the framework of defense or offense.)¹⁷³ In addition, the attacks were carried out against civilian objects, which, by their nature, location, and purpose are not significant for securing military advantage. There were no military objects such as housed units of the armed forces near Kurdumivka when the shelling took place.

b. The mental elements of crime. There are reasonable grounds to consider that the attacks were intentional and civilian objects were specially chosen. This is confirmed, inter alia, by the fact that there were no military objects or forces located near the damaged civilian objects. There are reasonable grounds to consider, that the civilian nature of the objects was known by those responsible for the shelling. In particular, this can be assumed that after several repeated bouts of shelling those responsible for organizing and carrying out the shelling could have known that civilians were being affected and not combatants.

II. UNDER ARTICLE 8(2)(B)(IV)

a. The material elements of crime. As above, as regards the shelling of Vrubicva (1 February 2017), Krasnohorivka (18 and 24 February 2017), Marjinka (2 February 2017), Troitske (29 January, 2 and 4 February 2017) and Sartana (3 February 2017) these appear to be attacks on civilian targets and civilians. These attacks caused the death of civilians and damage of civilian objects. The damage to civilian persons and objects is not proportional to the military advantage which could be obtained by the attacking party. In the case of Sartana the artillery guns, which apparently were the target of the attack, were not constantly located at 1.5-2 km from the houses on the edge of the village. They were moved to a more distant position. Thus, at the moment of shelling of civilian objects, the probability of obtaining any military advantage through the destruction of enemy artillery was extremely small. Besides the adjustment of fire as established by the monitoring mission, was made to target civilians, not military.

b. The mental elements of crime. There are not reasonable grounds to believe that the perpetrators were unaware that attacks would cause accidental deaths or mutilation of civilians or damage to civilian objects. They also could not have been unaware that this death, injury and damage by their character are clearly incompatible with the expected concrete and direct common military superiority. It is possible to conclude that, based on the type of weapon chosen for the attack, it was not intended to target specific objects, but to indiscriminately cover a huge area. Besides, the adjustment of fire (as in the case of Sartana) demonstrates that during the attack no measures were taken to minimize the damage of non-military targets. The same applies to the repeated shelling of the other settlements.

In terms of the Rome Statute, despite the damage caused to many civilian objects, information collected by the documentation team indicates that this damage does not qualify as evidence under the above-mentioned articles, as there is a high probability that these bouts of shelling were aimed at military targets. The collateral damage can be considered as proportional because of the proximity of military objects and the potential military advantage. The shelling at Tryokhizbenka on 31 January 2017 and that of Zolote on 17 January and 25 February 2017 cannot be qualified as war crimes for the same reasons.

Although these attacks cannot be qualified as war crimes, the information available indicates that violations of international law did take place. International humanitarian law requires parties to conflicts to use a series of precautions in attacks to maximize the safety of civilian population and objects.¹⁷⁴ The attacking side must: carefully choose the means and methods of attack; refrain from measures, which can cause the deaths of civilians; to repeal the attack if it becomes evident that the target is not military; give advance warning of attacks which

¹⁷³ Situation in the Democratic Republic of The Congo in the Case of The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui. Decision on the confirmation of charges. - 2008. - ICC-01/04-01/07. - para. 266.

¹⁷⁴ Article 58, 59 of the Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions (1977); Rules 19, 20 of Code of customary international humanitarian law - https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v2_ru_rule23.

could affect the civilian population, etc. Every case of shelling recorded which cannot be qualified as a war crime nevertheless shows violations of international humanitarian law and of the requirements to use precautionary measures.

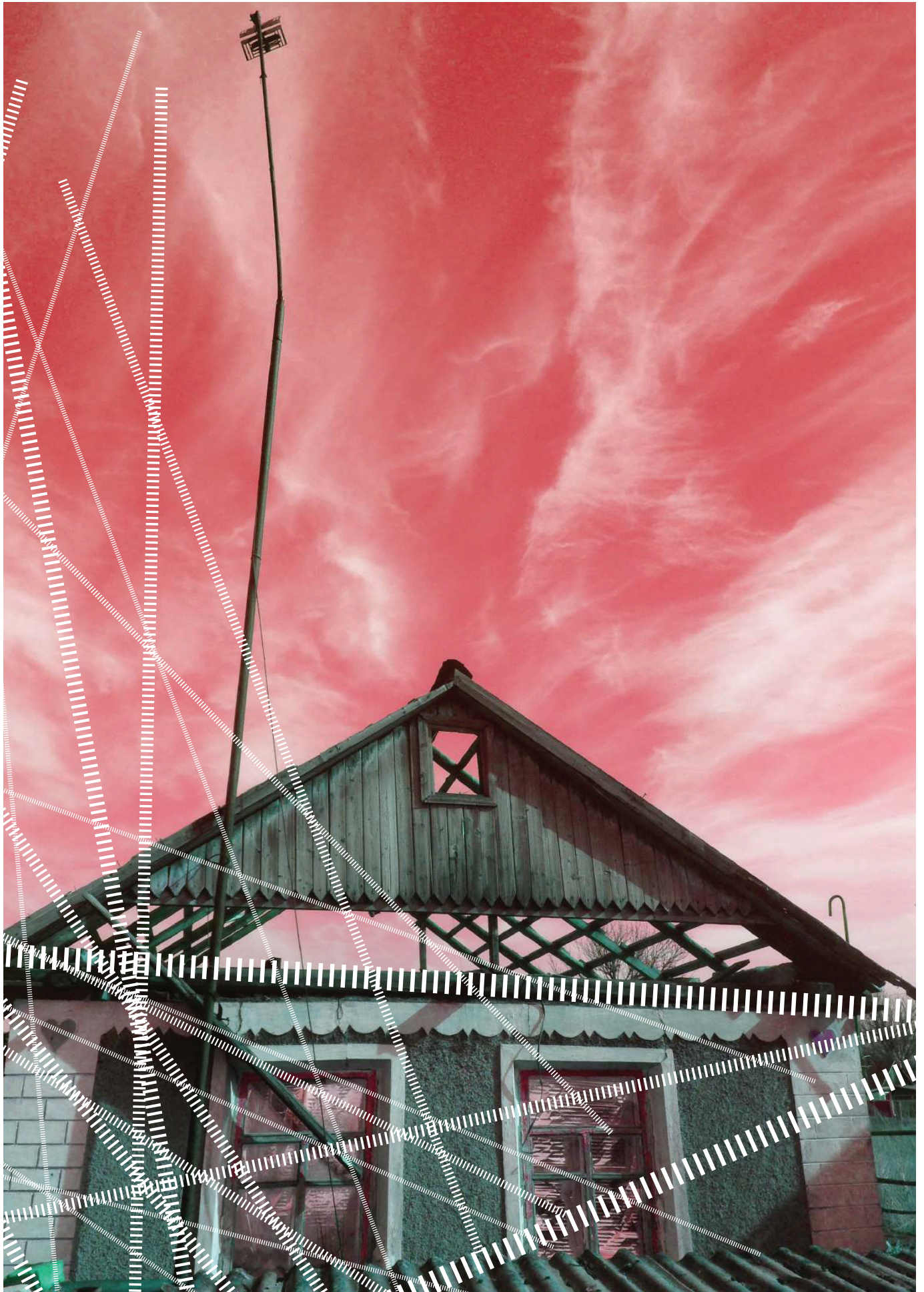
Most of the shelling of Avdiivka, due to the numerous military objects of Ukrainian Armed Forces located in the city, cannot be qualified uniquely as war crimes under Articles 8 (2)(b)(ii) and 8 (2)(b)(iv). At the same time the complex monitoring of the shelling throughout the documented period from 26 January to 24 February allows us to establish the mental element of war crime under the Article 8(2)(b)(iv). The material element regarding damage of civilian objects and deaths of civilians has been established beyond doubt by members of the field mission Truth Hounds (the details of the destruction caused by the shelling are contained in the report). There are also reasonable grounds to consider that there is an element of explicit disparity between the damage caused and the military necessity. The shelling of military targets situated near to civilian households continued in spite of the systematic destruction of civilian objects; precautions were not taken and the choice of means and methods of attack did not become more cautious (as evidenced by the use of systems of salvo fire for the February shelling after the destruction caused by the shelling in January 2017). Moreover, many of the attacks were not aimed at the direction of military facilities or had low chances of causing significant damage to such objects. For example, the shelling of Turgeneva and Zelena streets on 30 January, Turgeneva Street on 31 January and the shelling of Zavodska Street on 1 February with the use of Grad rockets. In these cases there were no military objects in the vicinity and in addition the shelling of Zavodska Street was carried out using a Grad rocket launcher which is not intended to selectively attack military targets. Considering the above facts, it is possible to conclude that the attacks on objects in the city Avdiivka were disproportionate. Probably, the clearest evidence of disproportionate attacks was the shelling of 2 February 2017, which damaged the humanitarian assistance centre, the hospital and the school. Judging by the area where the projectiles landed one can presume that the targets were the checkpoint, and the barracks housing 30-50 soldiers, (who had lived there for over two years). The military advantage achievable by the destruction of these two military targets is clearly incommensurable with the damage and risks which were predictable when the 2 February shelling was being planned.

Additionally, the presence of the mental elements of war crimes under Article 8(2)(b)(iv) can also be established beyond reasonable doubt, because even the first shelling of military targets in Avdiivka led to damage of civilian objects and civilian deaths. Therefore, the perpetrators of the shelling could not have been unaware that their actions would lead to civilian deaths, casualties and damage.

It should be noted that numerous incidents of shelling of civilian objects were possible amongst other things because of the military objects located near to civilian populations and residential areas. Modern international humanitarian law requires parties to conflicts to avoid the deployment and stationing of military facilities near civilian one.¹⁷⁵ Conflicting parties should move civilian population and objects under their control from areas near the military objects. Proceeding from the cited provisions of the Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions (1977) and the customary international law, an absolute prohibition on placing military facilities near civilians in international humanitarian law does not exist. Conflicted parties are only obliged to take action to distance military objects and forces where it is consistent with military necessity.

The Rome Statute designates “Using the presence of civilians or other protected person to protect certain points, areas or armed forces from military actions” as a war crime in the case of international armed conflicts (Article 8 (2)(b)(xxiii)). Due to the lack of practice under this article of the International Tribunals ad hoc and International Criminal Court, it is difficult to predict how exactly civil objects should be used in order that it would constitute a war crime. The lack of clear and precise formulations of conventional and customary international humanitarian law on this issue allow us to assume that not every deployment of military objectives near civilians can be considered as a war crime.

¹⁷⁵ Article 58 of the Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions (1977); Rule 23 of Code of customary international humanitarian law - https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v2_rul_rule23.



Annex 89

International Partnership for Human Rights, Civic Solidarity Platform,
Truth Hounds, “Scorching Winter 2016-2017. Analysis of the shellings
of residential areas in Eastern Ukraine” (Russian language version)
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

[...]

Page 14

On 3 February at 10:00 pm a shell hit the north-eastern facade of house number 73 on Soborna Street in the old part of Avdiivka (point 83).

[...]

Page 15

At 6:03 pm on 16 February the district of Khimik came under tank fire. Over a period of fifty seconds three consecutive explosions took place. Truth Hounds documenters were near the site hit, just in 150 metres from the last impact site (point 114).

One shell hit the building at number 12 Gagarin Street, destroying the shop «Barvinok» which was located on the first floor of a five-story building (point 91). The shell hit a window on the south side and struck the brick wall opposite, leaving a hole of 116x89 cm in size. All the windows in the entrance were knocked out by the blast wave. Another shell hit the southern facade of the building at number 1 Gagarin Street at the level of the fourth floor. The explosion destroyed the ceilings from the fourth to the first floor (point 123).

The third and last shell hit the apartment number 10 of building number 1 of 9th Kvartal Street which was east facing (point 92).

[...]

Page 16

The shelling of Avdiivka did not come to an end in spring. On 2 March, from 4:00 pm to 5:10 pm tank shelling occurred in the district of Khimik. Three shells hit high-rise buildings numbers 3 and 5 Mendeleev Street as well as number 16 Molodizhna Street from the eastern side (points 96, 97, 98). One of them hit the apartment in the latter building but did not explode. It was a 125mm tank high-explosive shell.

Annex 90

Kharkiv Human Rights Publisher, “Armed conflict in the East of
Ukraine: the damage caused to the housing of the civilian population”,
2019
(excerpts)



**ARMED CONFLICT
IN THE EAST OF UKRAINE:
THE DAMAGE CAUSED
TO THE HOUSING
OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION**

Kharkiv
HUMAN RIGHTS PUBLISHER
2019

УДК 355.01-058.65(477.61/.62-07)(047.1)''2014/2018''=111
3-41

Authors:

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Armed conflict in the East of Ukraine: the damage caused to the housing of the civilian population / compiler Nataliia Melnyk. — Kharkiv: LLB "Human Rights Publisher", 2019. — 82 p.

ISBN 978-617-7391-64-6

The report analyzes the scale of destruction of houses as a result of hostilities in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, possible violations of international humanitarian law that could lead to a damage or destruction of homes of civilians, the impact of mass shelling on the population of the region, especially the protection of property rights of civilians during the armed conflict. Recommendations are provided to improve the situation.

The publication is prepared within the initiative "Overcoming impunity for massive human rights violations and other international crimes committed in an armed conflict" is being implemented within UNDP Ukraine's "Civil Society for Enhanced Democracy and Human Rights in Ukraine" project with financial support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark and the "Human Rights and Justice" programme of the International Renaissance Foundation (IRF).

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УДК 355.01-058.65(477.61/.62-07)(047.1)''2014/2018''=111

ISBN 978-617-7391-64-6

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Maksim Petrov, Oksana Glushko, 2019
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARC — Autonomous Republic of Crimea
 ATO — anti-terrorist operation
 ERW — explosive remnants of war
 IDP — internally displaced person
 MCA — military-civil administration
 NGO — public organization
 GCA — government controlled area
 NGCA — non-government controlled area
 PGoU — Prosecutor General’s Office of Ukraine
 SES — State Emergency Service of Ukraine
 HCS — housing and communal services
 MM — mass media
 AFU — Armed forces of Ukraine
 The Convention — Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom
 ECHR — European Court of Human Rights
 Checkpoint — entry-exit checkpoint
 MIAU — the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine
 IAG — illegal armed groups
 UXO — unexploded ordnance
 OSCE — Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
 OSA — Oblast State Administration
 UN — United Nations organization
 JFO — Joint Forces Operation
 PACE — Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
 DSA — District State Administration
 NSDC — the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine
 MRL — multiple rocket launcher
 RF — Russian Federation
 SSU — Security Service of Ukraine
 IED — improvised explosive device
 LPR — so-called “Luhansk People’s Republic”
 DNR — so-called “Donetsk People’s Republic”
 TOT — temporarily occupied territory
 OHCHR — Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
 AMIAU — Authority of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine

sides of the contact line resulted from battles for control of the city or a specific object, such as the airport, industrial zone, etc.

Carrying out attacks from the territory of settlements where the damaged immovable property is located, was also mentioned by respondents as one of the possible causes of destruction or damage to their houses. Therefore, it is necessary to notice that individuals whose houses were damaged on the NGCA additionally pointed out that the attacks on the settlement could be carried out by illegal armed groups. This situation is more typical for large settlements, such as Donetsk, Luhansk, Gorlivka, etc.

Below an analysis of the situation with civilian houses in individual settlements of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts is provided.

Avdiivka city

Avdiivka is the city of regional significance in Ukraine in Donetsk oblast. It is located 13 km north of Donetsk.

Avdiivka is a part of Donetsk-Makiyivka agglomeration and positions around it give the ability to control the Northern outskirts of Donetsk and Yasynovata, the southern suburbs of Gorlivka, and also M04 highway “Donetsk – Gorlivka”. In addition to the tactical importance of the city, it also operates one of the largest coke plants in Europe, which is called Avdiivka coke plant. As of January 1, 2013, the city had a population of 35,128 people¹.

Avdiivka has historic zoning:

- The old town (formerly Avdiivka I) consists of private buildings;
- Khimik village (formerly Avdiivka II) – multi-story buildings².

Since the end of April 2014, Avdiivka was under the control of IAG of the so-called “DPR”. On July 29,

2014, the city was liberated and completely taken under the control of the AFU³.



Shelling of the city, during which residential facilities were damaged, began in the summer of 2014. The most fierce battles for Avdiivka occurred in January-February 2015.

Another escalation occurred at the end of January 2017, when IAG has made several attempts to capture Avdiivka industrial zone with the previous use of heavy artillery. Then, during three days only, the city had received more than 7 500 ammunition from heavy weapons⁴. The destruction of civilian houses as a result of tank attacks was also recorded⁵. According to the police of Donetsk oblast on May 15, 2017, more than 560 buildings have been damaged in Avdiivka since the beginning of 2017⁶.

According to the MCA of Avdiivka city, currently, 3 240 citizens applied to the working group on the investigation of facilities damaged in the fighting. Members of the working group examined and compiled 3,172 reports of damaged objects. The working group conducts an investigation of immovable property solely on the request of citizens. The investigation is not carried out in places of combat

¹ Population in Ukraine as of January 1, 2013. Data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine <http://database.ukrcensus.gov.ua/PXWEB2007/ukr/publ_new1/2013/sb_nnas_2012.pdf>.

² Population in Ukraine as of January 1, 2013. Data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine <http://database.ukrcensus.gov.ua/PXWEB2007/ukr/publ_new1/2013/sb_nnas_2012.pdf>.

³ Security forces liberated Avdiivka <<https://ukurier.gov.ua/uk/news/siloviki-zvilnili-avdiyivku/>>.

⁴ More than 7500 ammunition from heavy weapons was released on Avdiivka <<https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-regions/2169999-po-avdiivci-vipuseno-ponad-7500-boepripasiv-z-vazkogo-ozbroenna.html>>.

⁵ Houses of Avdiivka came under tank shelling <<http://avdeevka.city/news/view/zhilye-doma-avdeevki-popali-pod-tankovyj-obstrel>>.

⁶ More than 560 buildings were damaged in Avdiivka since the beginning of the year (photo) <<http://police.dn.ua/news/view/z-pochatku-roku-avdiivtsi-bilshe-560-budivel-zaznali-poskodzhen-foto>>.

operations, through a direct threat to the life and health of members of the working group¹.

According to residents, the most affected locations are Khimik village, area of the Old Avdiivka, and the outskirts of the city near the industrial zone.

“Our street is short, 20 houses only. All of these houses are damaged. Whether the window panes are broken, or there was a direct hit. Nine and ten-story buildings near block posts are also severely damaged. This is such a spectacle”².



Attacks were carried out both in a day and at night. Some of the houses were hit by shell two or three times. Destroyed multi-story house, 20, Molodizhna Str. Mural is dedicated to the Ukrainian teacher³.

“I was just talking to a friend on the phone and at that moment she hears this explosion in the phone. I got buried, and could not see the window... Where are those windows, where to climb. People have called rescuers. The shell hit the kitchen, it was “Grad”⁴.

Since the end of 2017, the number of attacks, as a result of which houses of civilians were subjected to destruction, has decreased significantly. But on the streets, which are located in close proximity to the industrial zone of Avdiivka, people still do not feel safe. Bullets are flying, in some places, mortar and shrapnel from shells land on the territory of

households. The destruction of civilian homes was recorded in 2018 and 2019.

“They shoot at Ukrainian positions, but they fly across”⁵.

“Bullets fly like bees. 24/7. Even though they say that there is a truce... well, yesterday... There were clothes hanging on a rope. I tried to get my clothes 5 times. Who shoots and where, it is impossible to understand...”⁶.

In addition to residential buildings, many out-buildings were damaged or destroyed in private households: garages, summer kitchens, sheds, toilet, etc. Also some damage was caused to household plots, land, orchards, greenhouses etc. Part of the population was unable or is still unable to use the land.

During 2014–2018 within the town of Avdiivka, 99 communal property houses were restored, 2 houses of a housing cooperative, 1003 private houses. The restoration was carried out at the expense of the Avdiivka coke plant, charitable organizations, subventions from the state budget and other sources not prohibited by the current legislation. Restoration work was carried out with the involvement of SES units⁷.

There were reports on robberies of houses whose owners were out of town for the period of heavy shelling. The perpetrators were not found and/or punished.

During the survey which was carried out by NGO “Donbass SOS” among persons whose property was damaged or destroyed in Avdiivka, the following reasons for the destruction of property were named:

- shelling of the city during the liberation of Avdiivka in July 2014;
- the proximity of residential houses to block posts, military equipment, premises where the military was based. There were cases when block posts were placed at a distance of 50–100 m from houses. Some of them were later removed;
- launching of attacks from the territory of the city;

¹ MCA of Avdiivka response to the request.

² Interview M.

³ Photo Novynarnya
<<https://novynarnia.com/2017/03/10/trusimosyay-chytayemo-otche-nash-yak-vedetsya-v-avdiyivtsimaryni-marchenko-geroyini-znakovogo-muralu/razukrashka-avdiyivka-mural/>>.

⁴ Interview G.

⁵ Interview K.

⁶ Interview Y.

⁷ MCA of Avdiivka response to the request.

- the proximity of houses to military positions in the industrial zone, where fighting took place;
- part of respondents reported that there was nothing that could cause or provoke attacks in that part of the city.

Karlivka village

Karlivka is a village in Ukraine in Maryinskyi district of Donetsk oblast. Located near the dam of Karlivskiyi reservoir. The village is bordered by the lands of Netailove village of Yasinovatskiy district and Kalinove village of Pokrovskiy district, Donetsk oblast. The village of Karlivka is part of Halytsynivska village Council. Before the conflict in Eastern Ukraine, about 400 residents lived there¹.



This small town was the real epicenter of the confrontation in the early stages of the armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine. Information about the seizure of the Karlivskiyi reservoir by armed groups appeared on June 7, 2014². The fighting near the village of Karlivka began on May 23, 2014. Then the volunteer battalion “Donbas” was ambushed near the petrol station³.

¹ Karlivka (Mariinskyi district) <[https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9A%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%BB%D1%96%D0%B2%D0%BA%D0%B0_\(%D0%9C%D0%B0%D1%80%27%D1%97%D0%BD%D1%81%D1%8C%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9_%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B9%D0%BE%D0%BD\)](https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9A%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%BB%D1%96%D0%B2%D0%BA%D0%B0_(%D0%9C%D0%B0%D1%80%27%D1%97%D0%BD%D1%81%D1%8C%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9_%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B9%D0%BE%D0%BD))>.

² In Donetsk oblast, armed men seized Karlivskiyi reservoir <<https://ua.korrespondent.net/ukraine/politics/3375106-u-donetskii-oblasti-ozbroieni-luidy-zakhopyly-karlivske-vodoskhovysche>>.

³ Battalion “Donbas” broke out of an ambush near Karlivka, half of the soldiers are wounded <https://dt.ua/UKRAINE/batalyon-donbas-prorvavsyaz-zasidki-bilya-karlivki-polovina-biyziv-porane-ni-143807_.html>.

In June 2014, block posts of the so-called “DPR” and military equipment were already in the village. Sometimes they were placed in close proximity to residential buildings. In some houses owners of which left for the time of heavy shelling, IAG were located.

Eyewitnesses say that heavy fighting and shelling in the village began on June 29 2014, and lasted for several weeks. Locals who remained in the village witnessed street fights between the Ukrainian military and members of the IAG, artillery and tank attacks.

“Shellings stopped, my husband went out. Right next to our gate a soldier was sitting. He says: it will start again, Ukraine asked for help. And we got in the car and drove away”⁴.

“Probably shelling was coming right from my house. When we came, we saw mortars in front of our house. And it turns out that my house is destroyed, and the one in front of it has been burned down”⁵.

The ATO forces liberated Karlivka village on July 23, 2015.⁶ Later there was only a periodic fire.

During the shelling in Karlivka, 61 private house were damaged, 14 of them were completely destroyed. Now 55 houses have been restored at the expense of charitable organizations⁷. Except for houses, outbuildings located on the territory of private households, and land plots were damaged in the village.

During the survey which was carried out by NGO “Donbass SOS” among persons whose property was damaged or destroyed in Karlivka, the following reasons for the destruction of property were named:

- fight for the control over the settlement. There were cases when fights occurred on the territory of private households;
- the proximity to houses of armed men, military equipment;
- shelling of the village by both sides of the armed conflict.

⁴ Interview O.

⁵ Interview K.

⁶ The ATO forces freed Karlivka, Netailove and Pervomaysk near Donetsk <https://dt.ua/UKRAINE/sili-ato-zvilnili-karlivku-netaylove-i-pervomayske-pid-doneckom-147403_.html>.

⁷ Galytsynivska village Council response to the request.

Annex 91

Ministry of Defence of the USSR, *Textbook on Field Artillery Gunnery*
(*For Artillery Schools*), *Book One*, Voenizdat Publishing House,
Moscow, 1961
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

TEXTBOOK ON FIELD ARTILLERY GUNNERY
(FOR ARTILLERY SCHOOLS)*BOOK ONE*VOENIZDAT PUBLISHING HOUSE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE USSR
MOSCOW – 1961

[...]

Page 68

If we take the distance between two equidistant objects as l , the angle between bearings to them (in mils) as n , and the distance to these objects from the gun or observer as D , then the relationship between l , n , and D can be expressed through the following simple formula:

$$l=0.001Dn$$

[...]

Annex 92

Ministry of Defence of the USSR, *Textbook on Field Artillery Gunnery
(For Artillery Schools), Book Three*, Voenizdat Publishing House,
Moscow, 1962
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

TEXTBOOK ON FIELD ARTILLERY GUNNERY
(FOR ARTILLERY SCHOOLS)

BOOK THREE

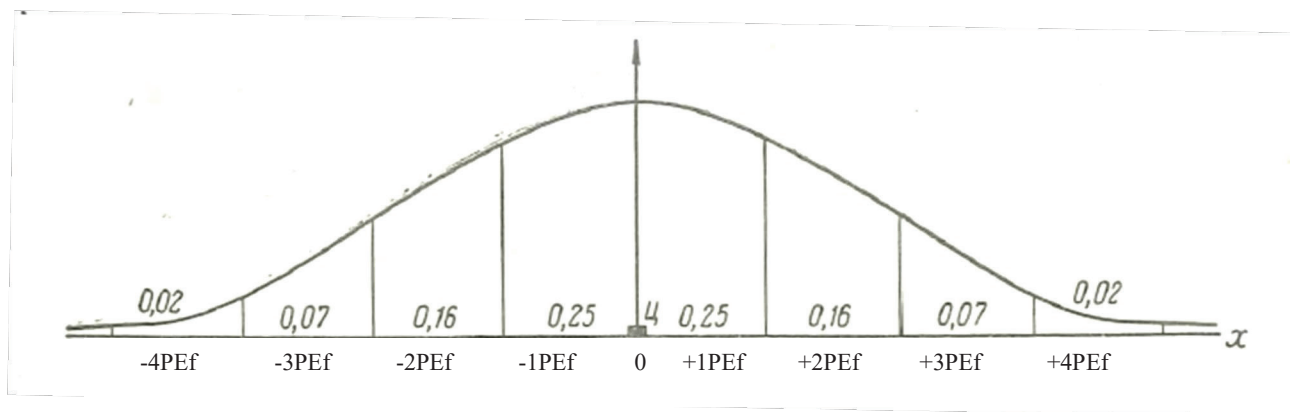
VOENIZDAT PUBLISHING HOUSE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE USSR
MOSCOW – 1962

[...]

Pages 97–98

Graphically, the law of errors in determining the distance to the target (and similarly the bearing to the target) can be expressed as a curve (Figure 32)

[...]



[PEf = probable error of firing]

Figure 32. Graphical representation of the law of errors in determining the distance to the target (a similar curve graphically represents the law of errors in determining the bearing to the target)

[...]

Annex 93

Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, Directorate of Rocket Forces and Artillery of the Ground Forces, *Manual for the Study of the Rules of Shooting and Artillery Fire Control (PSiUO-2011)*, Moscow, 2014 (excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

DIRECTORATE OF ROCKET FORCES AND ARTILLERY OF THE GROUND FORCES, MANUAL
FOR THE STUDY OF THE RULES OF

For internal use

Copy No. ____

**MANUAL
FOR THE STUDY OF THE RULES
OF SHOOTING AND ARTILLERY FIRE CONTROL
(PSIUO-2011)**

PART 1

BATTALION, BATTERY, PLATOON, GUN

Introduced by the Head of Rocket Forces and Artillery of the Ground Forces in 2011

MOSCOW 2014

[...]

Page 97

Reduced preparation**Regarding Articles 71 and 72**

Accuracy and completeness of accounting for firing conditions are the only things that make reduced preparation different from complete preparation. The same formulae are used to assess the accuracy of both reduced preparation and complete preparation.

Reduced preparation is a type of determining firing data when firing conditions are incompletely or approximately accounted for (there is at least one deviation from the requirements of Article 62 of the Rules of Shooting). Firing data is also deemed to be determined by means of reduced preparation in situations

when firing conditions are completely, incompletely or approximately accounted for, and the coordinates of the target and the firing position and the orientation of guns (or both) are determined (performed) with less accuracy than in the course of complete preparation. There are therefore various types of reduced preparation.

If deviations from the requirements of Article 62 of the Rules of Shooting apply at the same time to no more than two conditions, and these deviations do not go beyond the scope in Article 72 of the Rules of Shooting, then errors of reduced preparation will not exceed errors of complete preparation by a factor of more than 1.2–1.5. Besides, a battalion (two batteries) is allowed to provide suppressive fire without ranging at large group targets, with the expenditure of rounds increased by a factor of 1.5.

If ballistic and meteorological firing conditions are accounted for approximately, probable errors of reduced preparation may be up to 4% of the map range to the target for range and 0–10 for direction.

[...]

Pages 105–106

Probable error of firing (PEf), m.

The probable error of firing (PEf) can be calculated using the following formula:

$$PEf = \sqrt{PEp^2 + PEd^2}$$

where the probable error of fire preparation (PEp) is a probable error that characterises the method of determining firing data for the first round.

[...]

Page 121

Table 24

Probable errors of fire preparation (PEp) for range depending on the type of determining firing data

Type of determining firing data	PEp (% of range)	PEp (in metres at a range of fire of 10 km)
Complete preparation	0.7–0.9	80
Reduced preparation if there are no more than two deviations from complete preparation conditions	1.1–1.4	125
Reduced preparation if firing conditions are accounted for approximately and the fire is shifted by visual estimation	4	400
Average value		around 200

Annex 94

Commentary on Article 205, in *Article-by-Article Commentary on the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: in Two Volumes, Volume 2*, 2nd Edition, Edited by A.V. Brilliantov, Prospekt, 2015
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

**Commentary on the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation:
in Two Volumes (Article-by-Article), Volume 2, 2nd Edition
(Edited by A.V. Brilliantov), Prospekt, 2015 [...]**

Chapter 24. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SECURITY

Article 205. Terrorist Act

Commentary on Article 205 [...]

