

report



Russian

WAR CRIMES IN
EASTERN UKRAINE IN
2014

"When they brought me to the cellar I saw three dead male bodies. One was in a sitting position by the wall. Two others were young, one lying on his stomach, the other on his back. Their throats were cut and they were naked. The blood from their throats was dripping into the sewage drains in the floor"



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Summary

This Report describes war crimes within the meaning of international law committed in eastern and southern Ukraine by soldiers and officials of the Russian Federation and by the pro-Russian separatist fighters. The crimes documented herein include unlawful deprivation of freedom, physical and mental tortures, robbery and murders.

Chapters 1 through 3 are of an introductory nature. They describe the methodology used by the authors of the Report and present the circumstances in which the subsequently detailed crimes were committed.

The locations and types of the crimes that were committed as well as their perpetrators are described in chapter 4. The authors discuss only those crimes they were testified to by the victims during the field research. More than 60 interviews were gathered in the course of collecting the materials for this Report. Each action described in chapter 4 is confirmed by a direct quote from the testimony of one or more victims.

Chapter 4 is divided into subchapters that correspond to each of the venues where war crimes have been committed, as identified by the authors of the Report. Most of those venues are in eastern Ukraine, one in Crimea and one in the territory of the Russian Federation, where the Russian army brought Ukrainian prisoners of war.

Chapter 5 is a catalogue of perpetrators of the crimes who were mentioned in the testimonies of the victims, including a short overview and references to the description of the venues where the crimes were being committed, and pictures.

The victims are not mentioned by name but by an assigned "C" (case) code names and numbers. Any personal data that could be used to identify the victims indirectly such as, for example, pictures, have been included only if a specific victim consented to the disclosure of his or her identity and spoke freely in the media.

The documentary evidence described in the Report will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

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1. Objective and purpose of the Report

This Report is the result of examinations conducted by a group of volunteers commissioned by a Member of the Polish Parliament, Małgorzata Gosiewska [1].

The purpose of the investigation was to determine what if any war crimes or crimes against humanity, within the meaning assigned thereto under the Rome Statute, have been committed during the conflict in eastern and southern Ukraine in 2014, to document any such incidents, their victims and perpetrators and to subsequently submit any such collected materials to the International Criminal Court in The Hague [2]. On 8th September 2015, the Supreme Council of Ukraine submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague a declaration requesting an investigation of the crimes which have occurred within the territory of Ukraine since 20th February 2014 in connection with the armed conflict [3].

Our examination was limited to 2014, although the conflict continues. The fighting in eastern Ukraine, covering mostly the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, and the conditions in Crimea are referred to as “conflict” in the Report. The need to use a precise term is based on the varying definitions of the described events applied in global sources. In view of the widely known evidence, confirmed by the examination which forms the basis for the Report, the term “civil war”, which is frequently used in the global media, is incorrect. Based on the following, the conflict is in fact a war between two states:

- the involvement of soldiers of the Russian Federation, including heavy weaponry (tanks, artillery) deployed in combat in Ukraine;
- officers of the special forces of the Russian Federation interrogating prisoners of war and arrested civilians;
- Ukrainian prisoners of war being detained within the territory of the Russian Federation.

The argument that “there is no war since it has not been formally declared” is not valid. Otherwise it could be argued that the Second World War was not a “war”, because its commencement with an attack by the allied German army on 1st September 1939 and by the Russian army on 17th September 1939 was not preceded by a formal declaration of war. Similarly, the argument that no “state of war” was declared is insufficient in the polemics with the evidence of military action on both sides.

1) www.malgorztagosiewska.pl
2) <https://goo.gl/12zkiv>
3) <http://goo.gl/DlJUp6>

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/240

of 9 February 2015

implementing Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 of 17 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine^(*), and in particular Article 14(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 17 March 2014, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 269/2014.
- (2) In view of the continued gravity of the situation on the ground in Ukraine, the Council considers that additional persons and entities should be added to the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures as set out in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 269/2014.
- (3) Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 should therefore be amended accordingly.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The persons and entities listed in the Annex to this Regulation shall be added to the list set out in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 269/2014.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 February 2015.

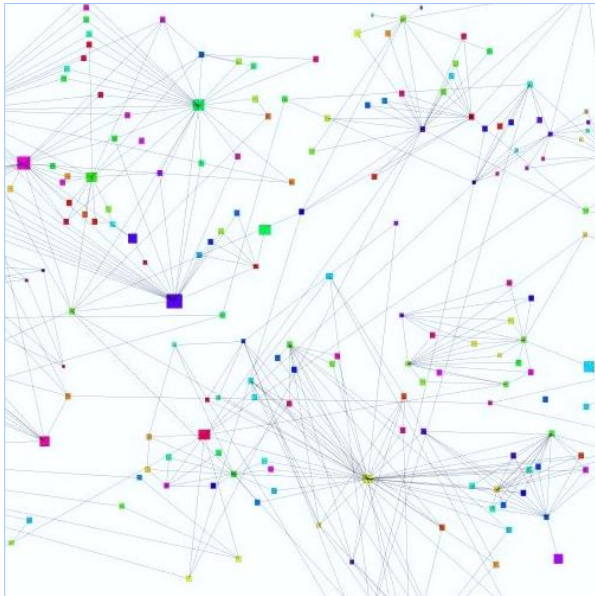
It shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 9 February 2015.