To determine the elements of a terrorist act, it is critical to establish features that characterise actions that form the *actus reus* of a crime. First and foremost, such characteristics provide that the said actions intimidate the population. This implies that a terrorist act causes the population to feel anxiety about their health and life, the lives of people close to them, the safekeeping of property, the ability to lead a normal, entrenched and well-established lifestyle. It is an objective characteristic of a terrorist act to intimidate the population since this constitutes an infringement upon the main objects that constitute the state of security. [...]

The *mens rea* of a crime is characterised by direct intent and a special purpose. The guilty person is aware of the fact that he or she is carrying out an explosives attack or arson or other actions and is willing to do so. The purpose of a terrorist act is to influence the decision-making of government authorities or international organisations, i.e. the guilty person intends to compel them to commit illegal or disadvantageous actions or to make a decision advantageous to the terrorist. [...]

In the absence of a special purpose, there is no element of a crime under Article 205 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. For instance, an act of setting fire to a car out of revenge shall fall under Part 2 of Article 167 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. If the intended purpose of the act is to cause damage to the economic system of the Russian Federation, the crime shall be classified not as a terrorist act (Article 205 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) but as sabotage (Article 281 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). [...]

Annex 95

Commentary on Article 205, in *Article-by-Article Commentary on the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: in Four Volumes*, Special Part, Section IX, Volume 3, Editor-in-Chief V.M. Lebedev, Urait, 2017 (excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

**Commentary on the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation:
in Four Volumes. Special Part. Section IX (Article-by-Article) (Volume 3)
(Editor-in-Chief V.M. Lebedev), Urait, 2017 [...]**

Chapter 24. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SECURITY

Article 205. Terrorist Act

Commentary on Article 205 [...]

4. **The *mens rea*** of a terrorist act is characterised by an intentional form of guilt represented by **direct intent**. The person is aware of the fact that he or she is carrying out an explosives attack or arson or other actions that intimidate the population and pose risks to the loss of life and risks of considerable property damage or any other grave consequences, or is aware of the threat of committing these actions and is willing to do so.

A mandatory element of a terrorist act consists in a special **purpose** – to undermine the activity of government authorities or international organisations or influencing the decision-making of government authorities, local authorities or international organisations. Encouraging relevant subjects to commit certain actions or deterring them from committing such actions, or the content of demands raised by criminal participants, may be indicative of this purpose of influencing the decision-making of government authorities or international organisations. To achieve this, terrorists may demand, for instance, payment of large amounts of money, transfer of large batches of weapons, cessation of an ongoing anti-terrorist operation in any territory launched by the government, withdrawal of military formations involved in such an operation, release of terrorists' accomplices captured during the operation, and so on. If the actions set forth in the law (explosives attacks, arsons, and so on) are committed by guilty persons for any other purpose, e.g., to impair the economic security and defensive potential of the country, then this act falls under Article 281 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (Sabotage); if there are any other motives, e.g. the destruction of property out of revenge, then this act falls under Article 167 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. A terrorist act in respect of a specific state or public figure entails responsibility under Article 277 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

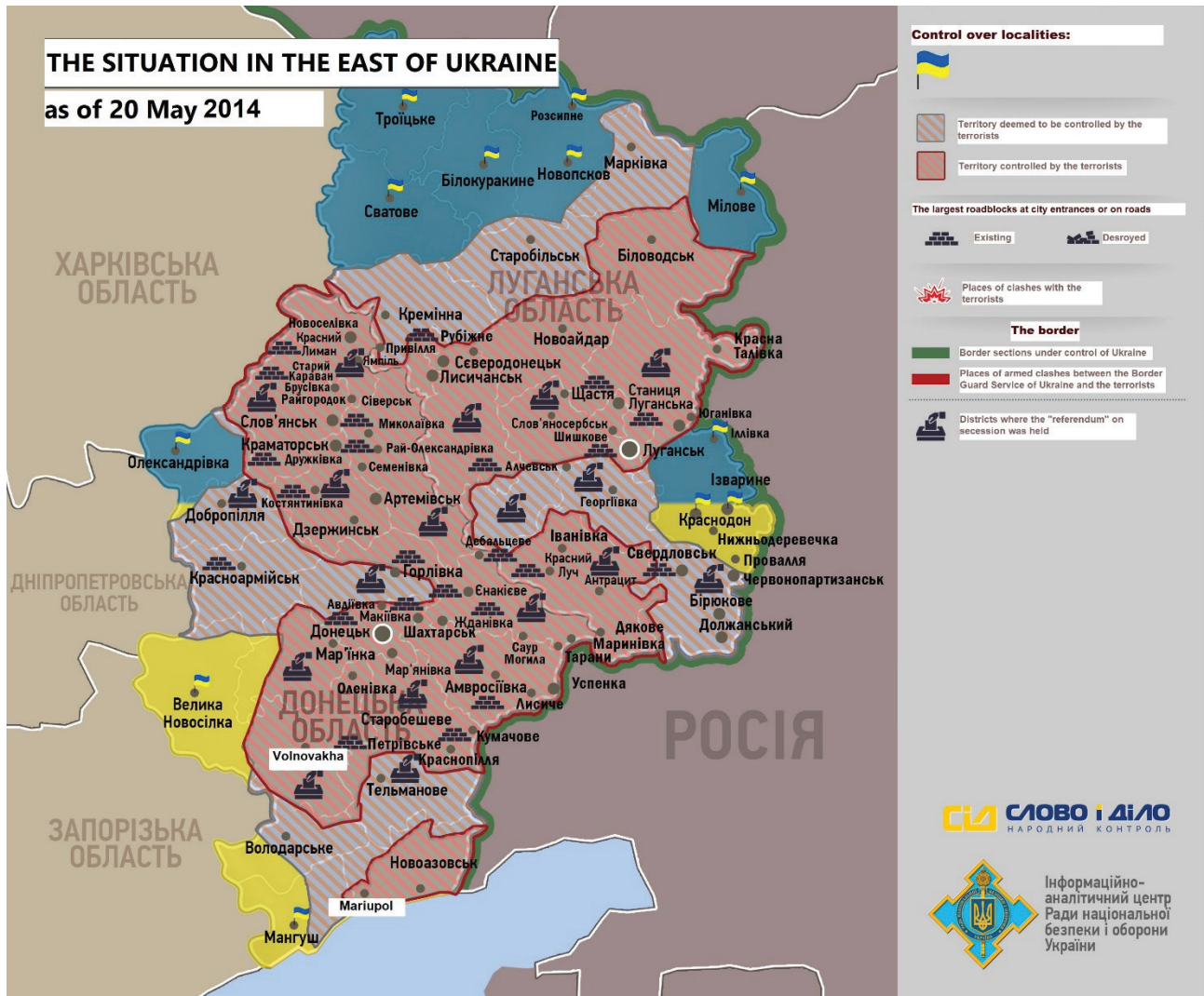
In determining whether the guilty person intends to undermine the activity of government authorities or international organisations, it is necessary to account for a totality of all circumstances, including the time, place, means, situation, weapons and instruments of crime, the official status and the number of victims, the nature and extent of existing or expected consequences (e.g. an explosives attack or a threatened explosives attack in an office where senior government officials are holding a meeting), as well as the preceding and subsequent behaviour of the guilty person (e.g., the guilty person's statements published in the mass media or information and telecommunications networks before, during, or after the commission of the act that are indicative of his or her desire to disrupt the activity of government authorities or international organisations). [...]

Annex 96

Slovo I Dilo, “The Situation in the Eastern Regions of Ukraine as of 20
May”, 20 May 2014
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

SOURCE: https://media.slovoidilo.ua/uploads/news/snbo_ato_20_05_big.jpg



Annex 97

112.ua, “Kyiv-2 has been relocated to Donetsk Region and is at a checkpoint in Volnovakha as ordered by Ministry of Internal Affairs, battalion commander says”, 10 October 2014

Translation**Kyiv-2 has been relocated to Donetsk Region and is at a checkpoint in Volnovakha as ordered by Ministry of Internal Affairs, battalion commander says**

<https://112.ua/glavnye-novosti/kiyv-2-perebazirovalsya-po-prikazu-mvd-v-doneckuyu-oblast-i-nahoditsya-na-blokpostu-v-volnovahe-kombat-127627.html>

10 October 2014

The battalion commander of Kyiv-2 assures that his battalion did not leave the ATO zone and invites Moskal to tea.

112.ua

Bogdan Wojciechowski, the battalion commander of Kyiv-2, assured on the air at 112 Ukraine TV channel that Kyiv-2 is at a checkpoint in Volnovakha and invites Gennady Moskal, Head of the Luhansk Regional State Administration, to tea.

“We were and still are in the ATO zone. We’re in the Donetsk Region right now and can invite Mr. Moskal to our checkpoint at Volnovakha that we control and treat him to hot tea”, Wojciechowski said.

“Everything’s as planned. Yes, back in the day we abandoned the village of Chornukhyne - where we had been for exactly three weeks - because of the situation out there. But we didn’t leave the ATO zone. We went to our base, regrouped, received additional heavy weaponry, which the Ministry of Defence had finally deigned to provide us, got some more people, and then were ordered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to relocate to the Donetsk Region, where we are operating at present. We’ve been in the ATO zone for more than two months”, Wojciechowski said.

We remind that Gennady Moskal, Head of the Luhansk Regional State Administration, asked the Prosecutor General’s Office of Ukraine to prosecute detachments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs that had abandoned their positions near Chornukhyne. He says that they include joint detachments of the Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs from the Poltava and Sumy Regions, and the Kyiv-2 battalion of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

112.ua

Annex 98

Interfax, “Head of the DPR Promised to Capture Kramatorsk,
Slovyansk, and Mariupol”, 23 October 2014

Translation**Head of the DPR promises to capture Kramatorsk, Slovyansk and Mariupol**

interfax.ru/world/403434

23 October 2014

Alexander Zakharchenko accused the Ukrainian military of violating the ceasefire and promised that new fighting would be heavy.



Prime Minister of the Donetsk People's Republic Alexander Zakharchenko (right).

Photo by: Reuters

Moscow, 23 October. INTERFAX.RU – The "Prime Minister" of the self-proclaimed Donetsk People's Republic Alexander Zakharchenko announced the plans of the DPR armed formations to regain control over a number of cities in Donbas that they had lost in the summer and warned in this regard that heavy fighting could resume.

“Kramatorsk, Mariupol, Slovyansk will be ours. We intend to take them back and to reclaim them. So, heavy fighting is not excluded yet,” Zakharchenko told reporters on Thursday.

He also accused the Ukrainian military of failing to observe the ceasefire. “The ceasefire is respected only by us. But we also started responding the day before yesterday. Yesterday and today, it became quieter,” he said.

Earlier on Thursday, the representatives of the DPR armed formations said that the situation on the line of contact of the warring parties remained tense. According to them, at night, the Ukrainian

security forces were active in the area of Gorlovka and the eastern part of Donetsk, but, their attacks were repelled. At the same time, the military reported that the intensity of attacks on the positions of DPR had decreased.

In turn, the press center of the Ukrainian military operation reported that, last night, the militia tried to storm the control tower at the Donetsk airport and engaged in clashes in the area of Novolaspa village.

Since the beginning of the ceasefire (5 September), the Kyiv authorities and supporters of the self-proclaimed people's republics have repeatedly accused each other of violating the peace agreements. Nevertheless, international observers noted that the overall situation in Donbas had stabilised. At the same time, according to the UN, more than 300 people were killed in the region during the month of the truce.

In the cities that the DPR prime minister promised to capture, the Donetsk Regional State Administration wanted to host its structural units. In summer, after the capture of Donetsk by the DPR units, it was forced to relocate to Mariupol, and its final location has not yet been determined.

In early July, Ukrainian security forces regained Slovyansk and Kramatorsk to place them under the control of Kyiv. The militia, which had controlled these cities since April, retreated to Donetsk, explaining this step by the need to protect the civilian population.

Mariupol, which in April also came under the control of those supporting the self-proclaimed DPR, was captured by the Ukrainian military in June. The representatives of the "People's Republic" have talked about the imminent capture of the city since the end of August, but despite fighting they have failed to regain the advantage.

It was reported that shelling in the area of Mariupol continued after the signing of the ceasefire protocol on 5 September. At the same time, the sources in Europe said, that the European Union was ready to impose additional sanctions against Russia if the militia took control over this city or the Donetsk international airport.

Annex 99

Donetsk News Agency, “DPR Ministry of Defence denounces DPR militia involvement in shelling attack on a route taxi van near Volnovakha as disinformation”, 13 January 2015

Translation

DPR Ministry of Defence denounces DPR militia involvement in shelling attack on a route taxi van near Volnovakha as disinformation

 dan-news.info/defence/v-minoborony-dnr-nazvali-dezinformaciej-prichastnost-opolcheniya-dnr-k-vystrelu-po-marshrutke-pod-volnovaxoj.html

13 January 2015

Donetsk, 13 January – Donetsk News Agency [DAN]. The DPR militia was not involved in the shelling near Volnovakha, the DPR Ministry of Defence press service announced to DAN correspondents.

“It is a provocation on the part of Ukraine. Volnovakha and its suburbs are beyond the reach of our artillery and are controlled by the Ukrainian Armed Forces,” the press service said.

The Ministry of Defence also added that the nearest artillery squad of the DPR militia is located near Telmanove. “It is more than 50km from Volnovakha. None of our artillery shells could possibly make it there,” the military department said in its statement.

Earlier, Vyacheslav Ambroskin, Head of the Main Directorate of the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs wrote on Facebook that a bus had come under shelling near Volnovakha. According to his information, 10 people were killed and 13 injured. He immediately held DPR responsible for the attack.

Annex 100

Donetsk News Agency, “One Person Killed, Seven Wounded after a Ukrainian Projectile Hit a Bus in Dokuchayevsk”, 16 January 2015

Translation

One Person Killed, Seven Wounded after a Ukrainian Projectile Hit a Bus in Dokuchayevsk

 <https://dan-news.info/defence/odin-chelovek-pogib-7-raneny-pri-popadanii-ukrainskogo-snaryada-v-avtobus-v-dokuchaevske.html>

16 January 2015

Donetsk, 16 January — Donetsk News Agency. One person was killed and seven were seriously injured as a result of a Ukrainian shell hitting a bus with workers in the city of Dokuchayevsk in the Donetsk People's Republic, Chairman of the People's Council of the DPR Andrey Purgin told reporters today.

“Yesterday, a shell hit a bus with 23 workers of the Dolomite plant in Dokuchayevsk, which resulted in a death of a woman and seven people being in hospital in serious condition,” the speaker said. Purgin also recalled that last night four more civilians were killed as a result of shelling by Ukrainian forces of the Petrovsky district of Donetsk. According to the Chairman of the People's Council, tensions are observed along almost the entire line of contact between the Ukrainian Armed Forces and the DPR militia.

Annex 101

BBC News Russia, “Fighting breaks out again in Eastern Ukraine”, 20
January 2015
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Fighting breaks out again in Eastern Ukraine

https://www.bbc.com/russian/international/2015/01/150120_ukraine_donetsk_airport_fighting

20 January 2015

[...]

Page 6

The separatists are making every effort to debunk the myth that the Ukrainian “cyborgs” are invincible. They consider the airport a potential starting point for a Ukrainian counter-offensive.

Despite the fact that the airport is almost completely destroyed, some military experts believe that its runway could be used to deliver weapons and ammunition.

On Monday, the fighting for the new airport terminal was particularly fierce. The separatists blew up part of the ceiling on the second floor, where the Ukrainian military were holding their positions. This was announced on the Facebook page of Yuri Biryukov, an adviser to the Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko.

He said that many Ukrainian soldiers had been wounded there.

At the same time, there were reports that the situation in other areas of eastern Ukraine was deteriorating.

In the area of Mariupol, Ukrainian troops observed 11 artillery attacks with mortars, grenade launchers and anti-tank missile systems.

The positions of the Ukrainian army were most heavily shelled in the area of Mykolaivka, Hnutovo and Chermalyk, but the information about a full-scale offensive on Mariupol was not confirmed.

Annex 102

Radio Svoboda, “Hostilities continue in the area of the Donetsk Airport
- ATO headquarters”, 21 January 2015

Translation**Hostilities continue in the area of the Donetsk airport - ATO headquarters**

<https://web.archive.org/web/20201127053625/https://www.radiosvoboda.org/a/26806294.html>



27 November 2020, Kyiv 7:36 am

NEWS | EVENTS**Hostilities continue in the area of the Donetsk airport - ATO headquarters**

21 January 2015 7:10 pm

Hostilities continue in the area of the Donetsk airport. This was reported by the press center of the ATO headquarters.

“The enemy is trying to resist, but our defenders are fulfilling their assigned tasks. Illegal armed formations do not stop shelling the positions of Ukrainian troops around the airport — near the settlements of Tonenke, Pisky, Avdiivka. Today, artillery and MLRS systems at Tonenke opened fire 10 times. Artillery of the Ukrainian Armed Forces fires back. At 03.00 pm, a clash with militants took place in the Marinka area,” the report says.

According to the headquarters, in the Luhansk Region, in the area of checkpoints 29 and 31, the situation has not changed significantly. Militants fire at the Ukrainian military near checkpoints with mortars, artillery and Grad multiple launch rocket systems.

Today, active shelling of our positions in the Mariupol area by militants has resumed. The Ukrainian strongholds near Hnutove came under fire eight times from mortars, artillery, tanks and Grad multiple launch rocket systems.

Near the settlements of Chermalyk and Talakivka, militants attacked the Ukrainian military with small arms fire, and with mortar fire near Pavlopil and Pervomaisk.

Throughout the day, the militants carried out 72 attacks on the positions of the ATO forces.

Last week, active shelling of the positions of the Ukrainian military at the Donetsk airport began. The militants announced taking of the airport on their websites, but this information was repeatedly denied at the ATO headquarters.

Annex 103

UNIAN, “ATO Headquarters: the militants are not attacking Mariupol, but they are intensively shelling its outskirts”, 23 January 2015

Translation**ATO Headquarters: the militants are not attacking Mariupol, but they are intensively shelling its outskirts**

 unian.net/war/1035588-shtab-ato-boeviki-ne-nastupayut-na-mariupol-no-intensivno-obstrelivayut-ego-okrestnosti.html

17:08, 23 January 2015



REUTERS

Andrey Lysenko, the press officer of the anti-terrorist operation, refuted the information on the beginning of a tank offensive by the militants in the outskirts of Mariupol.

He stated this in his comment to UNIAN.

“The militants are intensively shelling the positions of the forces in the outskirts of Mariupol; in particular, they are firing from artillery and tanks”, – he said.

However, Lysenko stated that this shelling could not be considered the beginning of the militants’ advance, and he added that the militants were “currently unable” to attack.

Read also: Militants launched a tank offensive against Mariupol – a deputy

According to UNIAN, Evgeny Deidei, a People's Deputy of Ukraine, coordinator of the Kyiv-1 battalion of the special police patrol service of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Kyiv, wrote on his Facebook page that the terrorists launched a tank offensive against Mariupol.

“After Zakharchenko’s statement about his intention to capture Mariupol, the terrorists began a tank advance in the regions adjacent to the city. I do not rule out that the active attacks of the separatists in the other sectors of the ATO are a diversionary tactic. Talakivka is under heavy fire now. We're holding on!!! Mariupol is Ukraine! There are no alternatives!”, — he wrote.

Read the latest news from Ukraine and worldwide on the UNIAN Telegram channel

Annex 104

Newsweek, “Civilians Caught in Crossfire as Ukraine Separatists Make Gains”, 23 January 2015

Civilians Caught in Crossfire as Ukraine Separatists Make Gains

N newsweek.com/pro-russian-rebels-mount-new-offensive-ukraine-held-territory-301514

January 23, 2015

World

By Damien Sharkov On 1/23/15 at 11:06 AM EST



Members of the armed forces of the separatist self-proclaimed Donetsk People's Republic drive a tank on the outskirts of Donetsk January 22, 2015. Alexander Ermochenko/REUTERS

The ceasefire between the government of Ukraine and pro-Russian separatist fighters in the country's eastern Donetsk and Luhansk regions has collapsed as fighting between the two sides intensified today, with the rebels mounting an offensive on territories currently held by Ukraine.

Kiev-loyal forces are preparing to repel advancing pro-Russian rebels across the Donetsk region as rebel leader Alexander Zaharchenko, head of the pro-Russian militant group which calls itself the Donetsk People's Republic (DNR), officially ruled out any more ceasefire talks with Ukraine's Kiev government. He told Russian news agency RIA Novosti: "There will not be any ceasefire anymore."

"Kiev does not seem to understand that we can fight them on three fronts," Zaharchenko said, ruling out forming a new a truce with Kiev after the last one, which was agreed in December, collapsed when fighting erupted around Donetsk airport a fortnight ago.

"We will fight until we reach the Donetsk region border," Zaharchenko added, indicating the rebels plan to seize the region's western and southern territories which include the Ukrainian-held port city of Mariupol.

A few hours later Yevgeny Deydey, a Ukrainian MP and commander of the pro-Kiev battalion Kyiv-1 reported separatist fighters were advancing towards Mariupol, south from Donetsk city, and there were reports of attacks by the separatists to the city's west as well.

"The terrorists have begun a tank offensive. I do not rule out that separatist attacks in other territories held by Ukraine are a diversion tactic," Deydey said. Deydey indicated he was not stationed near Donetsk but was relaying a message from battalions who were.

According to Deydey the town of Talakovka, between Donetsk and Mariupol is currently "being shelled hard" by separatists, however pro-Kiev troops there are "holding on."

Dmitry Tymchuk, a Ukrainian blogger and military specialist also reported on Facebook today that he had spotted seven DNR tanks and eight more armoured fighting vehicles advancing from separatist areas in the Donetsk region to the west as well as to the south - towards Mariupol.

Andriy Lysenko, the official spokesperson for the Ukrainian armed forces has confirmed rebel tanks are advancing towards Mariupol, shelling army checkpoints in the city's outskirts.

However he insisted the rebels were "still incapable" of shelling the city itself, as pro-Kiev forces had not let them get close enough.

Ukrainian news agency Unian reported earlier today that the Ukrainian military has completed a 400km enforced trench along its border with the separatist held territories in Donetsk, anticipating such an advance. Work began on the trench in August and it's equipped with artillery.

Over the last nine days fighting between DNR rebels and pro-Kiev forces has intensified and the UN have reported that approximately 262 people have been killed in the country.

Last night Ukrainian daily newspaper Segodnya reported that DNR separatist were making preparations for an advance, uploading video footage of what appeared to be a Russian Smerch multiple rocket launcher making its way westward from the rebel-held town of Makiivka towards the line of battle near Donetsk airport.

The newspaper has started live blogging the "flashpoints" of the budding conflict today, indicating they anticipate intensifying skirmishes between separatists and Kiev forces.



Watch Video At: https://youtu.be/P_88GNtFkv0

Meanwhile pro-Kiev forces have reported some success in advances into separatist-held territory to the northeast of Donetsk, into the Luhansk region.

The leader of a pro-Kiev volunteer battalion, Semen Semenchenko wrote on Facebook today that his soldiers, working alongside Ukraine's national guard, had broken through the defences of a pro-Russian rebel checkpoint between Sloviansk and Luhansk, north of Donetsk.

According to Kiev's government representative in Luhansk Gennady Moskal, most of Ukrainian-held Luhansk was without power today after separatists had attacked a central power station, while engaging with pro-Kiev troops.

Annex 105

LB.ua, “Microdistrict ‘Vostochny’ in Mariupol is under shelling again”, 24 January 2015
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Microdistrict “Vostochny” in Mariupol is under shelling again

https://lb.ua/society/2015/01/24/293182_mikrorayon_Vostochny_mariupole.html

[...] 24 January 2015, 02:59 pm

The militants fired another Grad volley at the checkpoint on the left bank

As the press service of the Azov regiment reports on its VKontakte social network page, at about 01:00 pm, another Grad volley was fired at the positions of the Azov regiment located on the eastern outskirts of Mariupol, 0629.com.ua reported.

This data was also confirmed by local residents. According to eyewitnesses, a checkpoint at the Vostochny came under fire.

Shelling in Mariupol

Photo: 0629.com.ua

According to the latest information, there were no casualties as a result of the shelling.

We remind that Yatsenyuk convened the operational headquarters due to the situation in Mariupol.

[...]

Annex 106

Ria News, “Zakharchenko: the militia are not going to assault Mariupol”, 24 January 2015

Translation**Zakharchenko: the militia are not going to assault Mariupol**

<https://ria.ru/20150124/1044114975.html>

08:05 PM 24 January 2015  81631



© AP Photo / Manu Brabo

Alexander Zakharchenko, the head of the self-proclaimed Donetsk People's Republic, stated that, until Saturday, the militia did not carry out any active operations near Mariupol, Donetsk Region. However, after the shelling of a residential area in Mariupol, he ordered to suppress the Ukrainian troops east of the city.

DONETSK, 24 January — RIA Novosti. According to Alexander Zakharchenko, the head of the self-proclaimed republic, until Saturday, the DPR militia did not carry out any active operations near Mariupol, Donetsk Region, and did not plan to storm the city.

“Until today we took no active steps near Mariupol. We are saving strength. However, now that Kyiv has decided to blame on us their mistaken GRAD fire from Berdyanskoye at the residential quarter, I have ordered to suppress the positions of Ukrainian forces located to the east of Mariupol”, – Zakharchenko stated.

“No one is going to storm the city”, — stressed the DPR leader.

According to him, over the past few days, the Ukrainian side concentrated a powerful group of its troops near Mariupol; the militia's positions near Novoazovsk are subject to round-the-clock massive attacks by GRAD systems and heavy artillery.

“Today, armored vehicles of the 28th Ukrainian brigade appeared as well. They are doing this to make us move our units defending the Donetsk airport in the direction of Mariupol, to weaken us and drive us away,” – added Zakharchenko.

He noted that the residents of Mariupol did not have any reason to be afraid: “there are our people there, the same Donetsk people.”

Ukrainian crisis: chronicle of the conflict in January 2015

In April, the Kyiv government began the military operation in Eastern Ukraine against the residents of the region dissatisfied with the February coup. According to the latest data, the conflict caused 4,800 casualties among civilians, and more than 10,000 people were wounded. On 9 December, another ceasefire began in Donbass, agreed by the militia and the Ukrainian forces with the mediation of the OSCE. Since 9 January, the intensity of the shellings in the region has increased, and residential areas in Donetsk are under fire as well. Read more in RIA Novosti's notes >>

Annex 107

Associated Press, “Police: 10 Killed in Mariupol Shelling in Ukraine”,
24 January 2015

Police: 10 Killed in Mariupol Shelling in Ukraine

 web.archive.org/web/20150124110035/http://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/10-reported-killed-rocket-fire-mariupol-ukraine-28447614

[Home](#) > [International](#)

KIEV, Ukraine 🌐 Jan 24, 2015, 5:41 AM ET

By PETER LEONARD Associated Press

A crowded open-air market in Ukraine's strategically important coastal city of Mariupol came under rocket fire Saturday morning, killing at least 10 people, regional police said.

Mariupol lies on the Azov Sea and is the major city between mainland [Russia](#) and the Russia-annexed Crimean Peninsula. Heavy fighting in the region in the autumn raised fears that Russian-backed separatist forces would try to establish a land link between Russia and [Crimea](#).

Rebel forces have positions within 10 kilometers (six miles) from Mariupol's eastern outskirts.

The Interior Ministry said rockets struck homes, setting them alight, as well as the market and shops. A Ukrainian military checkpoint on a road leading out of the city toward rebel-held areas was also hit, police said.

Rocket strikes on Mariupol come as separatists have declared their intention to mount a multi-pronged offensive aimed at vastly increasing the territory under their control. That would definitively upend recent European attempts to mediate an end to the fighting.

Mariupol city council urged residents not to panic and to ignore rumors that Ukrainian armed forces were planning to withdraw.

"On the contrary, all units are on fully battle-ready. Security measures in the city have been strengthened," the council said in a statement.

No armed separatist units have been noted moving toward the city, the statement added.

Clashes are taking place across the eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, where separatist insurgencies emerged in April following Russia's annexation of Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula.

Fighting has also been intensifying recently for the government-held town of Debaltseve. Main roads to the town lie in separatist control and speculation is mounting that Ukrainian forces stationed there could soon be fully encircled.

Russia insists that it does not support the rebels, but Western military officials say the sheer number of heavy weapons under rebel control belies that claim.

A peace deal signed in September in the Belarusian capital of Minsk envisaged a cease-fire and a pullout of heavy weapons from a division line in eastern Ukraine. It has been repeatedly violated by both sides, and heavy artillery and rocket barrages have increased the civilian death toll in the last few weeks.

Foreign ministers from Russia, Ukraine, France and Germany agreed Wednesday to revive that division line, but fighting has continued unabated. The U.N. human rights agency on Friday raised its estimate of the conflict's overall death toll to nearly 5,100 since April.

Annex 108

Slovo I Dilo, “Shelling of a Residential Area in Mariupol
(Infographic)”, 24 January 2015
(excerpts)

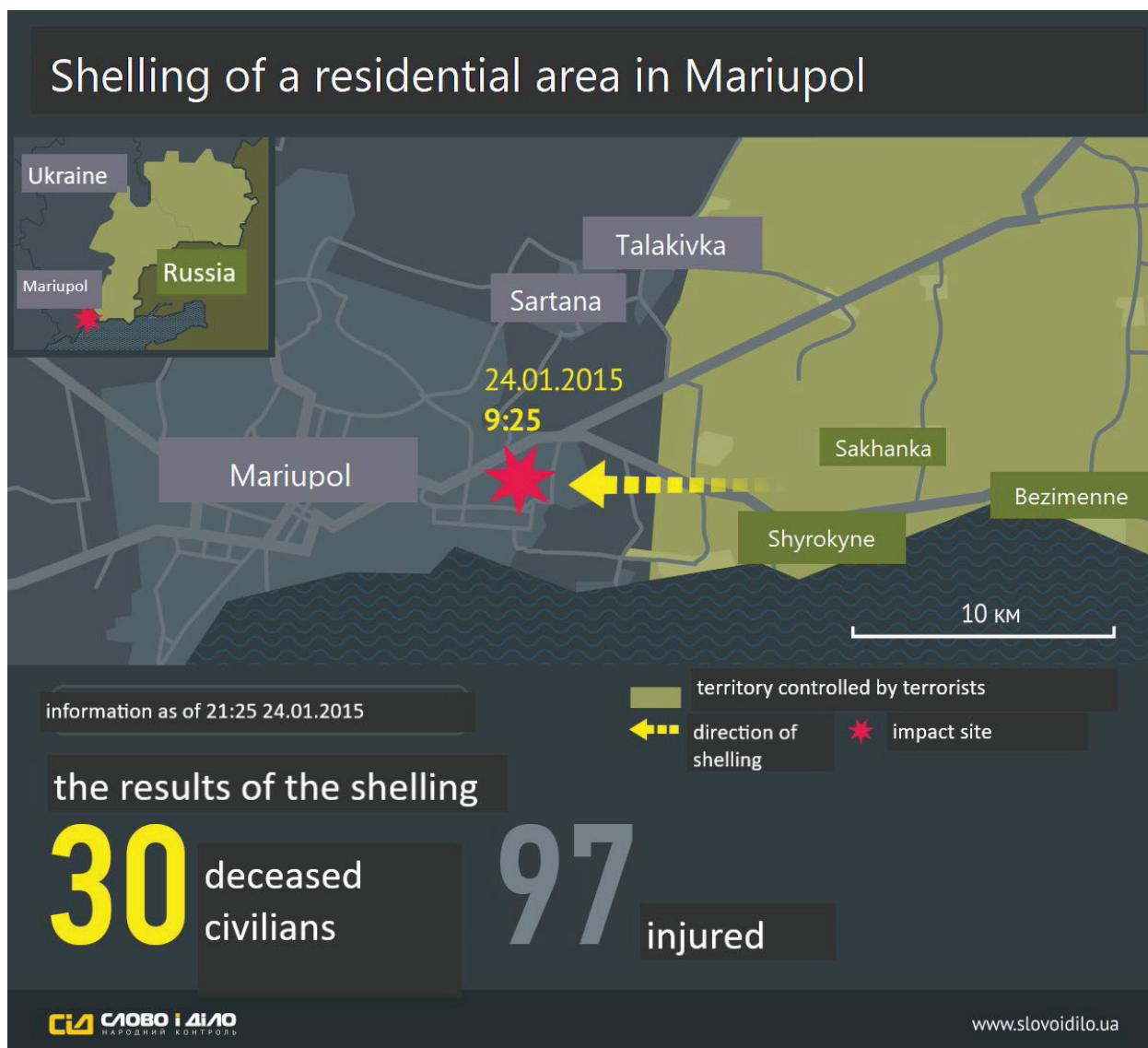
Translation
Excerpts

Shelling of a residential area in Mariupol (infographic)

<https://www.slovoidilo.ua/articles/7102/2015-01-24/obstrel-zhilogo-sektora-v-mariupole.html>

24 January 2015, 15:40

[...]



Annex 109

BBC News Ukraine, “Shelling of Kramatorsk: at least seven people killed”, 10 February 2015

Translation**Shelling of Kramatorsk: at least seven people killed**

https://www.bbc.com/ukrainian/politics/2015/02/150210_kramatorsk_shelling_victims_dk

BBC NEWS UKRAINE

10 February 2015

At least seven people were killed and 58 others were injured in the shelling in Kramatorsk. This was reported by the Donetsk Regional State Administration on Tuesday afternoon.

Among the wounded are 32 servicemen and 26 civilians, including five children, according to the Regional State Administration.

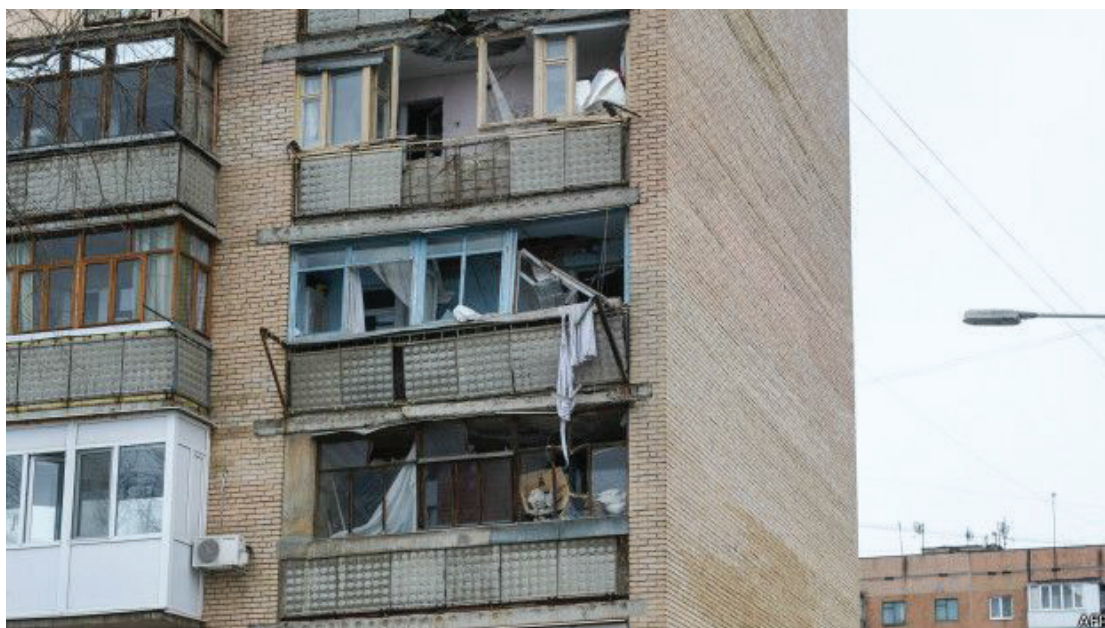
Iryna Herashchenko, the Presidential Commissioner for the Peaceful Settlement of the Situation in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions, said that four servicemen were killed in the shelling in Kramatorsk.

"As of today, 7 people have been killed among the civilian population and more than 20 were seriously injured, of which 9 are in critical condition, and 4 among the wounded are children," the Presidential Commissioner said in the Verkhovna Rada.

Chief Military Prosecutor's Office described the shelling of Kramatorsk as a terrorist act, according to the press service of the Prosecutor General's Office.

Kramatorsk was shelled on Tuesday with the use of Multiple Launch Rocket Systems, President Petro Poroshenko said from the rostrum of the Parliament.

"The attack was aimed at the headquarters, but the second volley hit residential areas of Kramatorsk," Mr. Poroshenko said.



A spokesman for the "Ministry of Defense" of the self-proclaimed "Donetsk People's Republic" called the incident a provocation by the Ukrainian authorities, stressing that separatists do not shoot

at civilian cities.

According to the comment given to BBC Ukraine by Olena Malyutyna, Head of the Information Policy and Press Department of the Donetsk Regional State Administration, the shelling has stopped, but the situation in the city remains tense.

According to her, shells hit the residential sector, as well as the area near the City's Executive Committee.

Press centre of the Anti-Terrorist Operation headquarters reports that "according to experts, during the shelling of the Kramatorsk airport and the outskirts of Kramatorsk at 12:32 pm on 10 February, terrorists used cluster shells with Tornado long-range submunitions.



Eyewitnesses also told BBC Ukraine that shells hit the Palace of Culture in the city centre.

Photos and videos appear on social networks showing smoke and shell bursts in the residential sector.

“Tornado” from Horlivka

Press centre of the Anti-Terrorist Operation headquarters reported earlier that the Kramatorsk airport was shelled by BM-21 Multiple Launch Rocket Systems.

According to the statement, this happened at about 12:30 pm. Horlivka is controlled by pro-Russian separatists.

The press centre said that shells hit the airfield, as well as the private sector on the city's outskirts.

“It should be noted that Tornado shells are in service with the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation,” the statement said.

Russia denies allegations of involvement in the conflict in Donbas.

Annex 110

Los Angeles Times, “Missiles strike eastern Ukrainian town, killing at least 15”, 10 February 2015

Missiles strike eastern Ukrainian town, killing at least 15

latimes.com/world/europe/la-fg-ukraine-rocket-attack-20150210-story.html

February 10, 2015



An unexploded missile is embedded in a street in the eastern Ukrainian city of Kramatorsk on Feb. 10.

(Volodymyr Shuvayev / AFP/Getty Images)

By Victoria Butenko, Sergei L. Loiko

Feb. 10, 2015 11:54 AM PT

Reporting from Kiev, Ukraine —

A large-scale missile attack on the eastern Ukrainian town of Kramatorsk killed at least 15 people Tuesday, most of them civilians, and wounded many more, officials said.

“Several dozen missiles hit the airport and residential houses on the outskirts of Kramatorsk,” Alexander Motuzyanyk, spokesman for the government’s Anti-Terrorist Operation said by phone from Kramatorsk, where the unit has its headquarters.

He said it was the first attack on the town since Ukrainian troops reclaimed it from Russia-backed separatists in May.

Each side accused the other of launching an attack in an effort to influence talks that are scheduled to begin Wednesday in Minsk, Belarus, aimed at reaching a cease-fire agreement.

Advertisement

Motuzyanyk said the missiles were Russian, and appeared to have been fired by the separatists. "These are definitely missiles not used before in the conflict and something Ukraine never had in its arsenals," he said.

The separatists accused Ukrainian troops of firing them.

"We don't have missiles in stock that can fly that far," Eduard Basurin, chief political officer of the self-proclaimed Donetsk People's Republic armed forces, said in a phone interview. "I am sure it is a provocation the Ukraine military organized on the eve of the Minsk talks to demonstrate how bad and unpredictable we are."

The dead included eight civilians and four servicemen, Ukrainian government authorities said. The status of three of the dead was not clear. Sixty-three people, roughly half of them civilians, were reported wounded.

"They must have been targeting the headquarters of the operation against them," presidential aide Yuri Biryukov said in an interview. He speculated that it was a show of force by the pro-Russia separatists before the Minsk talks.

Presidents Petro Poroshenko of Ukraine and Vladimir Putin of Russia, as well as German Chancellor Angela Merkel and French President Francois Hollande, are expected to meet in Minsk in what some regard as a last-ditch attempt to stop the war.

According to Motuzaynyk, Ukrainian military intelligence reported that the missiles were fired from the town of Horlivka, held by the separatists, about 48 miles south of Kramatorsk. The first salvo of about 20 missiles hit the military airport, he added, while a second salvo of about the same number of missiles hit a residential area nearby.

"We are still examining the remains of the missiles but it is already clear that they are either Smerch or Tornado, both large-caliber, sophisticated Russian weapons, powerful enough to reach targets up to 90 miles," he said.

Advertisement

Marina Yurko, a 36-year-old housewife, was running through the deserted streets to pick up her 10-year-old daughter from school as ambulance sirens were wailing in the neighborhood, she recalled.

"The kids were safe but not at school," she said by phone. "The teachers hid them in the basement of a grocery store nearby. You should have seen their eyes. They were scared witless and in shock."

Donetsk regional governor Alexander Kikhtenko advised people in the surrounding area to try to stay indoors for the next few days

Russia's involvement in the conflict "was much too obvious," said Yuri Butusov, a top Ukrainian defense expert.

Advertisement

"It is an all-out war Russia is waging against Ukraine," Butusov said in an interview. "This is something the negotiating parties in Minsk should bear in mind full well."

Miles away from Kramatorsk, near the seaport of Mariupol, there were conflicting reports about who was in control of several towns in the surrounding Donetsk region.

The towns -- Pavlopol, Kominternovo, Berdyanskoye and Shirokino -- were seized by separatists in August. The Ukrainian military claimed to have taken them back on Tuesday.

"Very serious combat losses were inflicted on the enemy," said Alexander Turchinov, head of the National Security and Defense Council. Turchinov, who was in charge of the operation, was quoted in a statement posted on his agency's website.

Advertisement

The separatists denied the losses and said they had repelled the attack. Basurin said the Ukrainian military only entered the town of Shirokino "and put up their flag over one of the houses before they were kicked out by our troops."

Basurin also said the separatists had entrapped about 5,000 Ukrainian troops around the town of Debaltsevo.

Ukraine's Defense Ministry denied that claim, issuing a statement that said the situation around Debaltsevo, a strategic railway junction, was "complicated" but "under control."

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

Advertisement

Sergei L. Loiko

Sergei L. Loiko has covered wars, crises and daily life in Russia and the former Soviet states for the Los Angeles Times since 1991.

Annex 111

Ukraine Crisis Media Center, “Pro-Russian militants attacked Kramatorsk airport”, 10 February 2015

Pro-Russian militants attacked Kramatorsk airport

uacrisis.org/en/17542-zajava-pres-centru-ato

February 10, 2015



ATO press center reports that pro-Russian insurgents fired from multiple rocket launchers on the Kramatorsk airport at around 12:30 pm. According to the preliminary information, missiles were fired from the area of Horlivka controlled by the pro-Russian militants, falling on the airfield and private sector on the outskirts of Kramatorsk.

Annex 112

Ukraine Crisis Media Center, “Andriy Lysenko: OSCE identifies the direction from which Kramatorsk was shelled”, 11 February 2015

Andriy Lysenko: OSCE identifies the direction from which Kramatorsk was shelled

uacrisis.org/en/17677-andriij-lisenko-35

February 11, 2015



WATCH IN ENGLISH

Kyiv, February 11, 2015. Pro-Russian militants conducted another atrocity yesterday. They shelled Kramatorsk with “Smerch” multiple rocket launchers. Militants targeted airfield in the vicinity of the city, as well as the industrial and residential areas nearby. “According to intelligence report, the shelling was conducted from Horlivka area controlled by illegal armed groups. As a result, 16 people were killed and 64 suffered from the attack,” said Colonel Andriy Lysenko, ATO spokesman, at a briefing at Ukraine Crisis Media Center. Monitors of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission swiftly arrived on the site of tragedy. The Mission’s report states: “Based on the live observation, the pictures and maps analysis, the SMM assessed that the shelling was coming from the south-south-east direction”. “As one can see from the map these are the areas occupied by militants,” added the ATO spokesman.

Last night President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko visited Kramatorsk. The President emphasized that he shall insist on a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Donbas and will push for this resolution during the upcoming talks in Minsk today. French writer, philosopher, film director and public figure Bernard-Henri Lévy accompanied President Poroshenko during his visit to Kramatorsk. “Bernard-Henri Lévy was shocked by what he saw in Kramatorsk. He urged the international community to open its eyes on the horrible crimes of Russian-backed militants in eastern Ukraine,” noted Colonel Lysenko during the briefing.

Insurgents intensify the attacks on the Ukrainian positions at the Debaltseve and Severodonetsk directions, as well as in the area of Shchastia and Stanytsia Luhanska. Militants shelled positions of the Ukrainian Armed Forces near Debaltseve over 10 times with Grad multiple rocket launchers, artillery, mortars and tanks; they attempted to storm Ukrainian positions twice afterwards. The militants have also attacked positions near Novohryhorivka and Kamjanka of Donetsk region and Mius of Luhansk region. Ukrainian soldiers repelled every attack.


87 militants were eliminated and 42 units of military equipment, including 12 tanks, 14 multiple rocket launchers and 16 armoured combat vehicles, destroyed in the last 24 hours. 19 Ukrainian servicemen were killed in action and 78 got wounded over the last day.

Ukrainian troops have liberated 6 towns, namely including Shyrokyne, Pavlopil, Kominternove, Berdyanske, Lebedynske and Pyshevyk. “Ukrainian artillery successfully struck militants’ blockposts located in the vicinity of Sakhanka and Oktyabr,” noted Andriy Lysenko.

Annex 113

0629.ua, “Grad shells exploded In Mariupol near the checkpoint on Vostochny. There are battles for Sakhanka (UPDATE + PHOTO + VIDEO)”, 12 February 2015

Translation**Grad shells exploded In Mariupol near the checkpoint on Vostochny. There are battles for Sakhanka (UPDATE + PHOTO + VIDEO)**

 <https://www.0629.com.ua/news/737920/v-mariupole-na-vostocnom-vozle-blokposta-vzorvalis-snarady-grad-idut-boi-za-sahanku-dopolnaetsafotovideo>

12 February 2015

Loud explosions of “Grad” [shells] have been heard in Mariupol since the night. The cannonade is heard in almost all districts of the city. It is especially loud in the Vostochny – the walls and windows of houses are trembling.

After a short respite, by 5 am, the sounds of fire resumed with renewed vigour.

According to eyewitnesses, at 6:15 am, Grad MLRS shells exploded in the area of the checkpoint in the Vostochny.

As of 6:58 am, the press officer of the “M” sector [Dmitry Chaly] said to 0629 that there was no shelling of residential areas of the city.

At 8:00 Dmitry Chaly clarified that Grad MLRS and artillery shells fell in the area of the checkpoint in the Vostochny at 6:12-6:20 am. The

The situation is under control. Residents are asked to remain calm and not to panic.

8:45 am Press service of the Azov Regiment informs that as of 8:00 there is heavy fighting in [the area of] Shyrokyne-Sakhanka. The situation is tense. Armed formations [AF] of the “DPR” tried to counterattack with the support of artillery and tanks. They used tanks, self-propelled artillery, mortars, rocket artillery.

The DPR infantry was eliminated on the outskirts of Shyrokyne. The attack was repelled. Currently, the enemy's artillery fires at Shyrokyne. The attempt by the DPR artillery to strike at the outskirts of Mariupol did not achieve its goal, due to the fact that Azov was able to push back the front line and the shells did not reach the city.

8:30 The “DPR” armed formations opened the second wave of attack against the Azov Regiment. After a “DPR” company that was driven out of the village, “several companies and tanks are attacking. Artillery lays dense fire,” the Azov press service said.

9:10 The second wave of the attack was repelled. From the side of the “DPR” AF, there are bodies which cannot be removed from the battlefield due to intense shelling. The “DPR” AF lay dense and powerful artillery fire. Units of the Azov Regiment are waiting for the third wave of attack, press service of the regiment reports.

13:20 Azov managed to repel the attacks of the “DPR” AF on Shyrokyne.

The [Azov] regiment's press service reports that a significant number of residential buildings were destroyed in the [Shyrokyne] village. At the moment, the soldiers of the Azov Regiment are

evacuating the civilian population. Local residents claim that the shelling of residential buildings was conducted from the direction of “DPR”-controlled Sakhanka.

Smoke from shells in the area of the checkpoint in the Vostochny. Photo from social networks.



Annex 114

Port News, “Cargo turnover at Mariupol (Ukraine) in the first 5 months of 2015 decreased by 35.5% and reached 3 812 mln tonnes”, 9 June 2015

Translation**Cargo turnover at the port of Mariupol (Ukraine) in the first 5 months of 2015 decreased by 35.5%**

 portnews.ru/news/201076

9 June 2015 12:25 PM

Cargo turnover at the sea port of Mariupol (Donetsk Region, Ukraine) in January-May 2015 amounted to 3.812 mln tonnes, which is 35.5% less compared to numbers of the previous year, reports the Transport Strategy Center (TSC), quoting the data of the Ukrainian Sea Ports Authority (USPA). The decrease in January-April amounted to 28.2%.

The transshipment of liquid cargo (oil) fell by 41.4%, to 34,000 tonnes.

The flow of dry cargo decreased by 22%, to 1.71 mln tonnes. In particular, the volume of transshipment was as follows: coal – 605 000 tonnes (38.5% less), ore – 888,000 tonnes (the total for the previous year was only 32,000 tonnes), construction cargo – 44,000 tonnes (previous year: 818,000 tonnes), grains – 102,000 tonnes (58.2% less), including cereals – 67,000 tonnes (43.5% less).

In January-May, 2.067 mln tonnes of packaged goods were handled, which is 43.5% less compared to January-May 2014. The port handled 438 thousand tonnes of cast iron (55,8% less), 912 thousand tonnes of rolled metal products (35.1% less), and 713 thousand tonnes of other ferrous metals (41.5% less).

Mariupol Commercial Sea Port State Enterprise is one of the four largest ports in Ukraine, and is located at the intersection of all types of transportation routes. The capacity of the port allows handling over 17 mln tonnes of cargo per year. The port is open year-round for vessels with length up to 240 m and draft up to 8 m. The area of the port is 73.2 ha, and the length of the quayage is 4.2 km. The port has modern terminals and structures.

Annex 115

Ukrainskaya Pravda, “Avdiivka. From disco to disco”, 23 June 2015
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Avdiivka. From Disco to Disco*

 rus/articles/2015/06/23/7072177pravda.com.ua

[...]

Page 9

[...]

War and peace are in the same territory here

In late May, the President appointed seven heads of civil and military administrations. In early June, a new “man at the helm” arrived in Avdiivka – Colonel Pavel Malykhin.

For seven years before the appointment, the Lieutenant Colonel, who was born in Drogobych, was Deputy Commander of the 22nd independent brigade for the protection of diplomatic representatives and consular offices.

“My task is to restore peaceful life, to repair schools, state institutions, houses” – he raps out. He mentions a graduation celebration at a local school as one of the highlights of the past three weeks.

– As soon as three graduates were awarded medals, an artillery shelling began half an hour later. War and peace are in the same territory here, – he says.

Yuri Cherkasov is still the mayor of the town. Just a year ago, he urged the locals to participate in the “DPR referendum”. Although in a conversation with *Ukrainskaya Pravda*, he denies this.

When Ukrainian troops entered the town in July last year, he was rumoured to have been kidnapped and even convoyed to Kyiv. But he completely refuses to comment on this incident.

He says that the best proof of his position is that he did not run away, his wife and eldest son, according to him, live in Avdiivka.

“Statistics in the town are such: 42 people have been killed, more than three hundred have been injured. Of the two hundred houses in the village of Khimik, 60 apartment buildings have sustained serious structural damage; three hundred houses have been destroyed in Old Avdiivka”, – the mayor reports.

The town’s primary need is to streamline bureaucratic procedures so that, according to Cherkasov, it would be possible to buy building materials faster – shingles, batteries, roofing material, glass. The mayor speaks about this as if the town was not under daily artillery strikes.

He has his own war. A war on public utilities.

[...]

Page 15

[...]

* “Disco” is military slang for artillery battles

[...]

Annex 116

6264.com.ua (Kramatorsk city website), “Consequences of the shelling in Kramatorsk (PHOTOS)”, 10 February 2016
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Consequences of the shelling in Kramatorsk (PHOTOS)

<https://www.6264.com.ua/news/1117566/posledstvia-obstrelya-kramatorska-foto>

10 February 2016

[...]

Pages 52-53

[...]

C&TP of the NKMZ [the Culture and Technology Palace of the Novokramatorsky Machine Factory (NKMZ)]

Yesterday:

Source: Newspaper "Kramatorskaya Pravda"

Pavement was hit by a cassette projectile near the C&TP of the NKMZ



Today:
Crater left by "SMERCH"



[...]

Annex 117

Glavnoe, “If there were no war: Arsen Karapetyan, Kherson (photo)”,
11 April 2016
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

If there were no war: Arsen Karapetyan, Kherson (photo)

<https://glavnoe.ua/news/n267407>

11 April 2016 16:02

Volunteer of the K-2 Battalion

He is a dentist in time of peace.

[...]

Page 2

We underwent training and were redeployed to Volnovakha. That is how my service started. We conducted operations with the 72nd and 28th Brigades in neighbouring residential settlements. Then we were redeployed to Gorske, then to Krimske. We stayed there for nine months.

We had two CSP (company strong points – Editor’s note), the first CSP, we called it “disco” for fun because there was high ground there...and a cemetery. We constructed an all-round defence, dug trenches, dugouts, and loop holes. Entirely for all-round fights, as a last resort. A breakthrough was possible. It was the spring of 2015.

[...]

Then we had a position with the 28th Brigade, a turn-off to Dokuchayevsk, this is the outermost CSP and the next CSP belonged to the separatists. [The enemy] crawled up and fired from a Shmel [rocket-propelled infantry flamethrower], the guys who were on duty quickly reached us on their own, and I also treated them.

[...]

“Now all volunteer battalions are combined, and we are now a regiment. As before, I am a volunteer and can resign at any time and return to peaceful life ...”

[...]

Annex 118

BBC News Russia, “Why Avdiivka became the hottest spot in
Donbass”, 15 April 2016

Translation:**Why Avdiivka has become the hottest spot in Donbas**

www.bbc.com/russian/international/2016/04/160415_Avdiivka_fighting_east_ukraine

Svetlana Dorosh

BBC, Ukrainian Service

15 April 2016



Author of the photo: UNIAN

Photo caption: The Ukrainian army took control over Avdiivka as far back as July 2014

For the past few months, the small town of Avdiivka in Donetsk region has remained the hottest spot of the conflict in eastern Ukraine.

Ceasefire violations are recorded, first of all, around this settlement. Reports about deaths of Ukrainian soldiers come mainly from there.

Why has the town near Donetsk become the epicenter of hostilities?

On the Edge

Avdiivka, located less than 10 kilometers away from Donetsk, was taken over by the Ukrainian army as far back as in July 2014.

The town is located at the edge of the so-called "gray zone". Therefore, it has never been quiet out there, and the press center of the ATO [Anti-Terrorist Operation - as the Ukrainian authorities call the military operation in the east of the country] has constantly reported shelling of Ukrainian positions in this area.

The escalation of the situation began after the Ukrainian Armed Forces occupied the industrial part of Avdiivka in late February to protect residents from shelling.

After that, the leaders of the self-proclaimed Donetsk People's Republic accused Kiev of starting an offensive and of violating the Minsk agreements.

The ATO headquarters claims that it is the armed supporters of the DPR who violate the Minsk agreements, in particular, the moratorium on the use of certain types of weapons.

Ukrainian military and volunteers speak less diplomatically: "they harass us day and night."

As a result, just in March, seven Ukrainian soldiers were killed and 41 were injured.

The Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine claims significantly heavier losses from the opposite side.

"Every Night is Rough"

"The situation there has not changed for several months: at night artillery works to push us deep, then comes their infantry, which tries to knock us out, and after these militants are fought back, they retreat. Every night it gets rough in there", - tells the head of the Army Relief Fund 'Come Back Alive' Vitaly Deynega to BBC Ukrainian Service.

Author of the photo: RIA Novosti

Photo caption: The situation in the area of the Yasynuvata regional centre is of concern to OSCE observers.

He has repeatedly visited Avdiivka after the escalation of hostilities there.

Military expert, editor of the website Information Resistance Yuri Karin believes that the main goal of the armed formations of the DPR is to establish control over the road to the regional center of Yasynuvata.

"They are ready to throw there as many people and equipment as they can spare, just to recapture this zone. They will suffer significant losses, just to establish fire control over the Yasynuvata junction" he tells to BBC Ukrainian Service.

Yasynuvata is a powerful railway junction, through which, according to the intelligence of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the militants receive their support from Russia.

"The line of contact passes not far from Donetsk, where the DPR militants are based. They consider this direction as promising one for the transportation of weapons, ammunition, fuel," says the representative of the Presidential Administration of Ukraine Alexander Motuzyanik.

Besides, Yasynuvata is the intersection of five strategically important highways.

"Thanks to the fact that the Ukrainian military occupied the industrial area of Avdiivka, we have an armed control over the Donetsk-Luhansk and Debaltseve-Horlivka highways," says Vitaliy Deynega.

At the same time, the volunteer notes that this place can be bypassed through other roads, though not as convenient and fast.

Among other reasons for the escalation of the military confrontation in this area is also the desire of the separatists to establish control over Avdiivka itself, since it is the location of the largest coke plant in Europe.

The Ukrainian authorities and Western countries have repeatedly accused Russia of providing military assistance to supporters of the self-proclaimed DPR and LPR and of direct military participation in the conflict in Donbas. Moscow denies these allegations.

Author of the photo: UNIAN

Photo caption: Due to the escalation of the situation around Avdiivka, NSDC Secretary Alexander Turchynov visited it on 7 April [2016].

Russia's representative to the OSCE, Alexander Lukashevich, meanwhile, accused Ukrainian forces of escalating tensions and a lack of political progress.

"Instead, the Ukrainian military prefer to escalate the situation on the line of contact, and the most dangerous thing that OSCE observers note is that there the sides' positions actively draw closer – meaning the positions of DPR forces and the positions of UAF [Ukrainian Armed Forces]. The latest reports are very disturbing in terms of the provocative actions on the part of the UAF. Such came from Avdiivka and Yasynuvata, and today, at night, from Gorlovka," - Alexander Lukashevich said in an interview to the TV channel "Russia 24" in early April.

Mortar attacks on Yasynuvata and on checkpoints performed by Ukrainian army units constantly appear in the daily reports of the so-called DPR Ministry of Defence.

The shelling of Avdiivka continues since last year.

"Information warfare"

Alexander Motuzyanik emphasizes that the Ukrainian military opens fire only in response to the attacks by the opposing side, and only when the enemy's fire is targeted and can lead to casualties.

"The militants do not intend to cease fire and are going to escalate the situation. The goal is to provoke the Ukrainian Armed Forces to open fire, and then to blame the Ukrainian side of not respecting the ceasefire and violating the Minsk agreements," Alexander Motuzyanik said in an interview to the BBC Ukrainian Service.

“This is also an information warfare: first they strike against the positions of the UAF, and, on their side, there are Russian journalists, who already wait to film how our troops shoot in response, so that they can then show it on Russian TV channels,” he adds.

Experts interviewed by the BBC Ukrainian Service say that the situation around Avdiivka is unlikely to change in the near future, since in compliance with assumed international obligations, the Ukrainian Armed Forces will not use heavy weapons in order to push the armed supporters of the DPR further away from the “gray zone”.

Author of the photo: RIA Novosti

Photo caption: The village of Zaitseve near Horlivka is also subject to shelling.

Most likely, they say, the situation will remain the same as in recent months. The Ukrainian military will try to hold positions in the industrial area of Avdiivka, but if the opposing side strengthens its actions, it will be more difficult to do so. In addition, there will be more losses.

“The War for the Streets”

Last week, Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine Alexander Turchynov held a meeting with the military command in Avdiivka.

“We must be ready to repel any aggressive actions by the enemy, providing our armed forces with modern weapons and equipment,” the NSDC Secretary said.

He called on the Parliament to adopt as soon as possible a law on filling the special budget fund, from which a significant part of the state defense order is financed.

According to Turchynov, the spring warming caused “the intensification of the activities of reconnaissance and sabotage groups and attempts of local armed provocations on the part of the enemy.”

“We cannot rule out large-scale offensive operations of Russian-terrorist troops,” the NSDC website quotes Alexander Turchinov.