For the Council
The President
F. MOGHERINI

^(*) OJL 75, 17.3.2014, p. 6.



2. Methodology of gathering information

2.1. IDENTIFYING AND FINDING WAR CRIME VICTIMS

The first victims and their whereabouts were identified thanks to the personal contacts of the individuals involved in the work on the Report. Other contacts were established also through the identified victims themselves, who shared contact details of their fellow prisoners or acquaintances who they knew were also victims of the crimes.



Entrance to the Anti-Terrorist Operation zone in in Slavyansk [4]

Field work, including in the Anti-Terrorist Operation Zone or the “ATO zone”, that is in the area directly adjacent to the front, allowed for direct contact with Ukrainian civil and military volunteers. That greatly increased the opportunities for reaching the war crime victims.

4) <http://goo.gl/jBf7xW>

2.2. INTERVIEWING VICTIMS AND WITNESSES, COLLECTING INFORMATION

The principal evidentiary documentation for the crimes presented in the Report is comprised of victim or witness statements. Attempts were made to confirm the identity of the perpetrators in each and every case based on publicly available sources and with the assistance of Ukrainian NGOs and the Ukrainian administration.

The interviews were conducted with victims (former civil prisoners or prisoners of war) and with individuals knowledgeable about the conditions in the field. The interviews were mostly held in public places. Most of the interviews were conducted by Polish former policemen with long-term experience in crime investigation, who volunteered their time. Some interviews were conducted by Ukrainian volunteers assisting the Polish policemen. Basic personal data of the interviewees as well as the date and place of the interview were included in the Report.



Victim C43 at a hospital after being freed [5]

Medical documentation provided by victim C7 [6]

The overview of the experience in captivity is preceded by a short profile of each interviewee's social activities or military history prior to imprisonment. A detailed account of the experiences related with both the capture and imprisonment follows. In some instances the statements were supplemented with medical documentation provided by the victims.

5) <http://goo.gl/NiAua3>

6) Published with the consent of the victim C7

The documents recording the interviews have not been signed by the interviewees because the interviews were not classified as formal interrogations. With the safety of the victims in mind, the documents presenting the interviews and any identifying data of the interviewees are not attached to the published version of the Report, but are retained by the authors of the Report and will be delivered to the International Criminal Court in The Hague to allow for formal interrogation of those individuals by the Court interrogators.

In some instances, existing NGO Reports were used as supporting documentation.

2.3. IDENTIFYING WAR CRIME PERPETRATORS

One of the principal objectives of this volunteer effort was to establish the perpetrators of the crimes referred to in the Rome Statute. Usually, only the pseudonyms of the perpetrators were provided during the conversations with the victims. Often the victims were often unable to provide physical descriptions of the perpetrators, either because of the victims' mental state related to tortures and constant fear for their lives, or because of the frequent practice of keeping the victims blindfolded in prison.



Vladimir Novikov pseudonym "Alabay" [7, 8]



Pseudonym "Zaur" [9], Ossetian mercenary of the "Vostok" [10] battalion in Donetsk [11]

Following the interviews the authors of the Report attempted to identify the described individual perpetrators by obtaining data from official Ukrainian sources, by reviewing records of proceedings conducted in Ukraine or the records of NGOs examining war crimes, or public sources such as publications by the perpetrators themselves who often boasted of their achievements on the Internet.

Analysis of the materials gathered in the course of the interviews together with the materials sourced elsewhere allowed for identification of some of the perpetrators as they related to specific victims and crime venues.

7) in Russian: Новиков Владимир Николаевич, Алабай
 8) <https://goo.gl/4HP6b1>
 9) in Russian: Заур
 10) in Russian: Восток
 11) <https://goo.gl/u8w2nR>



3. Conditions in eastern Ukraine resulting from the conflict between Ukraine and Russia

After the bloody attempts at putting down the Ukrainian society's mass anti-government protests known as "Maidan" in February 2014, in result of the emergency elections, the then president of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich representing the ruling pro-Russian Party of Regions abandoned his post, resulting in emergency elections. A new government headed by Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk was appointed and interim presidential duties were assumed by Oleksandr Turchynov. However, in the Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts, pro-Russian separatists staged an armed protest against the new government. With the military support of Russia they proclaimed those areas as the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic, and in May 2014 they proclaimed a union of both self-appointed republics into the Federal State of Novorossiia.