President of the Army Relief Fund “Come Back Alive” Vitaliy Deynega believes that as a result of fierce fighting, if it continues, the industrial area of Avdiivka will turn to scorched earth, and sooner or later the Ukrainian leadership will need to review its decisions and the Minsk agreements.

“We are at war for the streets, for Zaitseve, for the Industrial Area of Avdiivka, for the Yasynuvata junction, and so on. This war has no end in sight, and the number of victims will grow. And no one is sure that events like those in Avdiivka will not be repeated in another part of Donbas tomorrow,” Deynega said in an interview to BBC Ukrainian Service.

Annex 119

BBC News Ukraine, “What happened at the Svitlodarsk Bulge?”, 24
December 2016

Translation

What happened at the Svitlodarsk Bulge?

 bbc.com/ukrainian/features-russian-38426404

Vyacheslav Shramovich

Air Force of Ukraine

24 December 2016



Author of the photo, Ministry of Defence of Ukraine

Caption to the photo,

Artillery attacks continue on the Svitlodarsk Bulge

Over the past six days, several military clashes have occurred in the area of the contact line near Debaltseve, which were accompanied by the massive use of artillery and mortars, as well as infantry attacks.

This entailed casualties on both sides and a certain change in the tactical situation in the section of the frontline called “Svitlodarsk Bulge”.

Offensive

The Svitlodarsk Bulge is a line of defence to which the ATO forces withdrew from Debaltseve in

the winter of 2015.

Since then, there have been periodic escalations and mutual shellings – the area is of strategic importance for both sides. The Vuhlehirsk Thermal Power Plant is located in the territory controlled by Ukraine – in Svitlodarsk. Debaltseve is on the other side of the contact line. It is no more than 10 km in a straight line to the city.

Author of the photo, Google Maps,

Caption to the photo,

The arrow indicates the forest, for the capture of positions in which there are battles

On 18 December, the situation in this area dramatically escalated. The Ukrainian Defence Ministry first reported that the separatist forces tried to capture two positions of the ATO forces after a powerful artillery attack.

However, later, Oleksandr Turchinov, Secretary of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, who personally visited the Svitlodarsk Bulge, said that the Ukrainian military actually counterattacked and took new positions, “which gave them an additional advantage over the enemy in this defence sector.”

At the same time, separatist media reported that the Ukrainian army tried to break through the LPR defence line and reach Debaltseve.

Author of the photo, Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, Caption to the photo,

The parties to the conflict agreed in Minsk to a truce for the New Year holidays

It is possible to infer from reports provided by both sides of the conflict and those published on social media that, on Sunday, Ukrainian fighters conducted an offensive operation and captured several separatist strongpoints located in a forest near the villages of Kalynivka and Lohvynove (“LPR”-controlled territory). Representatives of illegal formations called these positions “Kikimora”, “Krest”, “Zvezda”.

Ukrainian servicemen tried to gain a foothold in new positions, and “LNR” members tried to dislodge them from there. Ukraine engaged soldiers of the 54th brigade, including the 25th battalion – this is the former “Kyivska Rus” Territorial Defence Battalion formed from residents of the Kyiv region.

According to the Ministry of Defence, the ATO forces managed to repel several attacks, after which massive shellings began and have been conducted intermittently for six days. Ukrainian gunners are firing back.

At the same time, the fighters claim to have retaken “Kikimora”.

The commander of a mortar crew of the 54th Brigade, Lera Burlakova, wrote on Facebook from the ground on 21 December, “It’s been four days of fun on the Svitlodarsk Bulge. It’s not just that you want to sleep or rest but to take a breather. To know for sure that, for example, you have exactly an

hour during which you will not need to run somewhere. That one hour would be worth ten hours of the same calm in a state of constant expectation of what's next.”

Casualties

Author of the photo, Ministry of Defence of Ukraine

Caption to the photo,

There are reports of significant casualties on both sides.

As a result of the offensive operation led, the Ukrainian army has suffered the largest casualties over the last five months. On 18 December alone, Colonel Andrey Lysenko reported five dead soldiers, six wounded and ten shell-shocked.

However, in the following days, casualties continued to grow - in total, eight Ukrainian servicemen had been killed and several dozen had been injured during the fighting on the Svitlodarsk Bulge since January 18.

At the same time, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine reported dozens of dead and wounded from the “LPR”. On Friday, Andrey Lysenko, citing intelligence data, said that “on 20-21 December, more than ten cars drove the bodies of the dead occupants from the Debaltseve hospital to the Yenakiieve mortuary.”

The self-proclaimed “DPR” and “LPR” deny these figures, claiming that, as a result of “attempts to break through”, the ATO forces had lost “up to a hundred people who were killed and wounded, with several armoured vehicles damaged”, over the previous day alone.

Prisoners of war

Author of the photo, ERA

Caption to the photo,

Militants of the “LPR” near their positions on the Svitlodarsk Bulge

On Thursday evening, the separatist media reported that their forces on the Svitlodarsk Bulge managed to capture three Ukrainian soldiers.

Later, several Ukrainian volunteers and bloggers said that the separatists began to send out videos and photos depicting tortured captive fighters of the ATO. The same materials were allegedly sent to a number of Ukrainian media.

The authenticity of these materials is not confirmed.

Colonel Lysenko said in response that the ATO leadership is aware of only one prisoner.

“On 18 December, during the active phase at the Svitlodarsk Bulge, one serviceman was wounded and captured. We don't have any more servicemen who were captured. At least, according to

information coming from the commanders of the units holding the fort on the line of contact,” Andrey Lysenko, an ATO representative of the Ministry of Defence, said on Friday.

According to him, there is no data on whether the Ukrainian prisoner is still alive. “There is no such data yet, we must find out what’s happened to him,” Lysenko said.

New Year's Truce

Author of the photo, Ministry of Defence of Ukraine,

Caption to the photo,

The parties to the conflict agreed in Minsk to a truce for the New Year holidays

An indefinite truce is planned to be introduced in the east of Ukraine since 24 December, the press centre of the Anti-Terrorist Operation reported on Friday, citing Ukrainian representatives at the Joint Centre for Control and Coordination on ceasefire issues in the territory of Donbas (JCCC).

“On 21 December, the Trilateral Contact Group for the peaceful settlement of the situation in eastern Ukraine, at a meeting in Minsk, decided to introduce a comprehensive, sustainable, indefinite ceasefire on the eve of the New Year holidays starting from 00.00 on 24 December 2016,” the statement said.

This information is also confirmed by the separatist media, citing Denis Pushilin, “head of the DPR delegation to the Minsk negotiations.”

“The contact group agreed to a ceasefire for the New Year and Christmas holidays. Let’s see what happens,” said Denis Pushilin.

The JCCC maintains close cooperation with the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to monitor and check the ceasefire.

“Special operational communications is established with all the heads of monitoring groups and the mission’s leadership. Joint trilateral briefings are held daily, where all critical issues are discussed and ways to solve them are determined” the press centre of the ATO headquarters said.

During the truce, the damaged infrastructure is planned to be repaired.

Annex 120

*Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, “Anxious Ukraine Risks Escalation
In ‘Creeping Offensive’”, 30 January 2017*



UKRAINE

Anxious Ukraine Risks Escalation In 'Creeping Offensive'

January 30, 2017 16:01 GMT

By Christopher Miller

NOVOLUHANSKE, Ukraine -- The way Ukrainian commander Vyacheslav "Eagle-Owl" Vlasenko described it, his troops snuck into this rustic town of 4,000 people in broad daylight and took it -- and a valuable pig farm -- without firing a shot.

Concealed in trucks that looked like those used by the pig farm, the troops' advance into Nuvoluhanske -- which had been part of the gray zone, a ravaged no-man's land between the warring sides -- took their Russia-backed separatist foes by surprise.

"We used civilian trucks and a sort of maskirovka," Vlasenko, clad in fatigues, told RFE/RL at the command-and-control center of the Ukrainian Army's 46th battalion in nearby Zaitseve on January 23. It was a reference to a deception tactic widely credited to Russian military planners and employed by the Kremlin when it seized Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula in 2014.

"It was 1 p.m." Vlasenko said. "They figured out what had happened at 8:45 p.m. and began firing artillery, striking near our defensive positions on the east side of the pig farm."

Mounting Discontent

Frustrated by the stalemate in this 33-month war of attrition, concerned that Western support is waning, and sensing that U.S. President Donald Trump could cut Kyiv out of any peace negotiations as he tries to improve fraught relations with Moscow, Ukrainian forces anxious to show their newfound strength have gone on what many here are calling a "creeping offensive."

Observers say the Ukrainians appear to be trying to create new facts on the ground, while officials and commanders insist they are fighting to stop the flow of contraband into separatist-controlled territories and fending off attempts by separatist groups that call themselves the Donetsk and Luhansk "people's republics" to seize more territory.

Whatever the case, since mid-December Ukraine's armed forces have edged farther into parts of the gray zone in or near the war-worn cities of Avdiivka, Debaltseve, Dokuchaievsk, Horlivka, and Mariupol, shrinking the space between them and the separatist fighters.

In doing so, the pro-Kyiv troops have sparked bloody clashes with their enemy, which has reportedly made advances of its own -- or tried to -- in recent weeks.

The Ukrainian military reported that 17 of its soldiers were killed in the December battles. At least 16 more have been killed in fighting this month, including seven on January 29-30. There are no reliable figures for the separatist side.

In all, Europe's only active war has claimed the lives of more than 9,750 people and displaced some 1.7 million more since it began in April 2014, according to the United Nations.

And all signs point to the conflict getting worse before it gets better.

Fears Of Escalation

Stalker, the nom de guerre of a commanding officer who declined to give his full name, showed RFE/RL through the 46th battalion's labyrinth of freshly dug trenches that keep the soldiers safe from artillery shells and sheltered from the biting winter.

Within the stuffy confines of a bunker housing weapons, ammunition, rations, and half a dozen men and at least one woman, soldiers warmed themselves by a field stove, checked social media on their smartphones, and prepared borsch during a rare lull in fighting.

They were the lucky ones. Three of their fellow troops had been wounded and evacuated since taking up the position, Stalker said.

All that divides the two sides here is 350 meters and a cemetery smack in the middle of a snow-covered field -- a dark symbol that is not lost on the fighters.

Soon, from a road over the hill came a convoy of European monitors who had been critical of the advances. They were there to inspect the new Novoluhanske positions.

"The direct result of forward moves is escalation in tension, which often turns to violence," Alexander Hug, the principal deputy chief monitor of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's Special Monitoring Mission (OSCE SMM) to Ukraine, had told RFE/RL prior to his visit.

Hug said the soldiers had recently become more brazen. For much of the conflict, they have played a game of hide-and-seek with the OSCE, concealing their weapons from the international monitors' scrutinizing eyes.

But, Hug said, they now position large-caliber artillery, including towed howitzers, main battle tanks, and multiple-launch rocket systems banned under the Minsk deal "in the open with impunity."

Caught In The Cross Fire

As the two sides push closer to each other, they risk not only their own lives but those of civilians.

On January 27, Hug reported five civilians had been killed this month alone as a result of the clashes. He said 19 were killed in all of 2016, a year in which the OSCE recorded more than 300,000 cease-fire violations.

At an elementary school in Novoluhanske a few hundred meters from the 46th battalion's new trenches, teacher Lyudmila Alekseyevna told RFE/RL while watching her fourth-graders slide down an icy mound that townspeople feel like "death is knocking on our doors."

"We are ready for peace to return to us," she said, adding that she did not know why the military had come to Novoluhanske.

Combating Lawlessness

Pavlo Zhebrivskyy, the governor of the Donetsk region, told RFE/RL at his office in Kramatorsk that the Novoluhanske move to where there had been no police presence was necessary to stop smuggling.

With supplies limited in the conflict zone, a lucrative black market has flourished. Kyiv estimates traffickers make millions sneaking coal, fuel, food, and more across the front line.

In the past week, **nationalist activists have blocked** "indefinitely" a railway line they claim is used to trade illegal contraband with the separatists.

"There was no law enforcement to stop criminal activity, [including] the illegal smuggling of Ukrainian goods...of pig meat," said commander Vlasenko.

Novoluhanske's pig farm houses some 93,000 swine and produces up to 20 tons of meat per day, much of which soldiers claimed and **journalists reported** had been trafficked into separatist-controlled territory.

Zhebrivskyy said that "98 percent of smuggling" around Novoluhanske ceased after the 46th battalion's arrival.

Bumpy Road To Peace

Hug said battlefield advances by both sides make implementing the 2015 peace deal, known as the Minsk agreement, "more difficult."

Ukrainian authorities insist their moves do not endanger the peace process and are not in violation of the Minsk deal because they did not cross in separatist-controlled territory.

"According to the Minsk agreement, there is a clear delineation of the contact line, and there were absolutely no violations by Ukraine in terms of the contact line, but there have been significant violations on the other side's part," Ukrainian Defense Minister Stepan Poltorak told RFE/RL in Kyiv on January 21.

Put more simply, Stalker said, "It's our Ukrainian land. How can it ever be a violation?"

Russians In Waiting

There is also a haunting prospect of Ukraine's creeping offensive: the risk of provoking a military response from Russia, as Kyiv and Western officials say previous advances did.

Ukraine suffered two devastating defeats -- in Ilovaisk in August 2014 and in Debaltseve in February 2015 -- that left hundreds of troops dead after Russia-backed forces encircled them and pounded their positions with heavy artillery. The battle changed the Ukrainians' calculus and gave the separatist side the clear upper hand.

Poltorak noted that Russia has since constructed several military bases and camps close to Ukraine's border, which allows Russia to deploy thousands of its troops "within a matter of hours."

Moreover, he claimed, 5,000 regular soldiers of the Russian armed forces are already on separatist-held territory, along with 40,000 Russian nationals fighting in separatist militias.

In addition to personnel, Poltorak said, Russia has deployed to eastern Ukraine "more than 600 main battle tanks, more than 1,300 armored vehicles, more than 700 pieces of artillery, and more than 450 multiple-launch rocket systems."

Russia denies sponsoring the separatists or deploying its forces to Ukrainian territory, despite overwhelming evidence of both.

New Strength?

Ukraine's army appears to feel emboldened almost three years after the start of the fighting, having undergone a crash course in warfare and modernized its military -- **bold enough for some to say** the occupied areas of eastern Ukraine could be "liberated" by the end of 2017.

After increasing its defense budget to about \$6 billion, Ukraine created a standing army of 250,000 soldiers -- up from only 5,000 to 6,000 combat-ready troops in April 2014, Poltorak said. That makes it among the largest armies in Europe.

Meanwhile, its state arms maker has pumped out new military materiel, including an unmanned fighting vehicle, and it hopes to manufacture a new main battle tank to rival one made by Russia.

Last month, **Ukraine tested** a new "high-precision" missile for Smerch multiple-launch rocket systems that has a range of 60 kilometers.

Peace Through Power

While leaders in Kyiv and Moscow say publicly the only way to solve the current conflict is through political means, neither has shown a willingness to do so, Hug said.

Asked about the Ukrainian military's recent advances and weapons testing, Poltorak said a political solution is "only possible if Ukraine will have a powerful army." Otherwise, he said, its adversaries won't take it seriously.

Back in Novoluhanske, the 46th battalion's Vlasenko boasted that if politicians couldn't bring an end to the war, his soldiers could recapture the occupied territories by force "and be at the border with Russia in around six months."

But he added a caveat: "It would cost many civilian lives."

Annex 121

Dsnews, “Spontaneous counter-attack. The UAF take control over Avdiivka road junction (MAP)”, 30 January 2017

Translation**Spontaneous counter-attack. The UAF take control over Avdiivka road junction (MAP)**

 dsnews.ua/politics/spontannaya-kontrataka--30012017123000

State

As a result of Sunday fighting in Avdiivka's "promka" [industrial area] the UAF came close to the strategically important Donetsk-Horlivka motorway.


Mikhail Zhirokhov

Military Expert

Monday, 30 January 2017, 12:25



Photo: Facebook.com/ato.news

 03:13

Reading time

After yesterday's non-stop news about the aggravation at the front, the picture of what happened and is happening becomes clearer now with the data accumulation. First of all, the situation around the "stumbling block" in Avdiivka - the Avdiivka industrial area and at the Donetsk Filtration Station

[DFS], - is clearing up.

The militants, by all accounts, decided to fulfill their promises to “push the *ukrops*” [Translator’s note: “*ukrop*” is a derogative term used to describe Ukrainian nationalists] - and attacked locally in the area of the so-called First and Second Ponds on Sunday morning after they had proposed a veiled ultimatum concerning withdrawal of our troops from the DFS (implementation of which is quite impossible as 1.5 km seems outrageous when the closest contact is 200-300 meters).

Apparently, the operation was planned at the battalion level and headed personally by the battalion commander (otherwise it is difficult to explain the death of one of the field commanders whose call sign was “Grek”) with a surprising and rush attack being the plan. But something went wrong and the militants were forced to retreat after encountering fierce resistance. The fighters from the 72nd Brigade, after recent rotation and full of strength and desire to fight, moved forward on the heels of the retreating enemy.

Their fighting enthusiasm was also supported by their neighbors on the right and on the left, who began to “make noise” in the area of the Avdiivka industrial area and to the west of the Yasynuvata-2 railway station. As a result, a local operation in one direction turned into a serious fight using the entire spectrum of weapons. Moreover, the enemy, trying to bring down the attacking pressure, struck at the close rear of our group. Avdiivka came under serious fire there, where two civilians were wounded, and the power supply in the city was cut off (which is still not restored as of 10:00 today).

Towards evening, with its strength gathered (up to 80 people supported by two tanks and 4 infantry fighting vehicles), the enemy tried to mount a counter attack. In response, all the available artillery of the “Donetsk” task force was deployed, resulting in heavy casualties among the attackers. On the part of the militants, the use of at least one 122-mm D-30 howitzer battery and two self-propelled guns 2S3 Akatsiya batteries was registered.

Short-term artillery shellings from both sides continued throughout the night of 30 January, and are still ongoing.

Apparently, our spontaneous counter attack somehow confused the plans of both our command and the enemy. There is a high probability that a plan is now developed and implemented to give stability to a new line of confrontation, which main point will be to hold positions behind the DFS and an attempt to hit enemy positions at the nearest dominant height - a spoil heap 150 meters west of the First pond.

The fact is that our commanders have recently used battlefield techniques which can be described as “small steps”: when our soldiers occupy 50-100 meters of the “gray zone”, entrenching themselves under the enemy fire, with the procedure repeated after a while. Using this method, it is possible, on the one hand, to minimize own casualties, which are always heavy in a frontal assault and even in a counter-offensive, and on the other hand, to keep forward units “in shape”, which have every chance of rapidly losing their combat readiness during trench warfare (which, alas, is happening on some sectors of the front, where all too often the non-battle casualties goes off-scale).

Now the UAF have come close to meeting the main tactical goal in the Avdiivka’s Industrial area –

taking control of the DFS which provides Donetsk with water, and complete cutting off of the E50 Donetsk-Horlivka motorway, which stretches along the demarcation line and was previously effectively used as a belt road by the militants. From the moment the UAF gained a foothold directly in the industrial area, the road has come under their fire control; in order to completely block the motorway, it is necessary now to take control over the spoil heap behind the First pond.



Annex 122

Novaya Gazeta, “Fighting draw”, 31 January 2017

Translation**Fighting draw**

novayagazeta.ru/articles/2017/01/31/71352-boevaya-nichya



Fighting has not ceased in the area of Avdiivka (outskirts of Donetsk) over the last 24 hours. There are casualties on both sides. There are wounded and killed civilians. How it all began – and why is the conflict in Donbass escalating again?

There is a so-called “grey zone” between the positions of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and the positions of LPR/DPR units. The positions themselves are in the “grey zone” as well. There is a demarcation line between them, which was drawn by OSCE personnel following the Minsk-2 Agreements. Exchanges of fire between the opposing positions are not unusual, they occur each day; one has to move from his position through fire-swept territory.

Another aggravation of the conflict began on **19 December 2016** at the so-called Svitlodarsk Bulge. It was then that the 54th Brigade of the Ukrainian Armed Forces launched an offensive and took up new positions inside the “grey zone”. There were battles, casualties and prisoners; both sides used heavy weapons: Rapira anti-tank guns, self-propelled artillery pieces, and tanks. People’s Militia of the LPR reported back then that the high ground was lost; for several days after the fight, nobody could enter the neutral zone to collect the bodies of those killed in battle.

Later, in an interview with a Ukrainian publication, servicemen of the 54th Brigade will say, “It’s always hard here, but we’re holding all positions – both old and new ones.”

On **21 December**, Oleksandr Turchynov, Secretary of the National Security and Defence Council (NSDC) of Ukraine, visited the positions of the 54th Brigade at the ATO zone. In his interview with reporters, he confirmed that the new positions were taken up “despite continuous shellings and attempts to break through our defences, the Ukrainian military did their duty with courage and professionalism, stopping the enemy and inflicting heavy losses. Our military counterattacked,

advanced, and took up new positions, which gave them an additional advantage over the enemy in this defence sector.”

Why is there fighting near Debaltseve again?

Pavel Kanygin explains

On **23 December 2016**, Vyacheslav Vlasenko, a unit commanding officer of the Donbass-Ukraine Battalion, wrote on Facebook that the village of Novoluhanske is now under their full control.

“Well, hello, Svitlodarsk Bulge. Today, the *Donbas-Ukraine* battalion has successfully carried out a daring operation to liberate the village of Novoluhanske. At one fling. No casualties. Hello, separatists”, his message says.

Novoluhanske was in the “grey zone” and there was no guarantee that the village would not come under the DPR control. Now the village is controlled by the Ukrainian military. In addition, according to the military, nobody violated anything; the line of contact was simply straightened. But as a result, the “grey zone” shrank, and this trend continued next year.

On **27 December 2016**, Oleksandr Turchynov, summing up the results of the year, told the reporters that, in 2016, for the first time Ukraine had not lost any territory in the war in the east of the country; the Ukrainian Armed Forces improved their positions; the Ukrainian army was liberating occupied territories meter by meter, and 2017 would become a turning point.

On **22 January 2017**, the Ukrainian army advanced 500 meters towards the city of Kadiivka (Stakhanov) and took up the positions of the LPR People's Militia. This special operation was named “Sukhumi”. It was necessary to take control of the high ground for the Ukrainian Armed Forces to move forward. The Ukrainian military believes that this high ground had to be under their control according to the Minsk Agreements. While the high ground was taken, civilians were wounded in the LPR-controlled city of Kirovsk. On **27 January**, Ukrainian President Petr Poroshenko awarded Jaba Lelashvili, an officer of the Georgian Legion, for the successful military operation. The special operation really was brilliant, since the LPR militia lost control over a five-kilometre area as a result.

On **29 January**, first reports emerge that there were hostilities in the area of Avdiivka. The hostilities took place in the area of Avdiivka, Opytne, Kamianka; according to the Ukrainian Armed Forces, and it was the DPR who launched an offensive, but later, after repelling the attack, the Ukrainian Armed Forces launched a counteroffensive and recaptured two additional positions.

In fact, the hostilities for a highway between Donetsk and Horlivka had long been in the making. If the Ukrainian military manage to take control of the highway, Horlivka (a city in the urban agglomeration of Donetsk) will be almost isolated. The counteroffensive continued almost to Donetsk. At the same time, heavy artillery was involved and both sides used tanks, self-propelled artillery pieces, and Grads.

In Avdiivka, a coke plant suffered a direct hit, leaving the city without water, electricity and heat. In view of this, President Petr Poroshenko interrupted his official visit to Berlin and went to the scene, while Ukraine appealed to the UN Security Council.

At the time of this publication, the coke plant resumed its operations in Avdiivka, the heat supply was restored, but there is no electricity still. In Donetsk, over the last night, shells were fired at the Petrovsky, Kuibyshevskyi and Kyivsky Districts, with Makiivka impacted too. The Kyivsky district in Donetsk was without electricity for some time. The Zasyadko Mine, which is located in the same area, was completely de-energised, leaving 207 miners underground, whom are now being urgently evacuated.

The DPR-controlled village of Yakovlivka was also cut off from electricity.



Evacuation of the miners from the Zasyadko Mine after a power outage caused by artillery shellings. Photo: Reuters

Alongside with what is going on in the area of Avdiivka, there has been crossfire in the Luhansk Region for several days already. Popasna, Zolote (controlled by Ukraine), Pervomaisk and Irmino (controlled by the LPR) are under fire.

Dmitry Peskov, the press secretary of the Russian President, said that “independent detachments crossed the line of contact supported by artillery fire, and the Donbas militia had to fight back in the area of Avdiivka and recapture the occupied territory.”

“This invasion was stopped,” Peskov concluded (quoted by TASS).

It is quite obvious that full-scale hostilities are contrary both to the spirit and letter of the Minsk Agreements. The next meeting of the contact group will take place in Minsk on 3 February.

Annex 123

BBC News Ukraine, “Avdiivka: why is there an ongoing fighting for frozen trenches?”, 31 January 2017

Translation**Avdiivka: why is there an ongoing fighting for frozen trenches?**

bbc.com/ukrainian/features-russian-38810871

- Vyacheslav Shramovich
- BBC Ukraine

31 January 2017



Photo by Ministry of Defence of Ukraine

Photo caption,

The aggravation near Avdiivka is the second serious escalation this winter - after the fighting in the area of the Svitlodarsk Bulge

Since the end of February last year, Avdiivka, Donetsk region, has been one of the hottest zones in Donbass.

Shellings and shoot-outs of varying intensity rage on there, without stopping even for several days.

Moreover, the main fighting is not for the town itself or the giant coke plant in Avdiivka, but for the Industrial Area, which opens out upon the road leading from Donetsk to Horlivka.

On Sunday morning, 29 January, a new escalation of hostilities began there, which, in terms of intensity and losses on both sides, reminded the December fighting at the Svitlodarsk Bulge.

Counter-offensive



Photo by Getty Images

Photo caption,

Avdiivka industrial zone has been one of the hottest zones in the ATO area since February 2016

According to the official position of the Ministry of Defence, at 4 am on Sunday, the separatists started a powerful shelling of the ATO positions in the Avdiivka industrial area, after which two assault groups of the militants of 25-30 people attacked two strong points of the Ukrainian Armed Forces.

The Ukrainian servicemen repulsed the storm, launched a counterattack and, according to the Minister of Defence Stepan Poltorak, "took up a strategically important position".

In response, the separatists opened heavy artillery fire to recapture the lost strong point, the ATO headquarters said.

The immediate cause of the escalation is said to be the enemy's attempts on both sides to disrupt the Minsk agreements on the eve of the meeting of the trilateral contact group on the settlement of the conflict in Donbass, scheduled for 1 February.

The Road to Horlivka

"Just like the Svitlodarsk Bulge, this is some kind of a response to our actions. We occupied the dominating height there and had a tough response for three days with all types of arms available to the Russian occupation forces (Russia has consistently denied the participation of its regular military personnel in the fighting in Donbass - *Editor*). It is the same thing for this case – the Ukrainian servicemen fired at the positions where, according to the reconnaissance data, the enemy's snipers and artillery spotters were constantly working,"- the UAF Retired Colonel, military expert Oleg Zhdanov told the BBC Ukraine.

He adds that the position that the Ukrainian fighters have taken up now allows the UAF to place in the line of fire an additional part of the Donetsk-Horlivka motorway near the so-called Yasynuvata junction.

The ATO forces have already controlled (i.e., placed the motorway in the line of fire) a part of this motorway since last year. Now this area has grown larger.

“It is because of this road that the fighting persists. We are raking with fire the entire Yasynuvata junction using assault rifles. That is why they do not use it for transporting military gear, equipment, personnel or munitions. All other roads from Donetsk to Horlivka are either country roads or in worse condition”, Oleg Zhdanov explains.

The Donetsk-Horlivka motorway, in military terms, is a belt road, that is, a road that runs parallel to the front line and is of importance for the transfer of troops.

"The ATO forces gave up the Donetsk airport, but they withdrew to the north - where the Avdiivka industrial area and the Yasynuvata junction are located - and blocked the main artery for Horlivka", the military expert notes.

And in Horlivka, according to the Ukrainian intelligence service, there is one of the largest garrisons of the DPR armed formations, that is why the communication between this city and Donetsk is of key importance for the separatists.

In addition, according to Oleg Zhdanov, establishing of “the operational command” of the DPR forces is under way in Horlivka; it is an improved military structure as compared to the currently operating "DPR Army Corps".

Trench



Photo by Getty Images

Photo caption,

The positions of both sides near Avdiivka are mainly trenches which allow cover from shellings, but they do not always protect from an artillery or mortar fire.

According to reports from both sides, the "strategic position" taken up by the Ukrainian fighters is a trench in a frozen ground a few hundred meters from the road.

Oleg Zhdanov claims that this strong point is at a dominant height, which allows to defend it more effectively and control the terrain on the left flank of the ATO forces' defence in the industrial area.

However, Alexander Khodakovsky, the founder of the separatist battalion *Vostok*, who was contacted by the BBC Russian Service the day before, has a divergent opinion.

According to him, this trench, on the contrary, is in the lowlands, in the area under fire.

He also said that the DPR forces, who protected the flanks of this trench, took decision to leave two positions several months ago due to the casualties occurred during rotations and ammunition delivery.



Photo by Getty Images

Photo caption

Alexander Khodakovsky

The separatists' main line of defence, according to Alexander Khodakovsky, runs 600-700 meters further along the Donetsk-Horlivka motorway.

He believes that the Ukrainian soldiers are hardly able to entrench themselves deeper into the frozen ground now.

However, it is Oleg Zhdanov's forecast that the ATO forces will be able to maintain new positions as they did it at the Svitlodarsk Bulge.

Casualties

Nevertheless, both sides sustained significant casualties.

Since Sunday, the Ukrainian army has lost seven people killed under fire (including the deputy commander of one of the battalions of the 72nd Brigade) with 35 wounded.

According to Oleg Zhdanov, such casualties are due to the fact that the ATO fighters acted with no cover of the artillery fire: "Normally, it was necessary to plan the artillery shelling [of the enemy's firing points] if aviation is not used anymore. Any movement of a soldier across the battlefield should take place under the cover of artillery."

At the same time, the intelligence service of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine reports 25 militants killed and more than 40 wounded in two days.

Among those killed was one of the separatist battalion commanders Ivan Balakay (call sign "Greek"). Alexander Khodakovsky also confirmed his death.

The "DPR" denies such casualties and, in turn, assert about dozens of killed and wounded ATO fighters.

"Local" clashes



Photo by Getty Images

Photo caption

A Ukrainian serviceman inspects the vicinity of Avdiivka

Military expert Oleg Zhdanov says that there are no conditions conducive to conversion of the escalation near Avdiivka into a full-scale offensive by one of the sides, yet.

"This will not go further than tactical episodes ... Whose soldier is the first to cross the demarcation line, that party will be held responsible for disrupting the Minsk agreements. Therefore, it is hardly possible to say that someone tomorrow will launch major offensive or large-scale actions", he notes.

Oleg Zhdanov adds that, at the moment, there is no evidence that an attacking group of separatists is formed now (bringing up human resources, fuel, and medicines), as it was during the fighting for Debaltsevo during winter 2015.

Alexander Khodakovsky, in his interview to the BBC Russian Service, ruled out a possible attack by the UAF, and called the situation "an aggravated form of our localised clashes."



Photo by Vyacheslav Abroskin

Photo caption

Consequences of Avdiivka shelling

Nevertheless, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine reports on the aggravation of the situation almost along the entire line of contact in the Donetsk region.

A video surfaced the social networks, where, according to the authors, one can see that the rocket launcher *Grad*, located in one of the Donetsk neighbourhoods, fires towards Avdiivka. BBC Ukraine cannot verify the authenticity of this video.

Pavel Zhebrivsky, the head of the civil- military administration in the Donetsk region, announced a possible partial evacuation of the residents of Avdiivka due to the constant shellings and lack of electricity and heat supply in the town.

Representatives of the DPR accused the Ukrainian army of shelling the outskirts of Donetsk and Makiivka.

On Tuesday, Dmitry Peskov, the press secretary of the Russian President, said that the separatists recaptured a previously lost position.

Later, Oleksandr Turchynov, Secretary of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, said that "the Ukrainian army keeps securely its positions, so all attempts by the militants to break through our defence are doomed to failure."

Annex 124

Interfax, “Due to the shelling, 203 miners were trapped in the Donetsk mine”, 31 January 2017

Translation**Due to the shelling, 203 miners were trapped in the Donetsk mine.**

interfax.ru/world/547735

31 January 2017

In the world 09:38, 31 January 2017

There is an update from 10:58 →

The evacuation of trapped miners from the Donetsk mine has begun

Moscow. 31 January. INTERFAX.RU - In Donetsk, due to shelling, the Zasyadko mine was de-energized and 203 miners were trapped underground, a representative of the Ministry of Defence of the self-proclaimed DPR told reporters.

According to him, measures are being taken to evacuate the miners.

"At the moment, the DPR Ministry of Emergency Situations is engaged in reconnecting the generator in order to bring the miners to the surface," a representative of the Press Centre for the DPR Ministry of Emergency Situations told 'Interfax'.

The night before, media began to write about the escalation of the situation in the Industrial Area of Avdiivka near Donetsk.

In turn, the Ukrainian side reported that the pro-Russian armed groups have been carrying out intensive artillery shelling in this area since Sunday, 29 January. On Sunday, five Ukrainian servicemen died in the zone of armed conflict, while most of the losses occurred during the fighting in Avdiivka. On 30 January, three Ukrainian servicemen died.

The DPR, in turn, reported on the fighting and the massive shelling of the outskirts of the town.

Avdiivka, where 25 thousand people live, was left without water, electricity and heat supply in conditions of minus 20-degree Celsius frosts. In addition, the Avdiivka Coke Plant (ACP) was de-energized and began "hot" preservation of equipment.

Prior to that, President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko interrupted his working visit to Germany due to the situation in Avdiivka. On Tuesday, it became known that the Ukrainian authorities are preparing to evacuate residents of the town.

Ukraine DPR

Annex 125

62.ua (Donetsk city website), “In Donetsk, the Northern Water Supply Facility was de-energized - part of the Kyivski District was left without electricity and heating”, 31 January 2017

Translation:

In Donetsk, the Northern Water Supply Facility was de-energized - part of the Kyivski District was left without electricity and heating

62.ua/news/1529458/v-donecke-obestocen-severnyj-vodouzel-cast-kievskogo-rajona-ostalas-bez-sveta-i-otoplenia

31 January 2017



10:25 a.m., 31 January 2017

Incidents

Roman Lazorenko

Editor-in-chief

As a result of the shelling, the Northern Water Supply Facility was left without electricity. It is not possible to begin repairs due to the unending shelling.

This was reported by the “Donetsk City Administration”.

It is also reported that the work of the Central Water Supply Facility has been restored.

Donetsk residents living in the Kyivski District report that they have no electricity or heating.

Annex 126

Krym.Realii, “From Avdiivka: ‘The main thing is that the “Grads” stop “hammering” from Donetsk’”, 31 January 2017
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

Krym.Realii, "From Avdiivka: 'The main thing is that the "Grads" stop "hammering" from Donetsk'"

<https://ru.krymr.com/a/28270453.html>



Police in Avdiivka, 31 January 2017

[...]

Annex 127

AP Images, “Ukrainian servicemen load ammunition into a tank in Avdiivka”, 2 February 2017, 09:56:34

UKRAINE

Overview



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Ukrainian servicemen load ammunition into a tank in Avdiivka, eastern Ukraine, Thursday, Feb. 2, 2017. Two Ukrainian soldiers have been killed in the country's industrial east as both government forces and rebels reported shelling on their positions overnight, Ukraine's government said early Thursday. (AP Photo/Evgeniy Maloletka)

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ID:	17033624185088
Creation Date:	February 02, 2017 09:56:34 AM
Submission Date:	February 02, 2017 05:29:27 PM
Photographer:	Evgeniy Maloletka
Source:	AP
Credit:	ASSOCIATED PRESS
Resolution:	3467 x 2314 3.49 MB
Subject:	Government and politics
Location:	Avdiivka, UKRAINE
Transmission Reference:	MOSB120
Byline Title:	STR
Caption Writer:	MAL
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Annex 128

AP Images, “A Ukrainian serviceman walking past Ukrainian tanks in Avdiivka”, 2 February 2017, 09:51:44

UKRAINE

Overview



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A Ukrainian serviceman walks past Ukrainian tanks in Avdiivka, eastern Ukraine, Thursday, Feb. 2, 2017. Two Ukrainian soldiers have been killed in the country's industrial east as both government forces and rebels reported shelling on their positions overnight, Ukraine's government said early Thursday. (AP Photo/Evgeniy Maloletka)

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Source:	AP
Credit:	ASSOCIATED PRESS
Resolution:	7140 x 4605 3.36 MB
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Transmission Reference:	NYOTK
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Caption Writer:	IS
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Edi



Annex 129

AP Images, “Ukrainian servicemen loading ammunition into a tank in Avdiivka”, 2 February 2017, 09:54:46



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UKRAINE

Overview



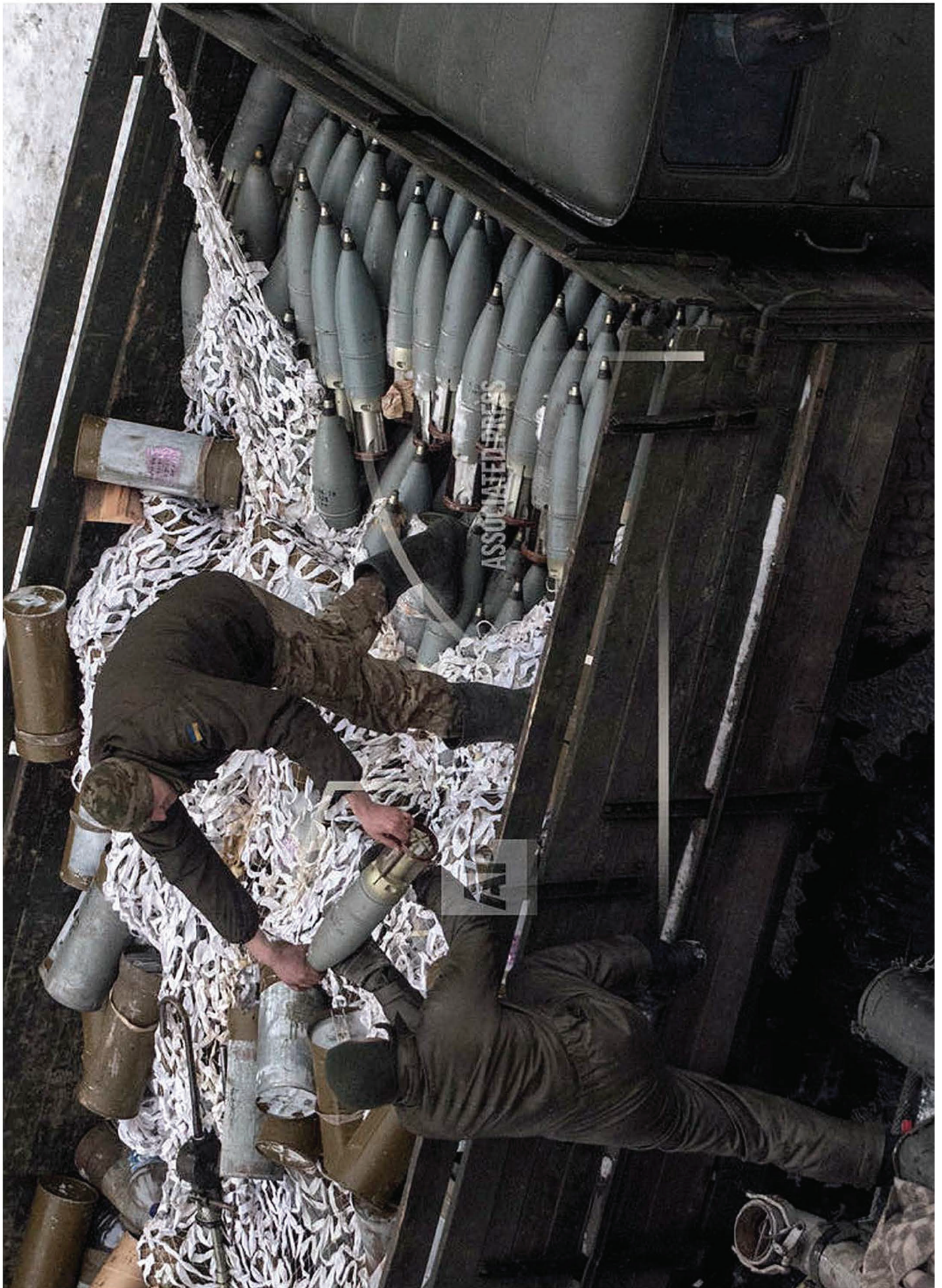
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Ukrainian servicemen load ammunition into a tank in Avdiivka, eastern Ukraine, Thursday, Feb. 2, 2017. Two Ukrainian soldiers have been killed in the country's industrial east as both government forces and rebels reported shelling on their positions overnight, Ukraine's government said early Thursday. (AP Photo/Evgeniy Maloletka)

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Submission Date:	February 02, 2017 05:30:34 PM
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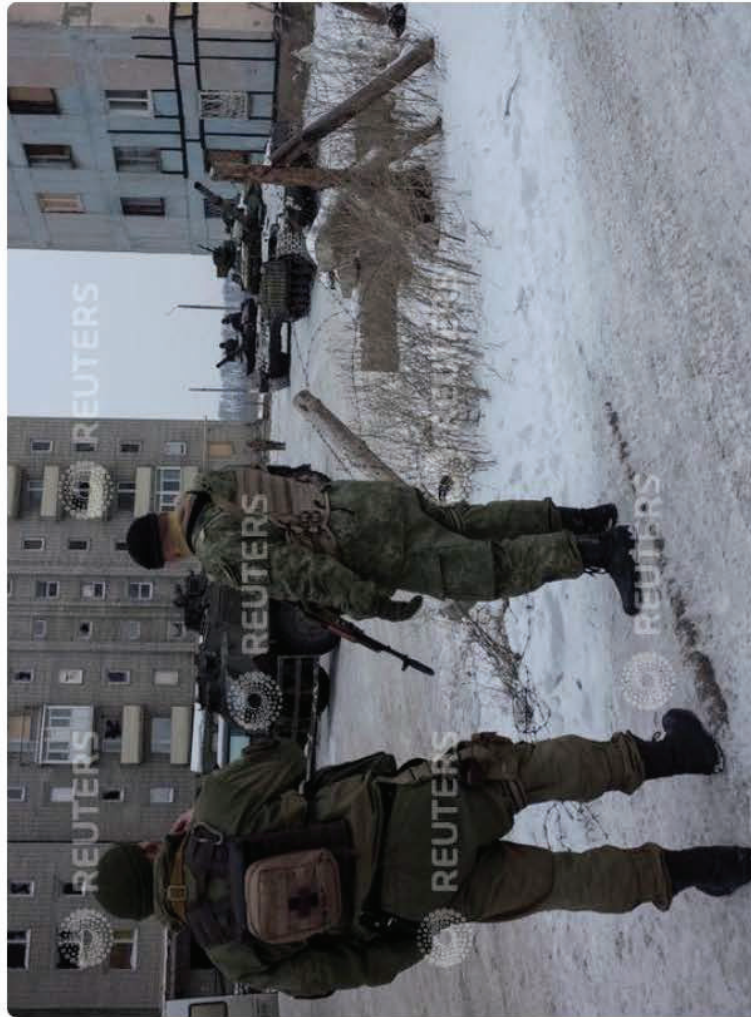
Annex 130

Reuters, “Tanks are seen in the government-held industrial town of Avdiyivka”, 2 February 2017

pictures.reuters.com/CS.aspx?YP3=SearchResult&VBID=2C0BZXZSQJ5F3M&SMLS=1&RW=980&RH=1448&PN=10&POPUPPN=31&POPUPID=2C0BF1FEAOCQ

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02 February, 2017

Tanks are seen in the government-held industrial town of Avdiivka, Ukraine, February 2, 2017. REUTERS/Gleb Garanich

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IMAGE ID:
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FILE SIZE:
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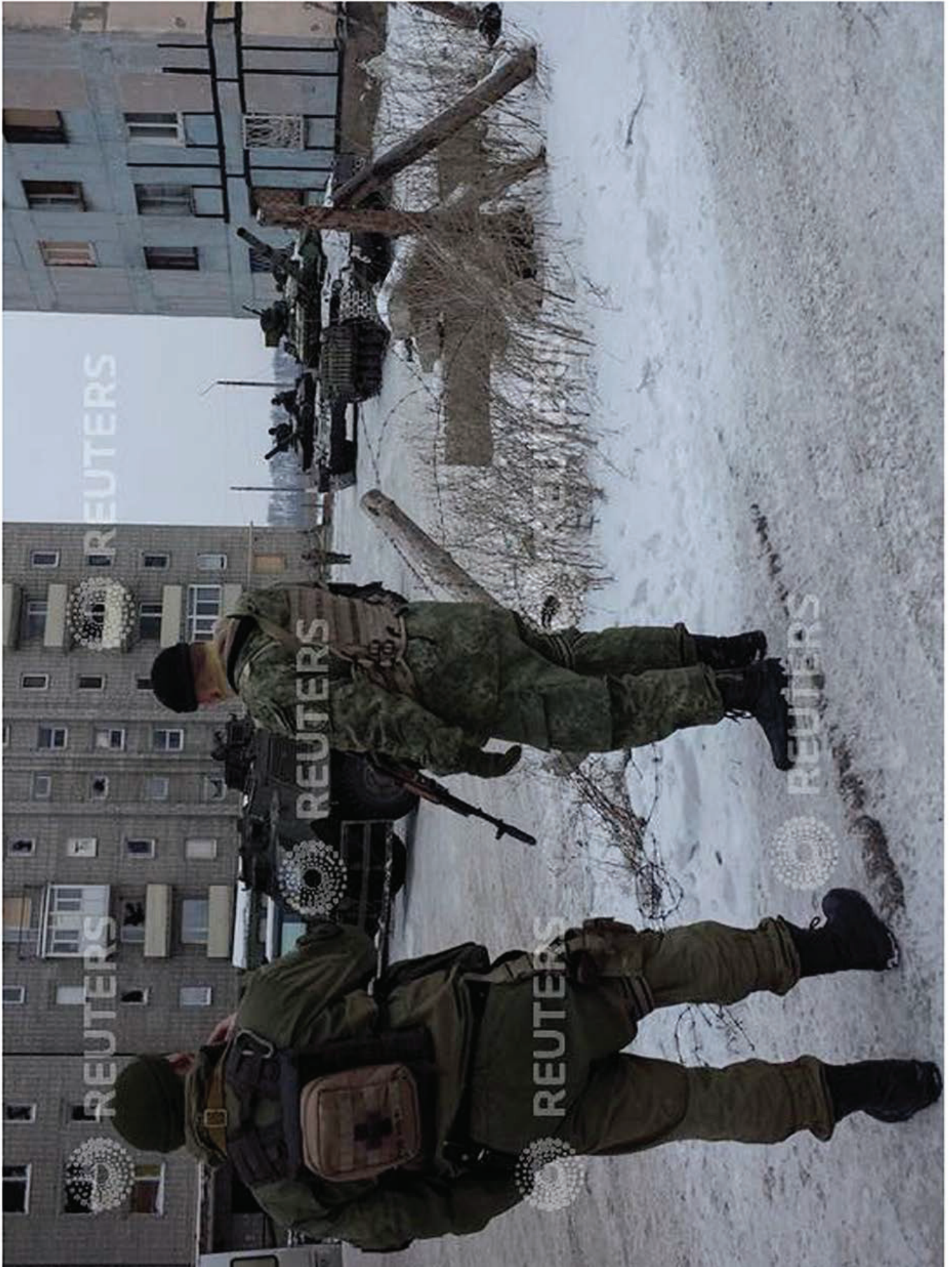
PHOTOGRAPHER:
GLEB GARANICH

COUNTRY:
UKRAINE

CITY:
AVDIIVKA

TAGS:
DEF ODD FOL WAR





Annex 131

Reuters, “Tanks are seen in the government-held industrial town of Avdiyivka”, 2 February 2017

pictures.reuters.com/CS.aspx?VP3=SearchResult&VBID=2C0BXZSQJ5F3M&SMLS=1&RW=980&RH=1448&PN=10&POPUPPN=31&POPUPID=2C0BF1FEAOQV#/SearchResult&VBID=2C0BXZSQJ5F3M&SMLS=1&RW=980&RH=1448&PN=10



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Tanks are seen in the government-held industrial town of Avdiivka, Ukraine, February 2, 2017. REUTERS/Gleb Garanich TPX IMAGES OF THE DAY

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SYSTEM ID:
RTX2ZD7M

IMAGE ID
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SIZE:
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PHOTOGRAPHER:
GLEB GARANICH

COUNTRY:
UKRAINE

CITY:
AVDIIVKA

TAGS:
DEF ODD POL TOP PICTURES TPX WAR



Annex 132

Reuters, “Tanks are seen in the government-held industrial town of Avdiyivka”, 2 February 2017

pictures.reuters.com/CS.aspx?VP3=SearchResult&VBID=2C08XZ5QPJ5F3M&SMLS=1&RW=980&RH=1448&PN=10&POPUPPN=10&POPUPID=2C0BF1E0A0QV#/SearchResult&VBID=2C08XZ5QPJ5F3M&SMLS=1&RW=980&RH=1448&PN=10



DOCUMENT DATE:
02 February, 2017

Tanks are seen in the government-held industrial town of Avdiivka, Ukraine, February 2, 2017. REUTERS/Gleb Garanich

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IMAGE ID
RC15B5089D50

SIZE:
4412px × 3128px

FILE SIZE:
4MB

PHOTOGRAPHER:
GLEB GARANICH

COUNTRY:
UKRAINE

CITY:
AVDIIVKA

TAGS:
DEF ODD P0L WAR



Annex 133

AP Images, “Ukrainian servicemen load ammunition into a tank in Avdiivka”, 2 February 2017, 09:56:20

UKRAINE

Overview



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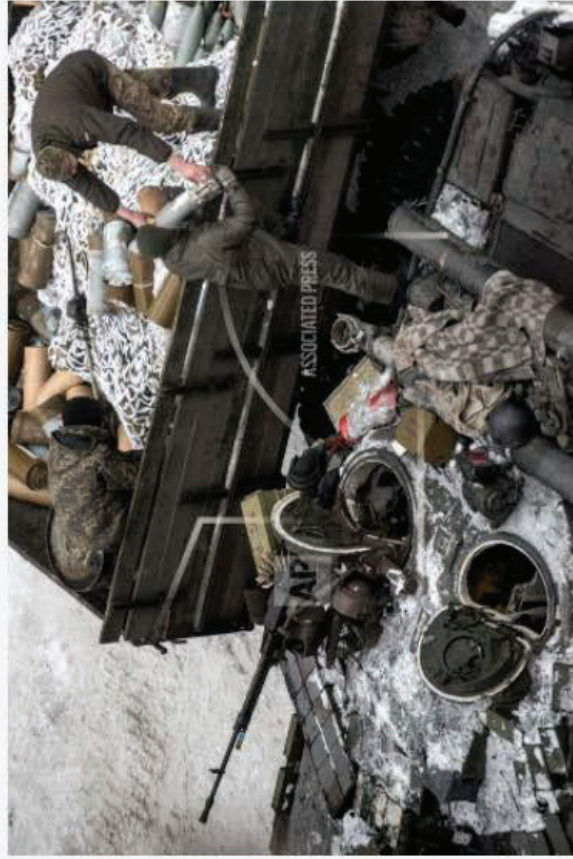
Ukrainian servicemen load ammunition into a tank in Avdiivka, eastern Ukraine, Thursday, Feb. 2, 2017. Two Ukrainian soldiers have been killed in the country's industrial east as both government forces and rebels reported shelling on their positions overnight, Ukraine's government said early Thursday. (AP Photo/Evgeniy Maloletka)

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Transmission Reference:	MOSB121
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Annex 134

Ukrainskaya Pravda, “It became known how the aggravation began in Avdiivka”, 3 February 2017

Translation:

It became known how the aggravation began in Avdiivka

 pravda.com.ua/news/2017/02/3/7134334

Friday, 3 February 2017, 00:51 pm

The aggravation in Avdiivka on Sunday, January 29, began after the ATO forces clashed with a sabotage and reconnaissance group of the militants.

This was reported to “Ukrainskaya Pravda” [UP] by a source in the intelligence agencies familiar with the situation.

He said that the fighters, while on a picket-placing mission in their area, came across a sabotage and reconnaissance group of the enemy.

“The battle begun. The militants requested artillery support. Therefore, in order to save the fighters, the commander (23-year-old captain, deputy commander of the mechanized battalion of the 72nd Separate Mechanized Brigade Andrey Kizilo – Ed.) was forced to lead his men forward and take the position of the militants,” the source explains.

According to the UP’s source, now the militants are trying to regain the strategic position captured by the ATO forces (the militants called the position “Almaz-2” – Ed.), since the Donetsk-Luhansk and Donetsk - Horlivka roads are fully controlled from it.

Among the reasons for the escalation, he named the militants' attempts to move the ATO forces away from the borders of Donetsk. In addition, the militants do not give up their attempts to take control of the Donetsk filtration station.

“In addition, the militants are trying to strike at the Coke plant, since not only the infrastructure of Avdiivka depends on it, but also the work of important enterprises in Mariupol and Zaporizhia,” the source said.

He also drew attention to the fact that the militants are controlled directly from the Russian Federation, and the escalation began after the inauguration of the US President Donald Trump.

Later on Friday, the General Staff made public the chronology of exacerbation in the anti-terrorist operation zone in the period from January 29 to February 3.

As is known, the situation in Avdiivka sharply escalated on 29 January. On 1 February, the militants did partially cease their fire in accordance with the ceasefire arrangement.

On the afternoon of 1 February, the militants broke the “silence” and fired at a brigade of electricians, who in result reached 300 meters short of the place of possible rupture of the transmission line.

On the morning of 2 February, the militants upheld the ceasefire in a separate area for no more than a few hours, when repair work was to take place. However, as of 11:40 a.m. Zhebrivsky said that because of the shelling the brigade of electricians couldn't reach the area where power lines were damaged to restore electricity supply to Avdiivka.

News about the development of events in Avdiivka can also be found here.

Andrey Kyzyl was posthumously awarded the title of a Hero of Ukraine.

Ukrainskaya Pravda

Annex 135

European Pressphoto Agency, “Crisis in Ukraine”, 6 February 2017

Search results **Preview**



ADD TO LIGHTBOX

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FEE REQUEST

Crisis in Ukraine

epa05775253 Ukrainian servicemen ride an Armed Personal Carrier (APC) on a street in Avdiivka, Donetsk area, Ukraine, 06 February 2017. The fighting between government troops and Russia-backed separatist rebels during last days damaged infrastructure, including the power line, which was repaired by Ukrainian Servicemen on 05 February, and left many residents of the city with power and heating outages amid freezing conditions. EPA/MARKIIAN LYSEIKO

Photographer: MARKIIAN LYSEIKO
Medianumber: 53307517
Date Created: 06.02.2017
Country: Ukraine
City: AVDIIVKA
Category: WAR
Suppl. Category: CRISIS ARMED CONFLICT
Credit: EPA
Source: EPA
Resolution: 4413px x 2979px
 37.6MB
 37.4cm x 25.2cm (300dpi)

results

Month

k Photos



Annex 136

Al Jazeera, “Avdiivka, evacuating again as fighting escalates”, 8
February 2017

Avdiivka, evacuating again as fighting escalates

 [aljazeera.com/features/2017/2/8/avdiivka-evacuating-again-as-fighting-escalates](https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2017/2/8/avdiivka-evacuating-again-as-fighting-escalates)

Features

Civilians in Avdiivka wonder if they will survive the cold nights and random, incessant shelling.



Svetlana Zadorozhnyuk talks to her daughter through the window of the bus evacuating her from the town on Avdiivka [John Wendle/Al Jazeera]

Avdiivka, Ukraine – Svetlana Zadorozhnyuk crunches through the new snow towards the evacuation bus, holding the hand of her 10-year-old daughter. This is the second time she has sent her little girl away from the fighting in eastern Ukraine, but that has not made it any easier.

“I’m just so tired of all this,” she says through a tear-choked voice.

The girl has spent her days sitting next to her mother as she tended shop, terrorised by the sound of the incoming and outgoing artillery that has killed around two dozen and wounded many more on both sides of the frontline around the town of Avdiivka since hostilities spiked in the area on January 29.

The fighting, which seems to have eased a bit in the past days, is among the worst escalations since the Minsk II ceasefire agreement was signed in February 2015. Some here speculate that the surge in violence is connected to the inauguration of Donald

Trump as US president – as a way for Russian President Vladimir Putin to test Trump’s intentions over the war in Ukraine.

Regardless of the causes, Svetlana has had enough. She gives the girl’s name to the organisers of the evacuation, who check it against their list of children. Then, her daughter is motioned on board.

The girl waves to her mother through the glass, breathes on the window and writes, “I love you” in the fog. “The situation now is just terrible, terrible. Right now no one knows what will happen in the next five minutes,” says Svetlana.

As the driver idles the engine in the -10 degrees Celcius temperatures, 76-year-old pensioner Valentina Fyodorovna stands on the other side of the bus and tearfully looks up at her baby grandson. The blue-eyed boy bounces on his mother’s lap as they wait to drive to Sviatohirsk, a pilgrimage town that is now serving as a temporary home to thousands of internally displaced people.

“I would give my pension. I would give anything for this to stop,” says Valentina, wiping away her tears. The randomness of the shelling means she and everyone else in Avdiivka fear that they will not live through the night.



A Ukrainian tank drives through the streets of the embattled town of Avdiivka, on the frontline of the war in Ukraine [John Wendle/Al Jazeera]

Saving the children

For the past week, Avdiivka, an embattled industrial town on the frontline in the war in Ukraine, has struggled with freezing temperatures, intermittent heating, and no power or water.

Now that the shelling is subsiding and the power is coming back on, the people of the town are taking stock of their ordeal and speculating on the causes of last Sunday's sudden shift from a frequently broken ceasefire to outright shelling and fighting.

The gathered mothers wave to their children as the bus pulls out. Artillery continues to rumble and thump intermittently in the background. An organiser says 23 were leaving that morning and that slightly fewer than 200 children had left by the service since last Sunday.

More had fled with their families, though schools in the town continued to hold classes.

This crisis is only the most recent since the war broke out in 2014, after pro-Western protesters deposed the pro-Russian president. Soon after, Russia annexed Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula, the site of a large Russian naval base. Kiev and the West say the Kremlin then fomented and backed a rebellion in the east of the country, while Russia says it was not involved.

[READ MORE: Dam leaves Crimea population in chronic water shortage](#)



A member of the International Committee of the Red Cross examines a crater made by a mortar the night before in front of School Number 2 in central Avdiivka [John Wendle/Al Jazeera]

The Donald Trump factor

Just across the street from where the bus was parked, Mikhail Kolodych, sweeps glass and splintered wood from his sister-in-law's kitchen floor.

A shell had hit the building the night before, destroying the apartment on the floor above and shattering all the windows in this one. Everyone was already sheltering in the basement of the building – as they have been since 2014 – so no one was hurt.

In the kitchen, a shell fragment is lodged in the wall. Surveying the destruction, Mikhail echoes the sentiments of Valentina, the pensioner at the bus stop, visible through the shattered window.

“Russia is unpredictable. They have awoken and wherever they turn tomorrow, they can go. Even to the Baltic states – Estonia, Latvia, it is possible,” he says.

“I think the situation is connected with President Trump,” he says, warning that if Trump and other world leaders do not strengthen sanctions, “[the conflict] will grow – just look at Syria”.

So far, he has seen little from the international community to make him think they will do more to help halt the fighting. But a big problem is that Trump is “also unpredictable”, he says, but adds, “I think he can’t just wake up and go do whatever he likes. It’s not like in Russia.”

On Saturday, Trump called Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko, the first direct contact between the two leaders since Trump was sworn in on January 20. Trump’s stated aim of improving relations with the Kremlin has sparked fears in Kiev that the US may lift sanctions against Russia, levied against the country for its annexation of Crimea and support of rebels in the breakaway regions of Donetsk and Lugansk.

“We will work with Ukraine, Russia, and all other parties involved to help them restore peace along the border,” Trump said in a White House statement, after talking to the Ukrainian president. Poroshenko’s office said the call with Trump particularly focused on the “settlement of the situation in the Donbass and achieving peace via political and diplomatic means” and that the two sides “discussed strengthening the strategic partnership” between the two countries.

Trump told Fox News host Bill O’Reilly on Saturday that, “I respect a lot of people, but that doesn’t mean I’m going to get along with [Putin]. He’s a leader of his country. I say it’s better to get along with Russia than not.”