Snipers at the Kyiv Maidan [12]



Proclamation of the Donetsk People's Republic [13]

Separatist's sentiments also manifested themselves in the Crimea Peninsula, which quickly saw a military intervention of the Russian Federation. During that intervention, a declaration of independence of the Republic of Crimea was adopted in March 2014 during a session of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the Municipal Council of Sevastopol. On March 16th a referendum on the status of the republic was held, and on the 17th of March the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea adopted the resolution on the independence of Crimea based on the results of the referendum in which they concluded the majority of voters supported the annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol to the Russian Federation. In the course of the following week an agreement on the annexation of Crimea to Russia was signed by Russia with the Republic of Crimea and the separate city of Sevastopol.

12) <http://goo.gl/2JqbNt>
13) <http://goo.gl/VrvVQX>

In light of the military occupation of the above-mentioned regions of Ukraine by the Russia-backed separatists, on 13th April 2014, the acting president, Oleksandr Turchynov presented the separatists with a 24-hour ultimatum, requesting they surrender in exchange for avoiding punishment. The separatists ignored the ultimatum and started to take over government buildings in the territories of the self-proclaimed republics. Consequently, the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine resolved to commence the Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO) by the army.



Occupation of Crimea by the Russian "little green men" [14]



Nazi separatists from the "Rusich" battalion [15, 82]

The separatist militias operating in Donbass have never been a homogenous nor coordinated force. Divisions among the separatists were based on conflicts between the leaders and commanders of the various groups. Among the sources of conflict were different understandings of the objectives of the actions of such groups, different attitudes toward the arrangements agreed upon with the Ukrainian authorities, and mutual violations of different groups' spheres of influence. Based on analysis developed by the INSIDER portal [16, 17] the areas under command of the forces fighting in Donbass on the part of the separatists are presented below, including the profiles of the specific troops and their commanders.

The Report presents conditions existing until October 2014.

14) <http://goo.gl/xYpN2D>
15) <http://goo.gl/8ZEoYi>
16) <http://goo.gl/C21QDr>
17) <http://goo.gl/af16qA>



The situation in eastern regions of Ukraine on 7th October 2014 [18]



Группы боевиков на Донбассе



Positions of armed troops in Donbass and their commanders as in October 2014 [17]

3.1. DONETSK OBLAST – DONETSK PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC

■ Donetsk

The political and military leaders of the Donetsk People's Republic are [Alexandr Zakharchenko pseudonym “Zakhar”](#) [19], the prime minister of the Donetsk People's Republic, Vladimir Kononov pseudonym “Tzar” [20], minister of defence of the Donetsk People's Republic and Sergey Pietrovskiy pseudonym “Khmurnyy” [21], a citizen of the Russian Federation and deputy minister of defence of the Donetsk People's Republic for intelligence related matters.



A view on Donetsk [22]

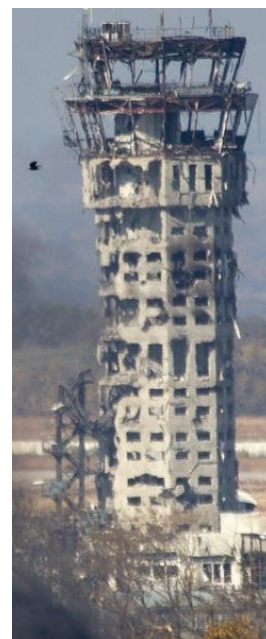
Formally, they have all the armed forces of the Donetsk People's Republic under their command, including such formations as “Oplot” [23], “Vostok” [10], “Kalmius” [24] and the Separate Battalion of Tanks [25] – a total of approximately 10,000 fighters. Vladimir Kononov [20] and Sergey Pietrovskiy [21] are close advisors of [Igor Girkin](#) [26].

-
- 19) in Russian: Захарченко Александр Владимирович, Захар
 - 20) in Russian: Владимир Кононов, Царь
 - 21) in Russian: Сергей Петровский, Хмурный
 - 22) <http://goo.gl/MHWaZs>
 - 23) in Russian: Оплот
 - 24) in Russian: Кальмиус
 - 25) in Russian: Отдельный Танковый Батальон
 - 26) in Russian: Гиркин Игорь Всеволодович, Игорь (Иванович) Стрелков

■ Donetsk – the airport

[Arseniy Pavlov](#) pseudonym “Motorola” [27] commanding some 150-200 fighters of the “Sparta” special forces battalion [28]. [Arseniy Pavlov](#) [27] is a supporter of the former minister of defence of the Donetsk People's Republic, [Igor Girkin](#) [26], and is in opposition to [Alexandr Zakharchenko](#) [19].