On Sunday, Vice President Mike Pence responded to the upsurge in fighting on ABC’s This Week news programme, saying, “We’re watching and [are] very troubled by the increased hostilities.” But, when questioned on sanctions continuing against Russia, he said, “That’s a question that will be answered in the months ahead.” That response that will do little to allay fears in Kiev.

Indeed, many in Avdiivka believe that last week’s upsurge in violence was a direct result of Putin wanting to test Trump’s mettle.

“Maybe it is that before they meet, they needed to feel each other out,” says Dmytro Linko, a member of the Ukrainian parliament who was in Avdiivka observing the army.

OPINION: Ukraine as testing ground for Kremlin-Trump ‘dialogue’



A volunteer hands out bread to people gathered at the central aid point in Avdiivka [John Wendle/Al Jazeera]

Stocking up on emergency supplies

Down the street from Mikhail's sister-in-law's wrecked apartment, volunteers and Ukrainian emergency crews swarm around School Number 2.

Outside the front door, a mortar had blasted frozen earth across the front yard, leaving a dark pit and a broken tree. The volunteers unload truck after truck packed with bottled water, candles, blankets, food, diapers and other humanitarian aid donated by international and Ukrainian organisations.

Even with the sound of shelling a near constant in the background, hundreds of people gather to collect what they can.

One young mother is intent on picking up candles, since her two young sons are as terrified of the dark as they are of the shelling.

“There was shelling today and my youngest slept through it,” she says, rocking her stroller back and forth in the crowd outside the school. But the older one, she says, “understands and feels everything. When the shells started to fall he got frightened. His heart, I don’t know, must have been beating 300 times a second.”

Now, she is standing in line to pick up some candles, “so that he is not afraid during the attacks and not scared of the dark”.

Gallery



People from Avdiivka seeking humanitarian aid fight for a place at the front of the line while Ukrainian soldiers work to control the crowds [John Wendle/Al Jazeera]



An auto supply store stands ruined after two mortars detonated on its roof near Old Avdiivka, a residential area of the town nearest the frontline [John Wendle/Al Jazeera]



Leonid Tarasov, a pensioner in Old Avdiivka, on the edge of town closest to the frontline, receives blankets and candles from the International Committee of the Red Cross [John Wendle/Al Jazeera]



Pensioners gather at Nadezhda's house in Old Avdiivka to pick up donated supplies, such as biscuits, macaroni and cooking oil [John Wendle/Al Jazeera]



People wait for assistance in School Number 2 in Avdiivka [John Wendle/Al Jazeera]



Bottled water is handed through a window and passed down a line of volunteers to be stacked and readied for distribution to people in Avdiivka. Water, electricity and heating were off or intermittent all last week. Though heat and power have returned in some places, water is still off [John Wendle/Al Jazeera]



Pavel Ivanets, left, the chief volunteer organiser, walks rapidly through piles and stacks of aid delivered by donors and local and international organisations in School Number 2 in Avdiivka [John Wendle/Al Jazeera]



People stand in a chaotic line to register for humanitarian assistance in Avdiivka [John Wendle/Al Jazeera]



Ukraine: Who controls what

Source: Al Jazeera

Annex 137

Eurasia Daily Monitor, “Crawling Advance’: A New Tactic of Ukrainian Troops in Donbas”, Vladimir Socor, Volume 14, Issue 16, 9 February 2017

EURASIA DAILY MONITOR

‘Crawling Advance’: A New Tactic of Ukrainian Troops in Donbas

Publication: Eurasia Daily Monitor Volume: 14 Issue: 16

By: Vladimir Socor (<https://jamestown.org/analyst/vladimir-socor/>).

February 9, 2017 10:35 AM Age: 4 years



(Source: Die Zeit)

The assault on the eastern Ukrainian city of Avdiivka (January 28–February 4) was a combined-arms operation by Russia’s proxy forces, aiming to reverse the recent Ukrainian gains on the ground in a sector of key significance (see below) and, more broadly, to seize the initiative in the ongoing positional warfare. This proceeds in several sectors along and between demarcation lines.

Ukrainian forces have held the initiative for the last few months, using small-unit operations to push into “gray zones” that separate Ukrainian positions from those of the “Donetsk people’s republic’s” (DPR) forces. Since last autumn, Ukrainian forces have regained small but valuable portions of territory which the Minsk armistice had left under Ukrainian control, but which were subsequently seized by Russian-DPR forces with impunity.

Ukrainian commentators describe the pushback to recover the lost ground as “creeping [crawling] advances.” The term denotes the crawling tempo of these Ukrainian operations—it can take weeks to advance a few hundred meters in a given sector—and the tactic of enveloping enemy positions with small Ukrainian units in a noose-tightening process (“anaconda tactic”). These operations’ inconspicuous character has kept them out of the media’s limelight (until the Avdiivka battle). Specialized commentators in Kyiv (such as Dmytro Tymchuk, Yurii Butusov, Kostyantyn Mashovets and Oleksandr Motuzyanik), however, regard the “crawling advances” as a new chapter in this conflict and a reflection on the Ukrainian forces’ capacity to plan and execute challenging operations (Sprotiv.info, Tsenzor.net, Info.napalm, January 28–February 8; RFE/RL, January 30).

Those are purely tactical operations within the paradigm of positional warfare on a sector-by-sector basis. Whether the local crawling advances are subsumed into a strategic design is unclear. But they do seem to correspond to a common denominator. Ukrainian units in each case seek to improve their defensive positions against possible attack by massed hostile forces. By the same token, the Ukrainians seek to occupy favorable jumping-off locations for possible offensive action. They aim to seize—or position themselves for possibly seizing—key sections of highways, railroads or junctions thereof, electricity and heating plants, water reservoirs, or dominant hills, preferably on the outskirts of DPR-controlled towns.

These moves are certainly not intended to reopen all-out hostilities against superior adversary forces. The more likely intent is, first, to improve Ukraine’s defensive resilience against a possible hostile invasion/incursion across the demarcation line, as Ukraine has repeatedly experienced. Equally, they appear designed to improve Ukraine’s bargaining position in the event—which many in Kyiv fear, rightly or wrongly—that Western powers might pressure Kyiv into a political-territorial accommodation with the Moscow-controlled Donetsk and Luhansk.

The first known (but hardly publicized) “crawling advance” seems to have occurred in October 2016, when Ukrainian troops gained control of the Svitlodar strip, north of Debaltseve. In December 2016, the Ukrainians moved further into the town of Novoluhanske, six kilometers from the railway and highway junction of Debaltseve (the main Donetsk-Luhansk connecting link), which Russian regular forces captured from the Ukrainians in 2015 (see below). By the end of 2016 and in early January 2017, Ukrainian troops gained one or two more kilometers in several sectors, edging closer to the outskirts of the DPR-controlled towns Horlivka and Yasynuvata (parts of the wider Donetsk agglomeration) as well as half-encircling Dokuchaev (farther south). And from their long-held Avdiivka stronghold, Ukrainian troops edged southward to the village Spartak, three kilometers from the Donetsk city line. They also edged eastward from Avdiivka, poised to interdict the Donetsk-Horlivka highway and even the Yasynuvata highway and railroad junctions (Tsenzor.net, Sprotiv.info, Info.napalm, January 28–February 8).

Ukrainian troops carefully avoid any move that might be interpreted as intending to cross the Minsk One armistice line (September 19, 2014). Kyiv recognizes this line, not the subsequent changes. Russian and proxy forces breached that line massively in two stages, seizing territories that the Minsk One armistice had left under Ukrainian control. The first stage of land-grabs unfolded in the winter of 2014–2015, as Russia supplied overwhelming firepower, compelling Ukraine to request another armistice. Minsk Two (February 12, 2015), officially purporting to implement Minsk One, did the opposite: Russian and proxy land-grabs in breach of Minsk One were ratified by Minsk Two. And within days of the Minsk Two armistice, Russian forces seized a large Ukrainian-held salient, including Debaltseve (see above), which Minsk Two had left under Ukrainian control. Germany and France, purported guarantors of the armistice, kept silent (see EDM, [February 14](https://jamestown.org/program/minsk-two-armistice-rewards-russias-aggression-mortgages-ukraines-future-part-one/) (https://jamestown.org/program/minsk-two-armistice-rewards-russias-aggression-mortgages-ukraines-future-part-one/), [19](https://jamestown.org/program/minsk-two-armistice-rewards-russias-aggression-mortgages-ukraines-future-part-two/) (https://jamestown.org/program/minsk-two-armistice-rewards-russias-aggression-mortgages-ukraines-future-part-two/), [20](https://jamestown.org/program/minsk-two-armistice-rewards-russias-aggression-mortgages-ukraines-future-part-three/) (https://jamestown.org/program/minsk-two-armistice-rewards-russias-aggression-mortgages-ukraines-future-part-three/), 2015).

Ukraine takes the position that the Minsk One armistice line is the only valid line, and therefore the only acceptable reference in terms of disengaging military forces on either side. If the Minsk Two demarcation line—indeed the Russian-breached Minsk Two line—is taken as the basis for a disengagement of forces, then Russian-supplied heavy firepower would threaten to reach more deeply into Ukrainian-held territory, adding to Russia’s capacity for coercion. On these and other grounds, Kyiv aims to reinstate the Minsk One demarcation line. Ukraine has reasserted this position in the Minsk Contact Group’s meetings, including the latest (Ukrinform, February 1).

The Minsk One line has validity as a military arrangement in the field: one that was negotiated, officially recognized, never abrogated, and guaranteed (if only on paper) by the top leaders of the “Normandy” powers (see above). This does not imply that the demarcation line has legal validity. The Minsk One and Two documents have no legal force (it is Russia that seeks to turn their political provisions into legal obligations of Ukraine). For its part, Ukraine is determined to have the Minsk One demarcation line reinstated. This means that Ukrainian forces have no intention of crossing that line. It also means that Ukraine is fully justified to recover ground in the gray zone, between the Minsk One and Minsk Two lines, as it has done recently through “crawling advance” tactics.

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Annex 138

The Guardian, “Violence flares in war-weary Ukraine as US dithers and Russia pounces”, 14 February 2017

Violence flares in war-weary Ukraine as US dithers and Russia pounces

[theguardian.com/world/2017/feb/14/avdiivka-frontline-ukraine-war-russia-backed-separatists](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/feb/14/avdiivka-frontline-ukraine-war-russia-backed-separatists)

Shaun Walker

February 14, 2017

Not much is audible over the noise of the hulking, powerful machinery at Avdiivka's sprawling factory – except for the artillery barrages.

Since the war started in 2014 more than 300 shells have fallen on the grounds of the factory, the largest coking plant in Europe, which sits on Ukrainian-controlled territory just a few miles from the frontline with Russia-backed separatists. The big guns have been mercifully quiet for months, but the past fortnight has seen a new flurry of violence, linked in Kiev to a Russia apparently newly emboldened by the election of Donald Trump in the US.

More than 30 people are believed to have died in the latest wave of violence, including civilians on both sides of the lines, as heavy artillery banned by a two-year-old ceasefire has been wheeled back into place. Avdiivka was without electricity for several days during the latest fighting, the most intense for more than a year, according to the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which monitors the conflict.

The coking plant was spared direct hits, but Elena Volkova, 36, who had worked at the factory for a decade, died when her apartment block was shelled. She was the 10th factory employee to die since the war started.



▲ A Ukrainian rescuer stands inside a damaged flat after Russia-backed separatists shelled Avdiivka.
Photograph: Sergey Vaganov/EPA

“It would be nice if we could just come to work and not have to worry about the war, not have to always be ready to fling ourselves to the ground if there are particularly loud bangs,” said Mikhail, a shift manager who has worked at the plant for more than two decades. Outgoing artillery fire could be heard as he spoke.

As always, there have been a flurry of competing claims over who started this round of fighting.

In Kiev, officials said Russia-backed separatists had been preparing for an offensive for some time. “In recent weeks we’ve had intelligence of at least 170 vehicles with munitions and at least 60 with fuel crossing from Russia. It was definitely prepared,” the foreign minister, Pavlo Klimkin, said during an interview in Kiev last week.

The violence that began in the hours after Trump and the Russian president, Vladimir Putin, spoke by telephone was, according to Kostiatyn Yeliseiev, deputy head of the Ukrainian presidential administration, “a test from the Russian side of the reaction of the new American administration and unity inside the European Union”.

On the ground, however, things look more complicated. In recent weeks, Ukrainian forces have made creeping advances. In this latest flare-up, it appears the Russia-backed rebels were the first to fire heavy artillery. But one Ukrainian soldier based in the “industrial zone” – a stretch of front where the opposing lines are just half a mile apart – claimed the Ukrainians had provoked the rebel side into an aggressive response by seizing a small stretch of road. “We knew exactly what to do, and it worked perfectly,” he said. “It’s all our territory, after all.”

During the Obama years, Kiev could count on steady support from Washington over the conflict in the east of the country, which Russia fuelled by funnelling fighters and weapons across the border. But with Trump’s repeated focus on improving relations with Russia, there is a worry in Ukraine that the country could get thrown under the bus in the service of a grand deal with Putin.

“We do hope that the Ukrainian issue will not be settled behind the back of Ukraine,” said Yeliseiev. “We hope that sooner or later there will be a more proactive position expressed by the new American administration.”

Trump has brushed off all criticism of his warm words for Putin, and dismissed the effects of an apparent Russian campaign to help him get elected. Trump wrote on Twitter last month: “Both countries will, perhaps, work together to solve some of the many great and pressing problems and issues of the WORLD!”



▲ The mother of Elena Volkova, a victim of recent shelling, cries at her daughter's grave during her funeral in Avdiivka. Photograph: Evgeniy Maloletka/AP

With inconsistency in the new administration's messaging on Russia and Ukraine, even US diplomats are unsure of what position Trump will eventually take on the issue. Ukrainian authorities have been left rummaging in the tea leaves trying to discern just how much trouble they are in.

Meanwhile, Trump's national security adviser, Michael Flynn, has resigned after a torrent of intelligence leaks suggested he had secretly discussed sanctions with the Russian ambassador to Washington and then tried to cover up the conversations.

Trump himself, during an interview on Fox News, was asked about the uptick in violence coming just after his phone call with Putin, and gave a characteristically ambiguous, semi-coherent answer: "We don't really know exactly what that is. They're pro forces. We don't know if they're uncontrollable. Are they uncontrollable? That happens also." It was unclear whether he meant the forces were "pro-Russian" or "professional".

Diplomats and analysts in Kiev say they believe Russia's current goal is not to take more territory from Ukraine but to push the territories already seized back into Ukraine on terms advantageous to Moscow, giving them a long-term foothold in the country.



▲ Ukrainian soldiers unload ammunition in Avdiivka, where shelling between government forces and rebels has intensified. Photograph: Evgeniy Maloletka/AP

“We need to get Russia out of Donbass: directly in terms of Russian troops, but also Russian mercenaries, weaponry and all kind of tricks and indirect influence,” said Klimkin.

He will travel to the US this week, and the hope is that Ukraine’s president, Petro Poroshenko, may be able to secure a meeting with Trump later in the month. The two presidents spoke by telephone last week, though both sides have been cagey about releasing details of the call.

Poroshenko and Trump found “kind of a human touch” during their phone conversation, according to Yelisieiev, noting that both men were successful businessmen. Poroshenko is a billionaire who built a confectionary empire before he entered politics.

But adding to the Ukrainian president’s woes is former prime minister and now opposition leader, Yulia Tymoshenko, who managed to secure a personal meeting with Trump after the US national prayer breakfast earlier this month.



▲ Valentina, a 73-years-old resident of Avdiivka, stands outside her home damaged during the recent shelling. Photograph: Alexey Pavlovsky/AFP/Getty Images

Ukrainian government advisers spun that Tymoshenko had cornered Trump on the way to the toilets. In fact, the meeting took place in a private room and had been set up the day before. “The Ukrainian delegation were completely ashen faced when they found out that the meeting would happen,” said a source who was present at the breakfast. Yelisieiev complained it was “not too correct to allow just any kind of politician to shake hands” with the US president.

Tymoshenko, a savvy political operator, has many admirers in the west but has also not been shy to cut deals with Moscow in the past. She has a burning ambition to become president, and officials in Kiev feel her interventions could further complicate what is already a daunting task of winning support from the Trump administration.

In Avdiivka, geopolitical concerns seem far away, but the return of the war that has turned people’s lives upside down for the past three years has been deeply unwelcome. Musa Magomedov, director of the coking plant, said it was time to find a political solution to the conflict.

Although he was born and grew up in Dagestan, a part of Russia, there is no doubt where his sympathies lie in the current conflict: “I was offered good money to move to a Russian factory when the war started, but I turned it down. I’m a citizen of Ukraine and I love Ukraine.”

However, he had tough words for “idiots in expensive suits sitting in Kiev” who called for renewed military offensives in the region, believing instead that a political solution was required to halt the loss of life.

“People like that should try sitting in a trench for themselves a bit. The people here want to work, they want to live normally, and they are tired of this endless stress and misery.”

Annex 139

Glavcom, “Dmytro Tymchuk: Transfer of regular Russian troops is observed in several directions at once”, 17 February 2017

Translation:**Dmitry Tymchuk: Transfer of regular Russian troops is observed in several directions at once**

 glavcom.ua/interviews/dmitro-timchuk-perekidannya-regulyarnih-rosiyskih-viysk-sposterigajetsya-odrazu-na-kilkoh-napryamkah-398955.html

Natalia Sokirchuk

17 February 2017, 17: 05 glavcom.ua

Mailing



Dmitry Tymchuk

“I don't see a direct link between the escalation and the blockade of the railway in Donbas”

The situation in Avdiivka escalated again: on the evening of 16 February militants launched an artillery attack on the city. Terrorists defiantly fired heavy artillery at residential buildings. As a result, a local resident was killed. As a consequence of the fighting in Donbas, three Ukrainian servicemen were killed in the past 24 hours, and 10 others were wounded.

What is the reason for the latest increase in shellings, how the actions of the militants are affected by the blockade of the railway by activists in the Donbas, as well as in which directions shelling of Ukrainian positions can be expected to increase – People's Deputy of the “Narodny Front”, Member of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on national security and defense, coordinator of “Information Resistance” group Dmitry Tymchuk tells to ‘Glavcom’.

What do you associate with the new aggravation in Avdiivka?

The militants have stuck to the same strategy lately – to push Ukrainian troops as far as possible. Today, Ukrainian military can control a significant part of the DPR with its artillery. Clearly, the militants are not fond of this. From the end of January to the present day, the political escalation continues. Putin, who, as we can see, is now making every effort to paint Ukraine as a war criminal which disrupts the Minsk agreements, continues to worsen the situation, realizing that Trump and political circles in Europe have not yet finalized their agenda on Donbas. The political landscape in Europe is changing. Putin is trying to formulate his roadmap of Donbas for new players: allegedly there is a civil war in Ukraine, and the state itself is presented as a war criminal firing at its citizens.

The ceasefire that has been discussed a lot – it's just declarations, no real steps are being taken to fulfill them. This is confirmed by the new escalation in Avdiivka. The militants now have problems with material and technical supplies. They have been creating reserves in the territory of Donbas for a long time – be it the “DPR” or the “LPR”: since 2016, they have stopped working “from the wheels” [immediately on the delivery of supplies]. Previously, there was a very clear dependence on the supply of foodstuffs, fuel and lubricants, weapons and equipment from Russia. They receive [supplies] – they fire, ammunition runs out – the number of attacks decreases, they wait for deliveries again. However, as the events of the last three weeks have shown, the accumulated reserves cannot meet the needs of Russian troops, in two weeks they shot everything they had. In the last week, these attacks were again carried out virtually “from the wheels”, as before. Now it seems that again there is a mass delivery of supplies at the expense of the imperishable reserve warehouses of the Southern Military District of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. Meaning, there is a decision of the Russian military headquarters to take some of the ammunition and fuel and send it to Donbas. I wouldn't rule out that these deliveries are already on their way, and this provoked the escalation.

The first escalation in Avdiivka was unexpected. Is our army ready for such escalation now? There was information today that the militants pulled in a lot of weapons near Donetsk and Horlivka. Doesn't it seem that the latest escalation in Avdiivka could be a distraction to strike elsewhere?

I wouldn't say that. If it had been a diversion, they would have left two or three artillery groups there, and that would have been it. The rest of the forces that were previously there would have been transferred in a different direction. We don't see such a picture now, enough forces and resources are concentrated there.

I don't believe that they can move into offence on Bakhmutka through somewhere in the vicinity of Horlivka. At least so far, they don't have enough resources to do this. At the same time, I observe the transfer of units of the regular military forces of the Russian Federation in the direction of Makiivka – Donetsk – Yasynuvata, where ammunition has also been transferred for the last two weeks. At the same time, forces are being transferred through Yenakiieve to Horlivka.

Approximately the same amount of ammunition and weapons was sent to Potiivka – formerly Stakhanov, Bryanka, Luhansk. In other words, they are consolidating in several directions.

At the same time, we observed the transfer of Russian troops: we recorded two battalion tactical groups. One of them is located in the Makiivka area. The second one, to be honest, was lost. But they do not transfer an entire group at once. They were transferred to Makiivka for almost three days, that is, in small batches of two or three cars, so it's quite difficult to track where they are moving. However, this is not the right force to conduct any major offensive actions.

It's more difficult for us to monitor the situation in the seaside direction: the territory controlled by militants there is so thin – from Mariupol to the state border with the Russian Federation – that in fact tactical movements of the enemy are transposed to the territory of Russia. Accordingly, transfers can be carried out in a short time, within a few hours.

Do you think an end to the blockade of Donbas would contribute to de-escalation?

I do not see a direct link between the escalation and the blockade of the railway in Donbas. Even if we assume that the militants are trying to lift the blockade with their shelling. In what way? If they destroy Avdiivka, will Ukraine put pressure on activists to unblock the railway? If they fired at the participants of the blockade or performed sabotage actions against them, that would have been logical. And to bombard Avdiivka in response to the blockade – I don't see a direct connection, to be honest. Activists don't follow the orders of the armed forces, there is no communication.

Now there is a theory that the blockade of Donbas may be a Kremlin scenario in order to provoke another split among Ukrainians. After all the government, and the President in particular, strongly opposed it, and civil activists, on the contrary, actively support the blockers...

I don't believe in that. I think that here, most likely, we can look for some connection with the conflict between the leadership of "Samopomich" [a Ukrainian political party] and our executive power. I think that's more likely the reason. And I don't believe that the initiator of this blockade has any other way out of this situation. For some reason, they need a scandalous and radical path. In addition, please note that the initiators of the blockade are people's deputies. But for some reason, I don't hear from them on how it must be done legally, no calls to develop and adopt a bill, and I don't hear from them campaigning for such bills. Even though this is their direct responsibility. If such a draft law was issued and if the BPP [the parliamentary Block of Petr Poroshenko] failed it, then they could say: the pro-presidential faction failed the law, so we have no other choice but to block.

Therefore, one can't help but think that political interests are behind all this.

Natalia Sokirchuk, "Glavcom"

Annex 140

Militaryaviation.in.ua, “Damaged Mi-24P helicopters as a result of the shelling of Kramatorsk on 10 February 2015”, 11 February 2019

Translation**Damaged Mi-24P helicopters as a result of the shelling of Kramatorsk on 10 February 2015**

 militaryaviation.in.ua / uk / 2019/02/11 / poshkodzheni-gelikopteri-mi-24p-vnaslidok-obstrilu-kramatorska-10-02-2015-r /

Denis Tomenchuk - News

On 10 February 2015, the airfield of Kramatorsk and residential areas of the city came under Smerch MLRS fire from the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

17 people died in the shelling, of whom seven were servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine: Evgeny Bushnin, Vladimir Glubokov, Viktor Devyatkin, Vladimir Dovganyuk, Denis Zhebrowsky, Mikhail Illyashuk, Sergey Khaustovich, Igor Shevchenko, Sergey Shmeretsky.

Moreover, 64 people were wounded, of whom five are children and 15 are servicemen. Additionally, helicopters were damaged by [shell] fragments: Mi-24P, unnumbered, 25 (45), and 26 of the 11th Separate Army Aviation Brigade that were at the airfield.





The helicopters were then taken to the Chuhuiv airfield and then sent to Konotop for repair.

Photos provided by the editor's office of Militaryaviation.in.ua















Some sources suggest that one of the transports was repaired and sent to the brigade. Judging by satellite imagery, after the shelling, aviation equipment was placed in earthen revetments rather than in the open [ground of the] centralised fuelling station.

Annex 141

Capital, “Will Ukrainian coking coal really become Ukrainian?”, 27
February 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Will Ukrainian coking coal become actually Ukrainian?

K <https://www.capital.ua/ru/publication/138560-stanet-li-ukrainskiy-koksuyuschiysya-ugol-deystvitelno-ukrainskim#ixzz6wHNkNZMe>

Andriy Tovstenko

27 February 2020 / 12:10 PM



In the summer of 2014, Ukraine lost control over a significant part of Donbas. The separatists seized almost 100 coal mines, i.e. 3/4 of their total number in our country. This situation caused a noticeable shortage of coal, which had to be remedied by increasing its volume of import. At the same time, the current coal problem is often considered only from one point of view.

[...]

Annex 142

Liga.Dossier, “Gerashchenko Anton, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine”, 9 February 2021
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Anton Gerashchenko

 file.liga.net/persons/gerashchenko-anton

Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine



[...]

From March 2014 until November 2014: external advisor to Arsen Avakov, Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

From 27 November 2014 until August 2019: People's Deputy of Ukraine of the 8th convocation [of Verkhovna Rada] for Narodny Front (No. 21 in the list of candidates).

Since 25 September 2019: Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Responsible for coordinating legal support for the activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, cooperation with the Supreme Council of Ukraine [Verkhovna Rada] and the Public Council of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, media relations.

[...]

9 February 2021

Annex 143

Nieuwsuur, “Thousands of secret MH17 tapes provide insight into the situation before, during and after the disaster”, 11 April 2021
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Thousands of secret MH17 tapes provide insight into the situation before, during and after the disaster

 nos.nl/nieuwsuur/artikel/2376243-duizenden-geheime-mh17-tapes-geven-inzicht-in-situatie-voor-tijdens-en-na-ramp

Mr Gert-Jan Dennekamp

[photograph]

News • [Our country](#) • [Abroad](#) • Sunday, 11 April, 09:00 am

One of the main suspects in the MH17 trial was not aware for a few hours of the fact that the separatists had shot down a Boeing in eastern Ukraine. This is evident from intercepted cell-phone conversations of one of the main suspects in this investigation, Sergei Dubinskiy.

These audiotapes are in *Nieuwsuur*'s possession. In total, we are talking about thousands of cell-phone conversations made by Dubinsky in the months of July and August 2014: before, during and after the flight MH17 disaster. They provide a detailed view of the grim reality of war in eastern Ukraine.

[...]

Page 2

These audio recordings were made by the Ukrainian security services. Twelve conversations have already been published by the Joint Investigation Team, an international team engaged in investigating the circumstances of this disaster. According to them, these recordings are authentic. Based on thousands of other conversations and the facts mentioned therein, *Nieuwsuur* linked the content of these conversations with the events that had actually taken place. [...]

Annex 144

NOS op 3, “MH17-Tapes”, “Responsibility”, 15 April 2021

Translation

MH17-Tapes | NOS op 3

 app.nos.nl/op3/mh17-tapes/#!/intro?overlay=verantwoording

Responsibility

The telephone conversations used in this production were recorded in 2014 by the Ukrainian security services. Twelve conversations have already been published by the JIT, an international team engaged in investigating the circumstances of this disaster. According to the JIT, these recordings are authentic. Based on thousands of other conversations and the facts mentioned therein, Nieuwsuur linked the content of these conversations with the events that had actually taken place.

The conversations support the earlier conclusions of the JIT that flight MH17 was downed by a Buk. Despite the evidence, the separatists deny the existence of the Buk and the only suspect who allows himself to be assisted in the trial, Pulatov, denies that the separatists had a Buk at their disposal. Because the Buk was transported in broad daylight, the facts from the conversations can in many instances be verified.

The conversations show how the rebels were involved in transporting and firing of the Buk. Dubinskiy was responsible for the transportation, coordinated by his superior, Girkin. Kharchenko escorted the Buk and was responsible for its evacuation. Pulatov was Dubinskiy's deputy. He also denies that he knows anything about the need for an anti-aircraft weapon and the arrival of the Buk.

The court has ordered a new investigation into the authenticity of the conversations conducted by Pulatov.

The footage has been edited with a light filter.

Court case

The interactive [reconstruction] places the four suspects in the MH17 court case in the situation surrounding the disaster. The case against them started in March 2020, more than five years after the downing of Malaysia Airlines Boeing 777. The nine months that followed were used to determine how the mass trial would be set up.

This preparatory phase has now been completed. The trial continues on 15 April 2021. Then the court will decide whether it is necessary to view the reconstruction of the aircraft. If so, this will take place at the end of May.

On 7 June 2021, the substantive hearing of the case against Dubinskiy, Girkin, Pulatov and Kharchenko will start, even if the suspects themselves are not present. The Public Prosecution Service (OM) suspects the four of them of being involved in transporting the Buk missile that brought down MH17. They are therefore responsible for the murder of all passengers. Pulatov is the only one who allows himself to be defended. Dubinskiy, Girkin and Kharchenko have not been heard from.

It is not yet known when the criminal proceedings can be completed.

End title

This is a production of NOS op 3 in cooperation with Nieuwsuur.

Research Gert-Jan Dennekamp

Editing Gert-Jan Dennekamp
Devran Alkas
Ardi Vleugels

Design Rick Storm

Development Cheuk-Ming Tang

Final editing Ardi Vleugels

Annex 145

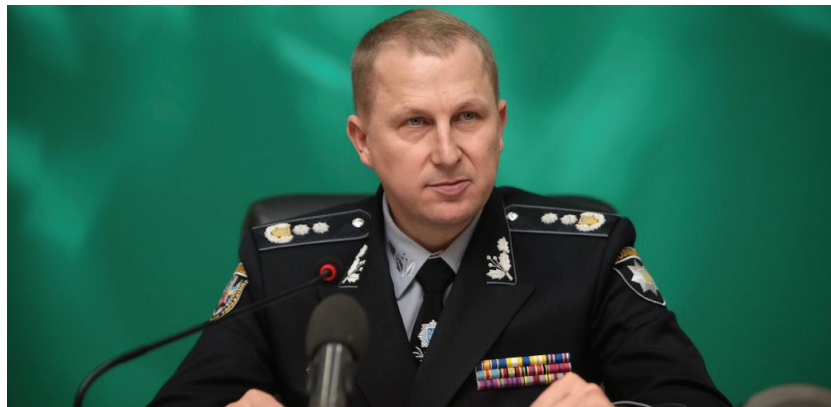
Liga.Dossier, “Vyacheslav Abroskin, Rector of the Odessa University of Internal Affairs, former First Deputy Head of the National Police of Ukraine”, 19 April 2021
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Vyacheslav Abroskin

 <https://file.liga.net/persons/abroskin-vyacheslav>

Rector of the Odessa University of Internal Affairs, former First Deputy Head of the National Police of Ukraine



Vyacheslav Abroskin (Photo: [facebook.com/Vyacheslav.Abroskin](https://www.facebook.com/Vyacheslav.Abroskin))

Date of birth: 20 April 1973

[Website of the National Police of Ukraine](#)

[Website of the Odessa University of Internal Affairs](#)

Vyacheslav Vasilyevich Abroskin - former first Deputy Head of the National Police of Ukraine. Former Head of the Main Directorate of the National Police in the Donetsk region, former Head of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Donetsk region, Police General of the third class.

[...]

On 9 November 2014, by order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, he was appointed Head of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Donetsk region.

On 6 November 2015, by order of the Chief of the National Police of Ukraine, Khatia Dekanoidze, in coordination with the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Arsen Avakov, was appointed Head of the Main Directorate of the National Police in the Donetsk region. Abroskin was awarded the special rank of Police General of the third class.

On 10 March 2017, he was appointed Deputy Head of the National Police of Ukraine.

On 19 July 2017, he was appointed First Deputy Head of the National Police of Ukraine on the recommendation of the Head of the National Police, Sergei Knyazev.

On 12 September 2019, he was dismissed from the post of Deputy Head of the National Police of Ukraine.

[...]

[19 April 2021]

Annex 146

Vkontakte page “Reports from the Novorossiya’s militia”, post
“16.07.14 19:42 Message from Igor Ivanovich Strelkov”, 16
July 2014

Translation:

SOURCE: VKontakte page Reports from the Novorossiia's militia

https://vk.com/wall-57424472?day=16072014&w=wall-57424472_7094%2Fall

16 July 2014

Сводки от ополчения Новороссии
16 июля 2014 в 18:48

16.07.14. 19:42 Сообщение от Игоря Ивановича Стрелкова.

"Под Мариновкой продолжаются тяжелые бои. По селу дважды с большой высоты нанесены бомбовые удары. Противник сосредотачивает артиллерию и танки с юга и с запада против нашей группировки. Также бои продолжаются в районе южнее Дмитриевки, где у противника в Кожевне сосредоточена артиллерийская группировка.
Мы потеряли 1 БТР (уничтожен выстрелом ПТУР), противник потерял 1 БТР и 1 БМП уничтоженными, 1 БМП-2 захвачен исправным."

СТРЕЛКОВ СООБЩАЕТ:

1430 ❤️ 133 ➦

Автор ограничил возможность комментирования

Сводки от ополчения Новороссии
16 июля 2014

16.07.14. Большой обзор боевой ситуации по всем наиболее значимым местам боевых действий за прошедший день.

ДНР Южнее Донецка-Саур-Могила (теперь это одна операция). Заняв Мариновку ополченцы практически перекрыли горлышко Южного котла. Ожесточенные бои шли всю ночь, целый день, и продолжаются сейчас. Проскочить днем остаткам карателей теперь практически невозможно.
Показать полностью...

Original text:

16.07.14. 19:42 Сообщение от Игоря Ивановича Стрелкова.

“Под Мариновкой продолжаются тяжелые бои. По селу дважды с большой высоты нанесены бомбовые удары. Противник сосредотачивает артиллерию и танки с юга и с запада против нашей группировки. Также бои продолжаются в районе южнее Дмитриевки, где у противника в Кожевне сосредоточена артиллерийская группировка.

Мы потеряли 1 БТР (уничтожен выстрелом ПТУР), противник потерял 1 БТР и 1 БМП уничтоженными, 1 БМП-2 захвачен исправным.”

Translation:

16.07.14. 19:42 Message from Igor Ivanovich Strelkov.

“Heavy fighting continues near Marinovka. The village was bombed twice from high altitude. The enemy rallies artillery and tanks from the south and the west against our forces. Fighting also continues in the region south of Dmitrovka, where the enemy has its artillery aligned in Kozhevnia.

We lost one armoured personnel carrier (BTR) (destroyed by an anti-tank guided missile), the enemy lost one BTR and one infantry fighting vehicle (BMP) destroyed, one BMP-2 was captured in working condition.”

Annex 147

Vkontakte page “Reports from the Novorossiya’s militia”, post
“16.07.14. A big review of the combat situation in the most important
fighting locations over the past day”, 16 July 2014
(excerpts)

Translation Excerpts

SOURCE: VKontakte page Reports from the Novorossiya's militia

https://vk.com/wall-57424472?day=16072014&w=wall-57424472_7148%2Fall

16 July 2014

16.07.14. Большой обзор боевой ситуации по всем наиболее значимым местам боевых действий за прошедший день.

"ДНР. Южнее Донецка-Саур-Могила (теперь это одна операция). Заняв Мариновку ополченцы практически перекрыли горлышко Южного котла. Ожесточенные бои шли всю ночь, целый день, и продолжаются сейчас. Прокочить днем остаткам карателей теперь практически невозможно. Если и есть шанс, то только ночью и то, если повезет не нарваться на мину или ополченцев. Видя безисходность ситуации некоторые солдаты хунты начали переходить границу с Россией и сдаваться в плен. Оставшиеся в котле части рассечены на несколько маленьких котлов. Одни откатились к Бирюково. Их участь предрешена. Другие скопились возле Кожевного. Эти возможно ночью будут пытаться прорваться. Или сдадутся. Каратели сегодня бросили на помощь котлу все что у них было под рукой. Авиация (с потерей двух Су-25) наносила удары по Сауру. Несмотря на это ополченцы с трудом но сжимают кольцо окружения.

Очень тревожный звоночек для хунты прозвучал южнее Донецка. Ополченцы уже в течении двух дней выдвигались в этом направлении прощупывая оборону карателей (которая в этом районе теперь ослабла). Сегодня утром был нанесен удар по блок-посту в с. Светлое. ДРГ ополченцев неожиданной атакой разгромили этот блок-пост. В результате блок пост карателями оставлен. Потери до 50 человек и несколько единиц техники. Теперь хунте надо решать: или пытаться спасти остатки южного котла или.... получить новый котел. Удар через Старобешево (а с. Светлое находится в нескольких километрах от этого райцентра) на Комсомольское отрезет Амвросиевку от основных сил. И то что будет спасено повторно окажется в котле с "довеском".

Карловка. Атаки карателей явно выдохлись. Подброшенные подкрепления ополчения вполне способны не только успешно отбить все атаки, но и могут контратаковать при случае.

Лисичанск-Рубежное-Свердловск. Судя по всему атаки карателей и здесь выдыхаются. Но пока нельзя это сказать уверенно. Как обычно гарнизон выполняет задачи сковывания частей карателей и посылкой ДРГ по тылам противника.

ЛНР.

Луганск. Каратели медленно но уверенно отходят на исходные (перед июльским наступлением) позиции. Они удерживают Металлист, как плацдарм на южном берегу Донца и подтягивают резервы (то ли со Славянска, то ли из пос.

полчения вполне способны не только успешно отбить все атаки, но и могут контратаковать при случае.

Лисичанск-Рубежное-Свердловск. Судя по всему атаки карателей и здесь выдыхаются. Но пока нельзя это сказать уверенно. Как обычно гарнизон выполняет задачи сковывания частей карателей и посылкой ДРГ по тылам противника.

ЛНР.

Луганск. Каратели медленно но уверенно отходят на исходные (перед июльским наступлением) позиции. Они удерживают Металлист, как плацдарм на южном берегу Донца и подтягивают резервы (то ли со Славянска, то ли из под Северодонецка) в район Счастья, где идут сильные бои. Видимо максимальная задача, которая ставится частям хунты это удержание этих двух ключевых (для обстрелов Луганска) пунктов. Аэропорт предоставлен сам себе. Вероятность его деблокады стремительно катится к нулю. Но контратаки карателей на некоторых направлениях (они фактически стянули свою группировку опять в кулак, за исключением той колонны что ушла на юг и.... не вернулась) вполне возможны.

Краснодон. Жители наслаждаются тишиной. Наконец каратели отброшены и разгромлены. "Гуманитарная помощь" теперь может идти спокойно и во все возрастающем количестве.

Выводы. Южный котел по сути таки им стал. Часть сил карателей ночью и утром смогла вырваться. Правда воинскими частями они уже не являются. Большая часть техники и ЛС осталась в котле навсегда. Тем же кто не успел прокочить сочувствую. Самое время подумать о сдаче (Стрелков условия поставил), пока не поздно. Похоже все резервы ополченцев брошены на юг. Быстрейшее уничтожение южной группировки это приоритетная задача. Поэтому аэропорты пока предоставлены сами себе. Они задача номер два (или три). Конфигурация линии фронта все больше заставляет задуматься о новом котле (в районе Амвросиевки). Ближайшие пара дней покажут насколько это реально. Карателям на этом участке срочно нужна перегруппировка, но вследствие постоянных обходных маневров и ударов ополчения сделать этого она не может поэтому в любом случае вынуждена будет откатываться на запад теряя солдат, технику и снаряжение. На северном участке пока затишье. У карателей сил для мощного удара уже нет, у ополченцев еще нет (все на юге). Но вот после зачистки южной группировки у ополченцев появляются варианты, а у карателей очередные проблемы."

3 110 409

Автор ограничил возможность комментирования

Original text:

16.07.14. Большой обзор боевой ситуации по всем наиболее значимым местам боевых действий за прошедший день.

“ДНР. Южнее Донецка-Саур-Могила (теперь это одна операция). Заняв Мариновку ополченцы практически перекрыли горлышко Южного котла. Ожесточенные бои шли всю ночь, целый день, и продолжаются сейчас. Проскочить днем остаткам карателей теперь практически невозможно. Если и есть шанс, то только ночью и то, если повезет не нарваться на мину или ополченцев. Видя безисходность ситуации некоторые солдаты хунты начали переходить границу с Россией и сдаваться в плен. Оставшиеся в котле части рассеяны на несколько маленьких котлов. Одни откатились к Бирюково. Их участь предрешена. Другие скопились возле Кожевного. Эти возможно ночью будут пытаться прорваться. Или сдадутся. Каратели сегодня бросили на помощь котлу все что у них было под рукой. Авиация (с потерей двух Су-25) наносила удары по Сауру. Несмотря на это ополченцы с трудом но сжимают кольцо окружения.

[...]

Translation:

16.07.14. A big review of the combat situation in the most important fighting locations over the past day.

“DPR. To the south of Donetsk-Saur-Mogila (this is a single operation now). By taking Marinovka the militia practically cut the bottleneck of the South encirclement. Whole night and whole day saw fierce fighting, which still continues. It is practically impossible for the remnants of the [Ukrainian] punitive squads to slip through during the day. Even if there is a chance it is only during the night, and that only if they are lucky enough not to stumble onto a mine or into the militia. Realizing hopelessness of the situation some soldiers of the Junta started to cross the Russian border and surrender. The parts that remain in the kettle are split into several smaller kettles. Some rolled back to Biryukovo. Their fate is sealed. Others have gathered near Kozhevnia. These will likely try to break through during the night. Or they’ll surrender. Today, the punitive squads threw all the help they could towards the kettle. Aviation (with the loss of two Su-25) carried out attacks on Saur. In spite of this, the militia, with difficulty, are tightening the encirclement.

[...]

Annex 148

Vkontakte page “Reports from Strelkov Igor Ivanovich”, post of 17
July 2014, 17:41 (Moscow time) containing a message from 17:37
(Moscow time)

Translation

SOURCE: VKontakte page Reports from Strelkov Igor Ivanovich

https://web.archive.org/web/20140717174046/http://vk.com/wall-57424472_7247

Post dated 17 July 2014, 16:41 (17:41 Moscow time) containing a message from 16:37 (17:37 Moscow time)

10 captures
17 Jul 2014 - 7 Apr 2016

В КОНТАКТЕ Сводки от Стрелкова Игоря Ивановича регистрация

Телефон или email

Пароль

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Записи сообщества **Запись на стене** Перейти к странице

Сводки от Стрелкова Игоря Ивановича
 17.07.2014 17:37 (мск) Сообщение от ополчения.

 В районе Снежного только что сбили Ан-26, валяется где-то за шахтой "Прогресс".

Между Константиновкой и Донецком было 3 блок-поста укров (на выезде из Константиновки на Клепан-бык). Сейчас они снимаются и уезжают в сторону Краматорска. Сворачиваются, кровати в машины грузят, стоят грузовые машины для людей, танки уже развернуты, пушки достали (они были окопаны) и вся другая техника уходит куда-то. К чему бы это?!

13:50 (МСК) С Успенки, через Амвросиевку в сторону Иловайска проследовало 5 БМП и 2 урала с подцепленной пушкой в сторону Новоивановки. Периодически идут редкие артобстрелы Луганска.

16:45 (МСК) Вновь открыт огонь артиллерии укров по Луганску, удары наносятся в район верхние Камброды, Александровка, Екатериновка, Тепличное.

сегодня в 17:41 | Мне нравится ♥ 1474

Original text:

17.07.2014 17:37 (мск) Сообщение от ополчения.

В районе Снежного только что сбили Ан-26, валяется где-то за шахтой "Прогресс".

Между Константиновкой и Донецком было 3 блок-поста укров (на выезде из Константиновки на Клепан-бык). Сейчас они снимаются и уезжают в сторону Краматорска. Сворачиваются, кровати в машины грузят, стоят грузовые машины для людей, танки уже развернуты, пушки достали (они были окопаны) и вся другая техника уходит куда-то. К чему бы это?!

13:50 (МСК) С Успенки, через Амвросиевку в сторону Иловайска проследовало 5 БМП и 2 урала с подцепленной пушкой в сторону Новоивановки. Периодически идут редкие артобстрелы Луганска.

16:45 (МСК) Вновь открыт огонь артиллерии укров по Луганску, удары наносятся в район верхние Камброды, Александровка, Екатериновка, Тепличное.

сегодня в 17:41 | Мне нравится 1474

Translation:

"17.07.2014 17:37 (Moscow time) A message from the militia.

An An-26 has just been shot down in the area of Snezhnoe, lies somewhere behind the “Progress” mine.

There were 3 ukr [Ukrainian] outposts between Konstantinovka and Donetsk (on the exit from Konstantinovka to Klepan-Byk). They are now taking off towards Kramatorsk. They gather, load their beds into trucks, there are loaders ready for personnel, tanks have already been turned, cannons have been procured (they were dug up) and all other vehicles are leaving somewhere. What’s the drift of all this?

13:50 (Moscow time) From Uspenka, through Amvrosievka towards Ilovaisk passed 5 infantry fighting vehicles and 2 Ural [trucks] with a cannon attached in the direction of Novoivanovka. Lugansk is occasionally shelled.

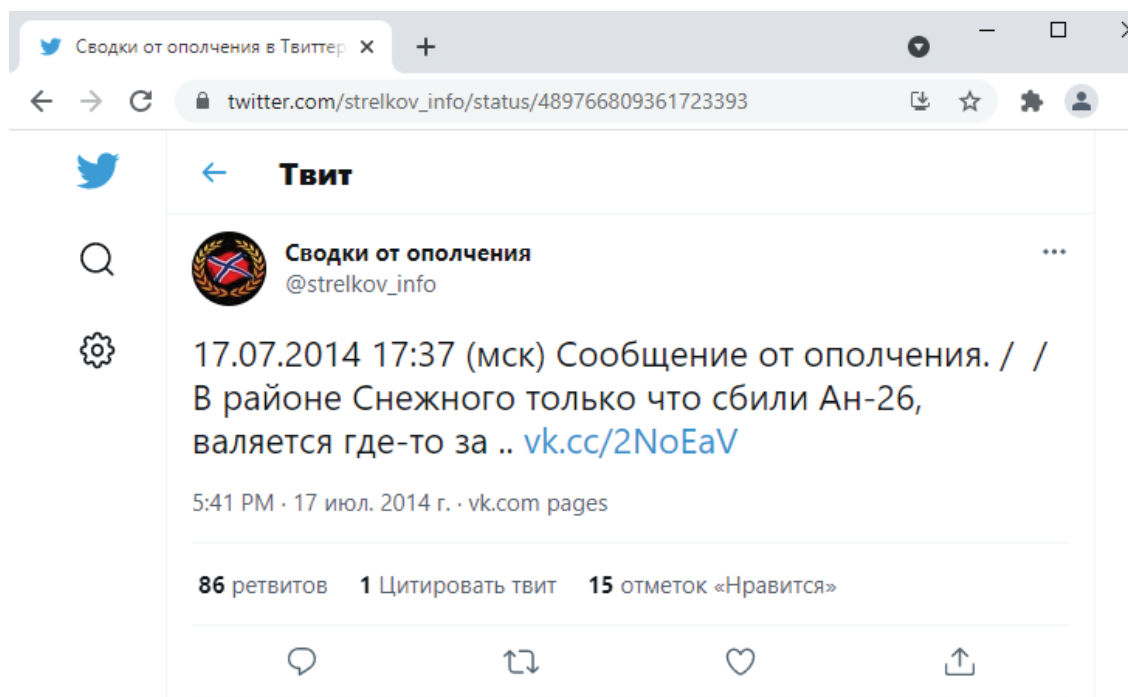
16:45 (Moscow time) ‘Ukrop’ [a derogative term used to describe Ukrainian nationals] artillery has opened fire again on Lugansk, under fire is the area of Verkhni Kamennyi Brody, Aleksandrovka, Ekaterinovka, Teplichnoe.

Today at 17:41 | 1474 Likes

SOURCE: Twitter page Reports from the militia (@strelkov_info)

https://web.archive.org/web/20150112081921if_/https://twitter.com/strelkov_info/status/489766809361723393

Post dated 17 July 2014, 16:41 (17:41 Moscow time) that re-posted the above VKontakte message



Original text:

17.07.2014 17:37 (мск) Сообщение от ополчения. // В районе Снежного только что сбили Ан-26, валяется где-то за .. vk.cc/2NoEaV

5:41 PM - 17 июл. 2014 - vk.com pages

Translation:

17.07.2014 17:37 (Moscow time) A message from the militia. // An An-26 has just been shot down in the area of Snizhne, lies somewhere behind the... vk.cc/2NoEaV

5:41 PM - 17 July 2014 - vk.com pages

Annex 149

Vkontakte page “Reports from Strelkov Igor Ivanovich”, post of 17 July 2014, 18:16 containing a message from 17:50 (Moscow time)

Translation

SOURCE: VKontakte page Reports from Strelkov Igor Ivanovich

https://web.archive.org/web/20140717155720/https://vk.com/wall-57424472_7256

Post dated 17 July 2014, 17:16 (18:16 Moscow time), containing a message from 16:50 (17:50 Moscow time)

https://vk.com/wall-57424472_7256
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Сводки от Стрелкова Игоря Ивановича

17.07.2014 17:50 (иск) Сообщение от ополчения.

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

А также еще есть информация о втором сбите самолета, вроде бы Су."

■ 17.07.2014. В Торезе сбили самолет 1:12

■ В районе Снежного ополченцы сбили Украинский самолёт 17.07.2014 0:58

Today at 6:16 pm | Like ♥ 1626

Original text:

17.07.2014 17:50 (мск) Сообщение от ополчения.

“В районе Тореза только что сбили самолет Ан-26, валяется где-то за шахтой “Прогресс”.
Предупреждали же - не летать в “нашем небе”.

А вот и видео-подтверждение очередного “птичкопада”.

Птичка упала за террикон, жилой сектор не зацепила. Мирные люди не пострадали.

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

Translation:

“17.07.2014 17:50 (Moscow time) Message from the militia.

“In the Torez region an AN-26 has just been shot down, lies somewhere behind the “Progress” mine.

Haven't we warned not to fly in “our skies”?

And here's the video - evidence of this latest “birdfall”.

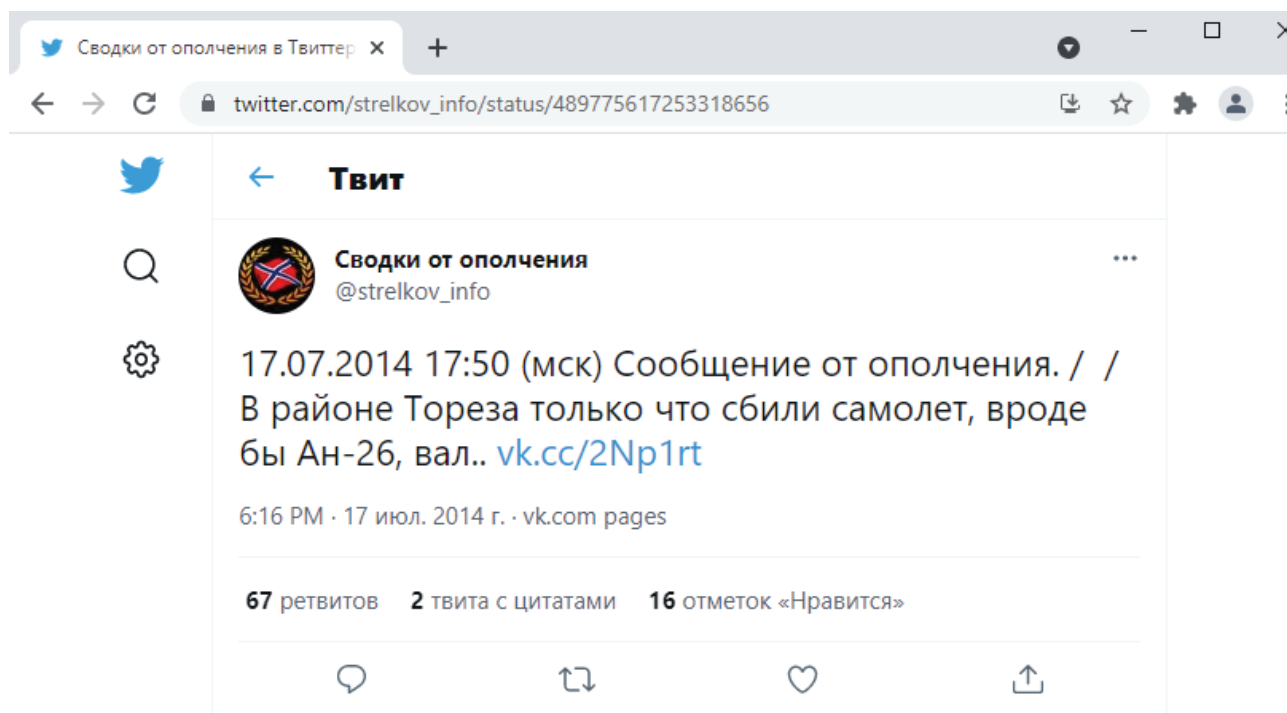
The bird fell behind the spoil tip, the residential sector was not affected. No civilians were harmed.

There is also information about a second downed plane, should be a Su.”

SOURCE: Twitter page Reports from the militia (@strelkov_info)

https://twitter.com/strelkov_info/status/489775617253318656

Post dated 17 July 2014, 17:16 (18:16 Moscow time)



Original text:

17.07.2014 17:50 (мск) Сообщение от ополчения. / / В районе Тореза только что сбили самолет, вроде бы Ан-26, вал.. <http://vk.cc/2Np1rt>

Translation:

17.07.2014 17:50 (Moscow time) Message from the militia. / / In the Torez region an airplane has just been shot down, apparently AN-26, lies... <http://vk.cc/2Np1rt>.

Annex 150

Vkontakte page “Reports from Strelkov Igor Ivanovich”, post of 17
July 2014, 22:00

Translation

SOURCE: VKontakte page Reports from Strelkov Igor Ivanovich

https://web.archive.org/web/20140718010032/https://vk.com/wall-57424472_7369

17 July 2014, 22:00

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a VKontakte wall post. The browser's address bar shows the URL: https://web.archive.org/web/20140718010032/https://vk.com/wall-57424472_7369. The page title is "Сводки от Стрелкова Игоря Ивановича". On the left, there is a login form with fields for "Phone or email" and "Password", and buttons for "Log in" and "Sign up". The main content area shows a post by the community "Сводки от Стрелкова Игоря Ивановича" dated 17.07.14. The post text reads: "!!!ВНИМАНИЕ!!! Информация о сбитии самолета была взята с форума, где общаются местные жители и ополченцы. На момент публикации все пользователи думали, что был сбит очередной АН-26 киевских нацистов и пост о сбитии, продублированный нами, уже во всю гулял по многим пабликам движения антимайдана. Информацию об уничтожении самолета Игорь Иванович Стрелков не подтверждал. Напоминаем, что в нашем паблике сообщения Стрелкова И.И. публикуются со специальным баннером "СТРЕЛКОВ СООБЩАЕТ". Все остальные сообщения мы собираем из открытых источников, а также из дневников ополченцев и очевидцев событий. САМ СТРЕЛКОВ ПИШЕТ ТОЛЬКО НА ОДНОМ ЕДИНСТВЕННОМ ФОРУМЕ, мы же только дублируем сюда его сообщения, ВСЕГДА сопровождаая их СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫМ БАНЕРОМ. Если банера нет, то такое сообщение НЕ от Стрелкова, а из открытых источников (либо от ополченцев, либо от очевидцев, либо от журналистов)." The post has 1583 likes and was posted yesterday at 10:00 pm. At the bottom of the page, there are links for "about", "terms", "people", "communities", and "developers", and a copyright notice: "VK © 2014 English Русский Українська all languages >".

Original text:

17.07.14. От Администрации паблика.

!!!ВНИМАНИЕ!!!

Информация о сбитии самолета была взята с форума, где общаются местные жители и ополченцы. На момент публикации все пользователи думали, что был сбит очередной АН-26 киевских нацистов и пост о сбитии, продублированный нами, уже во всю гулял по многим пабликам движения антимайдана. Информацию об уничтожении самолета Игорь Иванович Стрелков не подтверждал. Напоминаем, что в нашем паблике сообщения Стрелкова И.И. публикуются со специальным баннером "СТРЕЛКОВ СООБЩАЕТ". Все остальные сообщения мы собираем из открытых источников, а также из дневников ополченцев и очевидцев событий. САМ СТРЕЛКОВ ПИШЕТ ТОЛЬКО НА ОДНОМ ЕДИНСТВЕННОМ ФОРУМЕ, мы же только дублируем сюда его сообщения, ВСЕГДА сопровождаая их СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫМ БАНЕРОМ. Если банера нет, то такое сообщение НЕ от Стрелкова, а из открытых источников (либо от ополченцев, либо от очевидцев, либо от журналистов).

Translation:

17.07.14. From the moderators of the page.

!!!ATTENTION!!!

The information about the downing of a plane was taken from an online forum where locals and members of the militia converse. At the moment of posting all users thought that another AN-26 belonging to the Kiev nazis was shot down and the message about the incident which we communicated was already widely circulated among the anti-maidan community pages. Igor Ivanovich Strelkov did not confirm the information about the plane's downing. We remind you that in our group messages from I. I. Strelkov are posted with a special banner: "STRELKOV REPORTS". All other reports we collect from open sources, as well as from the blogs of the militia and eyewitnesses of the events. STRELKOV HIMSELF WRITES ONLY ON ONE SINGLE FORUM, we only duplicate his messages here, ALWAYS accompanying them WITH A SPECIAL BANNER. If there is no banner, then such a message is NOT from Strelkov, but from open sources (either from the militia, or from eyewitnesses, or from journalists).

Annex 151

Facebook page of the Kyiv-2 Special Purpose Battalion, 2 October
2014

Translation

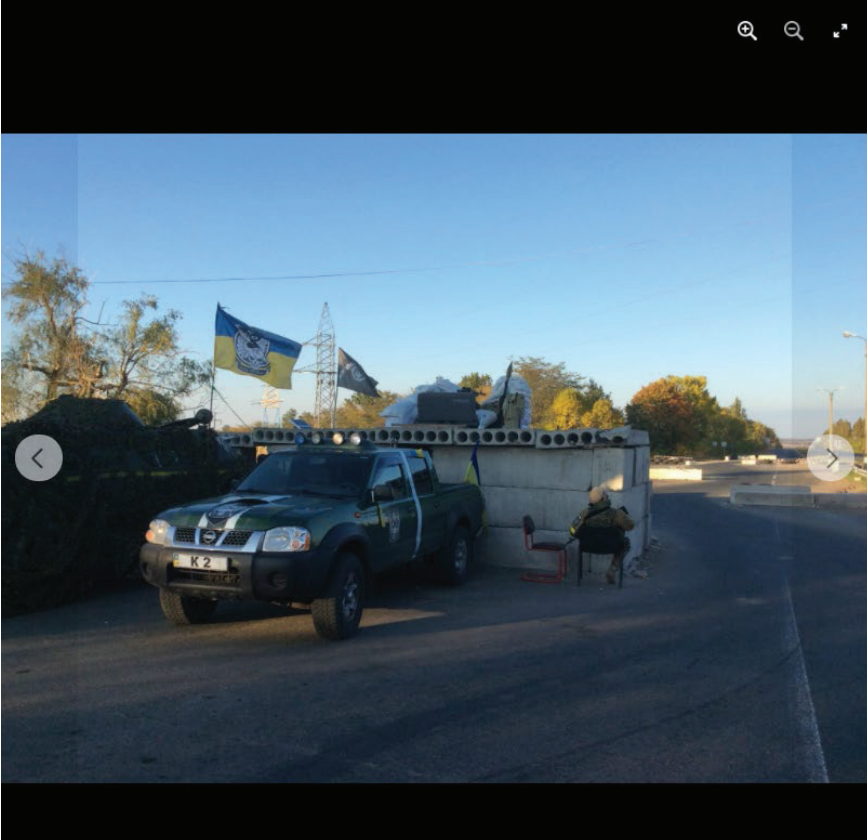
SOURCE: Facebook page of the Kyiv-2 Special Purpose Battalion

<https://www.facebook.com/BN.Kyiv2/photos/a.1526752284204551/1559273804285732>

2 October 2014

facebook.com/BN.Kyiv2/photos/a.1526752284204551/1559273804285732
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Батальйон особливого призначення "Київ-2"
2 октября 2014 г. · 🌐

Бійці вийшли на засідку. Хлопці томилися під сонцем вже бозна-яку годину. Піт капав на ПКМ керівника взводу. Засіли на лісовій дорозі. Там вночі було помічено рух незрозумілих авто. Такими дорогами їздять контрабандисти та сепаратисти.

Зона АТО живе вночі. День – час важкої праці на блок-постах і в патрулях. А вночі починаються пригоди. Обстріли, контрабандисти, незрозумілі нічні туристи. Так йдуть справи зазвичай, але цього разу на бійців К-2 чекав цікавий сюрприз.

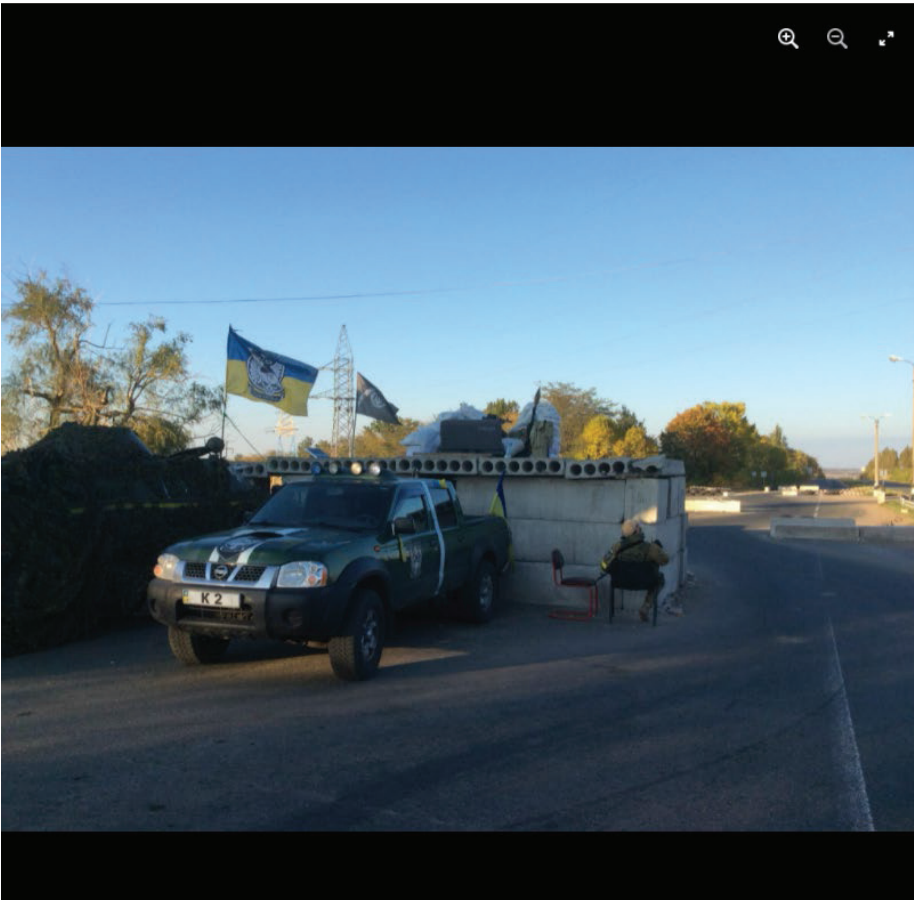
Ще був день. 3-за повороту ґрунтовки на бійців вилетів мікроавтобус. Йому жестом наказали зупинитися. Авто загальмувало, а далі рвонуло на розворот. Бус заледве не перевернувся і полетів навтьоки. Бійці вскочили на джипи. Почалося перехоплення.

Передова машина підіскла та зупинила утікача. Бійці оточили бус. Всередині виявили вантаж – сто вісімдесят літрів пального.

- Зачем Вы убежали?
- Я испугался вооруженных людей.
- А зачем тогда пытались засунуть мне в карман сверток денег?
- Ну я...
- Мы здесь не для грабежа. Нам неинтересны Ваши деньги.
- Ребята, я просто везу топливо!
- Зачем же тогда едешь такими шифрами?

Водій нічого не міг пояснити. А під час деталізованого огляду в авто знайшли хованку. В ній - більше двадцяти тисяч гривень готівкою. Пояснити призначення коштів водій не міг. Українські військові часто затримують перевізників зарплат для найманців сепаратистів...

facebook.com/BN.Kyiv2/photos/a.1526752284204551/1559273804285732



Однак керівник групи звернув увагу на записаний записник водія. Там він напротязі останніх років вів щоденник. З нього випливало, що це дійсно місцевий фермер. Він нещодавно продав крупну партію соняшникового насіння. Підприємця допитали щодо технічних подробиць його бізнесу. Він справді розбирався в дрібницях своєї справи. А їхав об'їзними дорогами оскільки на постах сепаратистів у повний зріст йде грабунок. Бували такі проблеми у фермера й на українських блок-постах. Тож і доводилося добиратися немов партизану.

Група повернула зверток з грошима підприємцю та побажала щасливої дороги. Бійці завантажували вантаж назад у бус. А фермер оторопіло крутив у руках свої гроші...

Коли вже геть стемніло, на базу К-2 під'їхала легкова автівка. З неї вийшов той самий фермер з дружиною.

«Я нікогда не думал, что мне отдадут назад мои деньги. Я уже привык к мародерству», сказав чоловік. Сім'я вивантажила з багажника харчі та солодощі. І з того дня дружина фермера регулярно привозить на блок-пост бійцям К-2 воду.

Нам треба забезпечити чесним людям порядок та безпеку. Якщо сідняки побачать, що для українських бійців важливіше честь, аніж матеріальні вигоди, вони захочуть жити в такій Україні.

А поки ми пропонуємо і Вам долучитися до підтримки батальйону «К-2». Місцеві українці розорені війною, тому не можуть на своїх плечах витягувати постачання української армії. Ми не будемо займатися брудним мародерством, а на екіпування бійців потрібно багато коштів. Скоро в АТО виїздить ще близько сорока нових бійців.

Рахунок у ПриватБанку: 5168 7553 8486 7889,
Субачев Юрій Євгенович Менше

Original text:

Бійці виїхали на засідку. Хлопці томилися під сонцем вже бозна-яку годину. Піт капав на ПКМ керівника взводу. Засіли на лісовій дорозі. Там вночі було помічено рух незрозумілих авто. Такими дорогами їздять контрабандисти та сепаратисти.

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Рахунок у ПриватБанку: 5168 7553 8486 7889, Субачев Юрій Євгенович

Translation:

The fighters went to ambush. The guys had been languishing under the sun for God knows how many hours. Sweat dripped on the platoon leader's PKM [Kalashnikov's Machine-gun Modernized]. They took position on a forest road. At night, some strange cars were spotted moving there. Such roads are used by smugglers and separatists.

The ATO zone lives at night. The day is a time of hard work at checkpoints and on patrol. But at night the adventures begin. Shelling, smugglers, strange nightly tourists. This is usually the case, but this time, the K-2 fighters were in for an interesting surprise.

It was still daytime. A minibus flew out at the fighters from behind the road's turn. He was motioned to stop. The car slowed down, and then jerked into a U-turn. Almost turning on itself, the bus went on the run. The fighters jumped on jeeps. The interception began.

The forward car caught and stopped the fugitive. Fighters surrounded the bus. They found cargo inside - one hundred and eighty liters of fuel.

- Why did you run away?
- I was afraid of armed men.
- Then why did you try to put a package with money in my pocket?
- Well, I...
- We're not here to rob. We are not interested in your money.
- Guys, I'm just carrying fuel!
- Then why are you driving in such a covert manner?

The driver couldn't explain anything. And during a detailed inspection, a cache was found in the car. It contained more than twenty thousand hryvnias in cash. The driver could not explain the purpose of the funds. The Ukrainian military often detains carriers of salaries for separatist mercenaries...

However, the team leader noticed the driver's dusty notebook. He kept a journal there for the last few years. From it followed that this was indeed a local farmer. He recently sold a large batch of seeds. The entrepreneur was questioned about the technical details of his business. He was really well-versed in the intricacies of his business. And the reason why he took bypass roads was that robbery is in full swing at separatist checkpoints. The farmer experienced same problems at Ukrainian checkpoints as well. Hence, he had to travel in partisan fashion.

The group returned the package with money to the entrepreneur and wished him a safe journey. The soldiers loaded the cargo back into the bus. Meanwhile, the farmer fidgeted with his money in bewilderment...

When it was already quite dark, a passenger car drove up to the K-2 base. The farmer and his wife got out of it.

"I never thought that my money would be given back to me. I'm already used to looting," the man said. The family unloaded food and sweets from the trunk. And since that day, the farmer's wife regularly brings water to the K-2 fighters at the checkpoint.

We need to ensure order and security for honest people. If the skhidniaks ["easterners" – residents of the eastern regions of Ukraine] see that honor is more important for Ukrainian fighters than material benefits, they will want to live in such a Ukraine.

In the meantime, we invite you to join the supporters of the K-2 battalion. Local Ukrainians are devastated by the war, so they cannot maintain the Ukrainian army solely on their shoulders. We will not engage in dirty looting, and a lot of money is needed to keep the fighters equipped. Around forty new fighters will soon leave for the ATO.

Account in Privatbank: 5168 7553 8486 7889, Yuri Yevhenovich Subachev



Annex 152

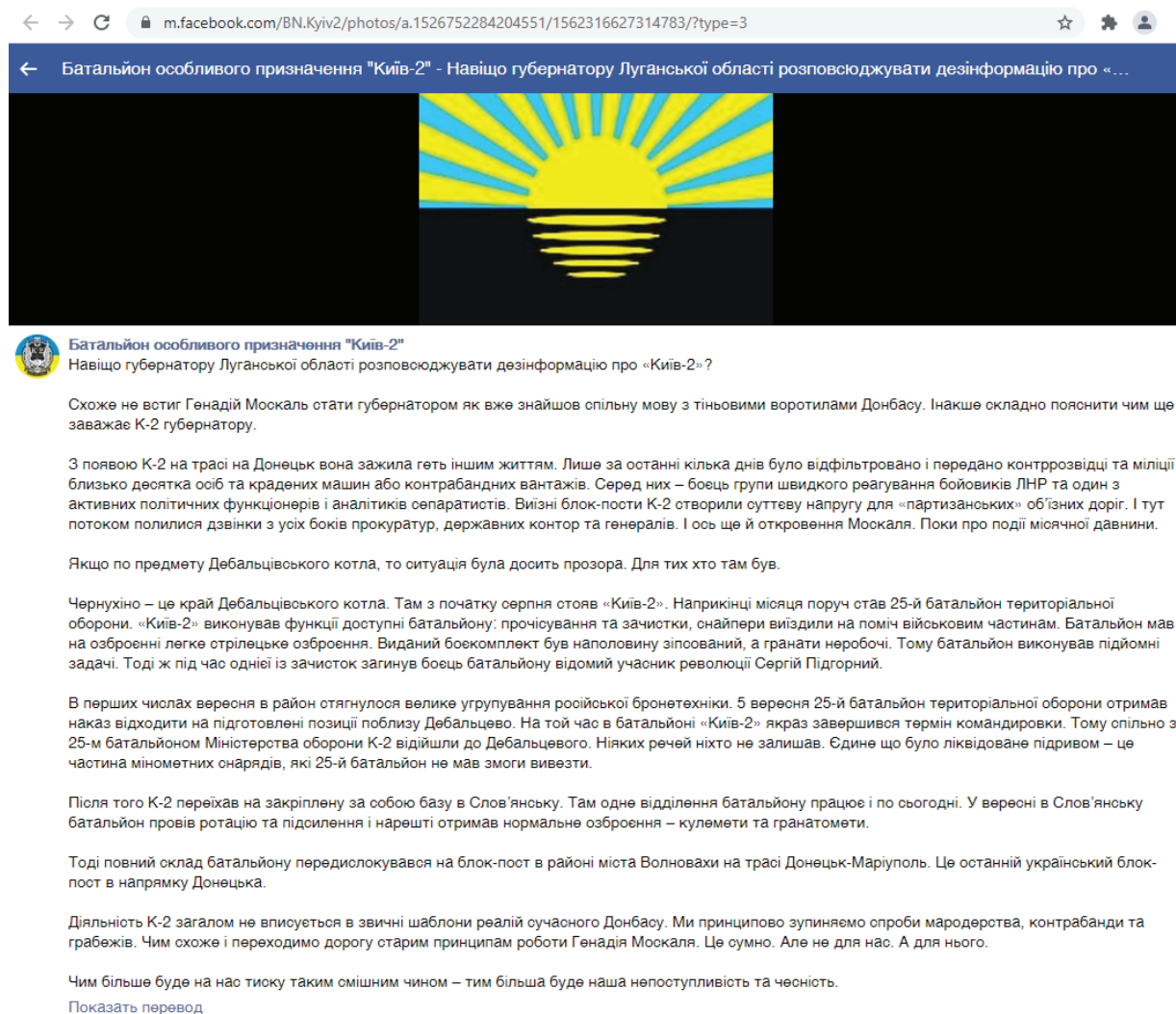
Facebook page of the Kyiv-2 Special Purpose Battalion, 10 October
2014
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

SOURCE: Facebook page of the Kyiv-2 Special Purpose Battalion


<https://www.facebook.com/BN.Kyiv2/photos/a.1526752284204551/1562316627314783/?type=3>

10 October 2014



← → ↻ m.facebook.com/BN.Kyiv2/photos/a.1526752284204551/1562316627314783/?type=3 ☆ ⚙ 👤 ⋮

← Батальйон особливого призначення "Київ-2" - Навіщо губернатору Луганської області розповсюджувати дезінформацію про «...»

 **Батальйон особливого призначення "Київ-2"**
Навіщо губернатору Луганської області розповсюджувати дезінформацію про «Київ-2»?

Схоже не встиг Геннадій Москаль стати губернатором як вже знайшов опільну мову з тінювими воротилами Донбасу. Інакше складно пояснити чим ще заважає К-2 губернатору.

З появою К-2 на трасі на Донецьк вона зажила геть іншим життям. Лише за останні кілька днів було відфільтровано і передано контррозвідці та міліції близько десятка осіб та крадених машин або контрабандних вантажів. Серед них – боєць групи швидкого реагування бойовиків ЛНР та один з активних політичних функціонерів і аналітиків оепаратистів. Виїзні блок-пости К-2 створили суттєву напругу для «партизанських» об'їзних доріг. І тут потоком полилися дзвінки з усіх боків прокуратур, державних контор та генералів. І ось ще й откровення Москаля. Поки про події місячної давнини.

Якщо по предмету Дебальцівського котла, то ситуація була досить прозора. Для тих хто там був.

Чернухіно – це край Дебальцівського котла. Там з початку серпня стояв «Київ-2». Наприкінці місяця поруч став 25-й батальйон територіальної оборони. «Київ-2» виконував функції доступні батальйону: прочісування та зачистки, снайпери виїздили на поміч військовим частинам. Батальйон мав на озброєнні легке стрілецьке озброєння. Виданий боекомплект був наполовину зіпсований, а гранати неробочі. Тому батальйон виконував підйомні задачі. Тоді ж під час однієї із зачисток загинув боєць батальйону відомий учасник революції Сергій Підгорний.

В перших числах вересня в район стягнулося велике угруповання російської бронетехніки. 5 вересня 25-й батальйон територіальної оборони отримав наказ відходити на підготовлені позиції поблизу Дебальцево. На той час в батальйоні «Київ-2» якраз завершився термін командировки. Тому спільно з 25-м батальйоном Міністерства оборони К-2 відійшли до Дебальцево. Ніяких речей ніхто не залишав. Єдине що було ліквідоване підтримом – це частина мінометних снарядів, які 25-й батальйон не мав змоги вивезти.

Після того К-2 переїхав на закріплену за собою базу в Слов'янську. Там одне відділення батальйону працює і по сьогодні. У вересні в Слов'янську батальйон провів ротацию та підсилення і нарешті отримав нормальне озброєння – кулемети та гранатомети.

Тоді повний склад батальйону передислокувався на блок-пост в районі міста Волновахи на трасі Донецьк-Маріуполь. Це останній український блок-пост в напрямку Донецька.

Діяльність К-2 загалом не вписується в звичні шаблони реалій сучасного Донбасу. Ми принципово зупиняємо спроби мародерства, контрабанди та грабежів. Чим схоже і переходимо дорогу старим принципам роботи Геннадія Москаля. Це сумно. Але не для нас. А для нього.

Чим більше буде на нас тиску таким смішним чином – тим більша буде наша непоступливість та чесність.

[Показати переклад](#)

Original text:

[...]

Тоді повний склад батальйону передислокувався на блок-пост в районі міста Волновахи на трасі Донецьк-Маріуполь. Це останній український блок-пост в напрямку Донецька.

[...]

Translation:

[...]

Then the battalion was redeployed in full to a checkpoint near the city of Volnovakha on the Donetsk-Mariupol highway. This is the last Ukrainian checkpoint in the direction to Donetsk.

[...]

Annex 153

Facebook page 'Kyiv', 17 November 2014
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts


SOURCE: Facebook page 'Kyiv'

<https://www.facebook.com/044.Kyiv/posts/736355026412539>

17 November 2014

← → ↻
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←
Київ - До батальйону "Київ 2" завітав Роман Малко зі своїм... | Facebook


Київ
17 ноября 2014 г., 03:02 · 🌐

До батальйону "Київ 2" завітав Роман Малко зі своїм "помічником" - квадрокоптером. Він професійно проводить аеророзвітку, чим дуже допомагає бійцям ВСУ в зоні АТО. Квадрокоптер Романа робив вильоти під Щастям, Ясне, Докучаєвськ, Оленівка і Волноваха. Неодноразово його "крилатий" друг підпадав під обстріли терористів. Учора, все ж таки його поранили- куля прошила "луч"(крило), але завдання було виконано, і квадрокоптер зміг повернутись на базу. Дякуємо Роману та чекаємо на них після ремонту.

Про життя бійців батальйону спец призначення "Київ 2" Ви можете дізнатись на сторінці в ФБ:
www.facebook.com/Kyiv2

[Показати переклад](#)



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Original text:

До батальйону "Київ 2" завітав Роман Малко зі своїм "помічником" - квадрокоптером.

Він професійно проводить аеророзвітку, чим дуже допомагає бійцям ВСУ в зоні АТО. Квадрокоптер Романа робив вильоти під Щастям, Ясне, Докучаєвськ, Оленівка і Волноваха.

[...]

Translation:

Roman Malko came to the Kyiv 2 battalion with his "assistant" - a quadcopter.

He is good at air reconnaissance and greatly helps UAF servicemen in the ATO zone. Roman's quadcopter has flown over Shchastia, Yasne, Dokuchayevsk, Olenivka, and Volnovakha.

[...]

Annex 154

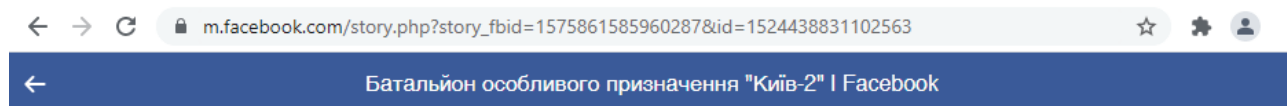
Facebook page of the Kyiv-2 Special Purpose Battalion, 18
November 2014
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

SOURCE: Facebook page of the Kiev-2 Special Purpose Battalion

<https://www.facebook.com/BN.Kyiv2/posts/1575861585960287>

18 November 2014



Батальйон особливого призначення "Київ-2"
18 ноября 2014 г., 15:37 · 🌐



Андрій Медведько 17 ноября 2014 г., 18:43 · 🌐

Про Батальйон особливого призначення "Київ-2"

Відбувши майже два місяці в зоні АТО в складі цього батальйону хотілось би поділитись з вами враженнями і трохи розказати про наш колектив, його буття, роботу та суть.

Почати варто з людей.

В батальйоні присутня досить значна кількість висококласних спеціалістів з різних видів військової справи: снайпери, розвідники, сапери, пілоти безпілотників. Зазвичай це люди, які віддали цим професіям по десять і більше років і знають своє діло досконально. Вони радо діляться знаннями, а молоді завзято вчаться. В умовах війни знання усвоюються миттєво і це одразу приносить свої плоди.

Принципи батальйону у мене викликають асоціацію з німцями кращих їхніх часів.

По-перше це максимальна ефективність при максимальній безпеці особового складу. Ту вас не пошлють через заміноване поле штурмувати ворожі окопи з самими автоматам. М'ясорубку тут не схвалюють.

А от розвідати ворожі позиції за допомогою сучасних квадрокоптерів, потім рознести ці ж позиції з СПГ - оце варіант. Кілька десятків вбитих ворогів, при нашій, майже повній безпеці.

Окремо можна сказати і про снайперів, але що про них казати? В них є гарна статистика, яку я озвучувати не буду, але можете повірити на слово і радіти. Багато хедшотів

Окрім таких веселих виїздів є ще робота на блокпості, вона займає найбільше часу. У когось це викликає асоціації з ДАІшниками, проте користь від цієї роботи, можливо ще більша ніж від розстрілів блокпостів. Ублюдки сепари зовсім розслабились і дозволяють собі спокійно їздити по всій Україні налагоджуючи свої чорні справи. Яким же подивом для них став наш блокпост, який вже поламав життя кільком десяткам мразей. Методику виявлення сепарів придумав Євген Карась. Завдяки ній нам попадались і підполковник МВС України з Києва, який працював на сепарів, помічники міністрів ДНР, реп-зірки новоросії і купа іншого цікавого шлаку.

Робота ця є важкою і малоромантичною. Просте користь, на даний час явно більша ніж від стрілянини. Адже потім мразей міняють на наших хлопців, які у полоні.

← → ↻ m.facebook.com/BN.Kyiv2/posts/1575861585960287 📱 ☆ 🌟 👤 ⋮

Щодо побуту, також згадується Вермахт, яким ми його любимо. Велика увага приділяється цьому питанню. Солдат має бути обігрітий, ситий, чистий. Так і є. Докладаються великі зусилля для максимально комфортного перебування. Баня, прибирання, ліжка, матраци.

Окремо виділив би кухню і повара! Зі знаком оклику. Коли бачиш як він в ароматний плов встромляє голвки часнику, як це роблять в гарних узбецьких закладах то трохі офігіваєш Їли ми дуже смачно, вдсятеро приємніше що готували самі. Повар + наряд. Думаю на уьому фронті найкраща кухня була саме у нас.

Волонтери нас не забувають і забезпечують всім необхідним. Речі, амуніція, девайси. Все є.

Про алкоголь: було два дні за два місяці коли я бачив п'яних наших. Більше не бачив.

Про негативи.

Негативи, як і раніше впливають з вищого керівництва, яке сидить на міністерських посадах в Києві. Нам не розширяють штат, що істотно впливає на ротачію. Нас примушують патрулювати вулиці Києва (коли ми на ротачіі), що взагалі вбиває моральний дух. Ну не муора ми і не доводьте нам це. Ми їхали воювати на війну.

Про історію з наркотиками - деталей не знаю, окажу лише, що в батальйоні є люди, які по квоті МВС в нас числяться, але їх ніхто не бачив. І промишляють вони своїми ж справами, про які так само мало хто знає. Моя версія, історія з наркотою козні тих самих генералів і мністрів. які не розширяють нам штат, а ще і засовують своїх шурів, які в АТО не бувають.

Загалом стосунки з вищим начальством десь такі як і з кацапами. Лесь Подеревнянький вдало описав це фразою "Від'єбїться від нас". Перестали би тикати палки в колеса, все було б супер.

Начебто все.

Шикарний батальйон для тих хто хоче воювати ефективно і дійсно чомусь навчитись.

Воля України або смерть!

Original text:

[...]

Ту вас не пошлють через заміноване поле штурмувати ворожі окопи з самими автоматам. М'ясорубку тут не схвалюють.

А от розвідати ворожі позиції за допомогою сучасних квадрокоптерів, потім рознести ці ж позиції з СПГ - оце варіант. Кілька десятків вбитих ворогів, при нашій, майже повній безпеці.

[...]

Translation:

[...]

Here no one will send you across a mine field to attack the enemy's trenches with rifles. Bloodbath is not welcome here. As for doing reconnaissance of the enemy's positions with modern quadcopters and then bombarding these positions with mounted antitank grenade launchers – now that's an idea. Several dozen enemies killed, while we are in almost complete safety.

[...]

Annex 155

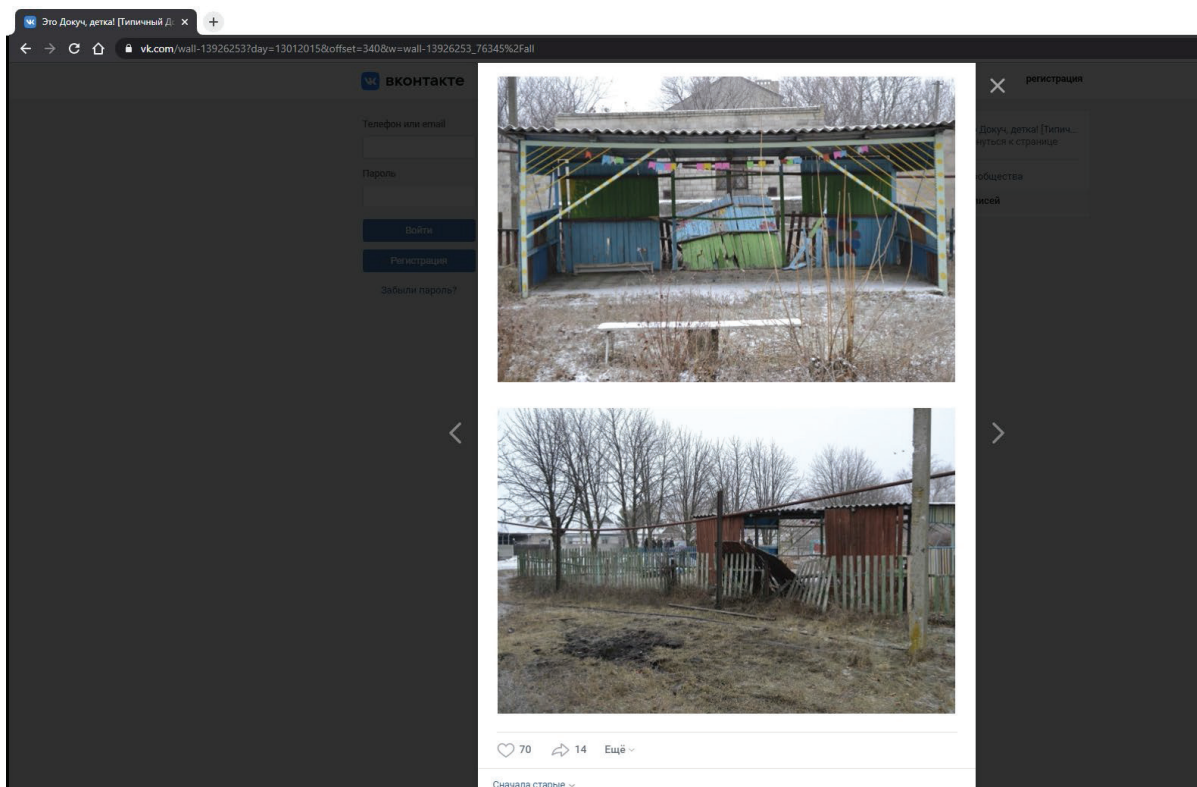
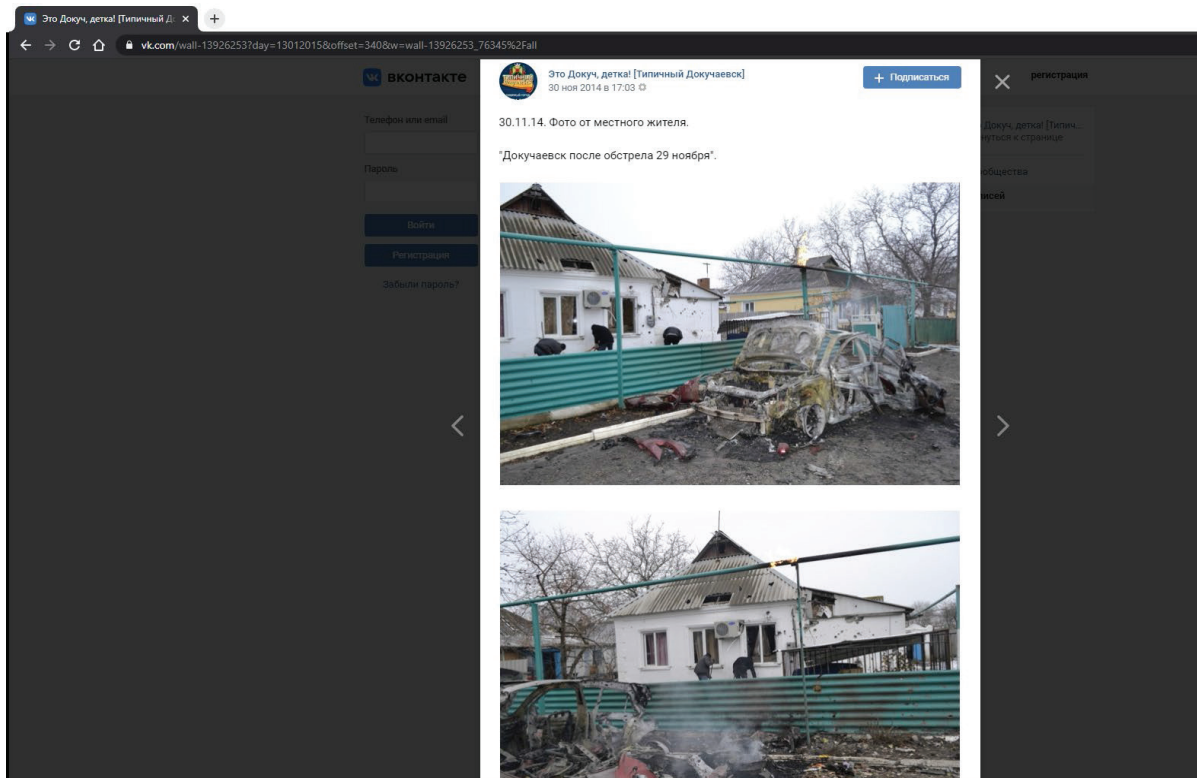
Vkontakte page “It’s Dokuch, baby!” [Typical Dokuchayevsk], 30
November 2014

Translation

SOURCE: VKontakte page «It's Dokuch, baby!» [Typical Dokuchaevsk]

https://vk.com/wall-13926253?day=13012015&offset=340&w=wall-13926253_76345%2Fall

30 November 2014



Original text:

30.11.14. Фото от местного жителя.

"Докучаевск после обстрела 29 ноября".

Translation:

30 November 2014 Photo from a local resident.

“Dokuchayevsk after the shelling on 29 November”.