[Mikhail Tolstykh](#) pseudonym “Givi” [29] commanding the Independent Battalion – Tactical Group “Somalia” [30] comprised of approximately 150 fighters which took part in the fighting near Ilovaisk [31], in August 2014. In the fight for the airport in Donetsk his troops included some of the forces of the “Oplot” and “Vostok” brigades of 200-250 people and an independent special forces group commanded by a fighter with the pseudonym “Abkhaz” [32].



Airport tower in Donetsk [33]

■ Slavyansk [34]

The people's militia [35] in the Donetsk People's Republic include: Slavyansk [34] is controlled by the former minister of defence of the Donetsk People's Republic and citizen of the Russian Federation [Igor Girkin](#) ([Strelkov](#)) [26], who commands the First Volunteer Battalion [36], comprising citizens of Ukraine and countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The separatist troops operating in the region of Krasniy Lyman [37], Siversk [38] and Yampil settlement [39] are also under his command.

27) in Russian: Павлов Арсений Сергеевич, Моторола

28) <https://goo.gl/CVkevu>

29) in Russian: Толстых Михаил Сергеевич, Гиви

30) in Russian: Сомали

31) in Ukrainian: Іловайськ; in Russian: Иловыйск → <https://goo.gl/ZL7w5i>

32) in Russian: Абхаз

33) <https://goo.gl/NffMGy>

34) in Ukrainian: Славянськ; in Russian: Славянск → <https://goo.gl/d5hJ1b>

35) in Russian: Ополчение

36) in Russian: 1-ый Добровольческий батальон]

37) in Ukrainian: Красний Лиман; in Russian: Красный Лиман → <https://goo.gl/JoS1Ib>

38) in Ukrainian: Сіверськ; in Russian: Северск → <https://goo.gl/wvmncc>

39) in Ukrainian: Ямпіль; in Russian: Ямполь → <https://goo.gl/HPZPBK>

■ Ilovaisk [31]

The B-2 battalion commanded by the field commander whose pseudonym is “Khorvat” [40] operates in the Ilovaisk [31] region

■ Kramatorsk [41], Kostiantynivka [42], Artemivsk [43]

Separatists troops of the Donetsk People's Republic include: approximately 600 fighters under the command of [Sergey Zdrilyuk pseudonym “Abver”](#) [44], a citizen of Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

■ Horlivka [45], Makiivka [46], Yasynuvata [47], Debaltseve [48]

Separatist troops of the Donetsk People's Republic include: some 500 fighters commanded by [Igor Bezler pseudonym “Bes”](#) [49], citizen of Ukraine and the Russian Federation. His troops were also responsible for intelligence and sabotage activities in the western part of the Donetsk Oblast.

In addition, several small Cossack troops of the “Don” [50] battalion, commanded by [Nikolay Kozitsyn](#) [51] who does not recognize the leaders of either the Donetsk People's Republic or the Luhansk People's Republic, operate in the region of Debaltseve [48]. The best known of those groups is the special forces group commanded by a field commander whose pseudonym is “Biker” [52].

-
- 40) in Russian: Хорват
 41) in Ukrainian: Краматорськ; in Russian: Краматорск → <https://goo.gl/zQFLG1>
 42) in Ukrainian: Костянтинівка; in Russian: Константиновка → <https://goo.gl/fqJjYh>
 43) in Ukrainian: Артемівськ; in Russian: Артёмовск → <https://goo.gl/4kUHrN>
 44) in Russian: Здрильюк (Здрылюк) Сергей Анатольевич, Абвер
 45) in Ukrainian: Горлівка; in Russian: Горловка → <https://goo.gl/e6bCix>
 46) in Ukrainian: Макіївка; in Russian: Макеевка → <https://goo.gl/kn2fHh>
 47) in Ukrainian: Ясинувата; in Russian: Ясиноватая → <https://goo.gl/P0US0g>
 48) in Ukrainian: Дебальцеве; in Russian: Дебальцево → <https://goo.gl/mDcsNd>
 49) in Russian: Безлер Игорь Николаевич, Бес
 50) in Russian: Батальон „Дон”
 51) in Russian: Козицын Николай Иванович
 52) in Russian: Байкер



Debaltseve [48, 53]

■ Donetsk, Makiivka [46], southern and south-eastern part of the Donetsk Oblast

[Alexandr Khodakovskiy](#) [54] commands the “Vostok” [10] battalion of some 400 fighters. He supports the leadership of the Donetsk People’s Republic by the prime minister [Alexandr Boroday](#) [55].

Mikhail Vyerin [56] commands the Russian Orthodox Army (RPA) [57], a force of approximately 300-400 fighters. The Russian Orthodox Army closely cooperates with [Alexandr Barkashov’s](#) [58] organisation Russian National Unity, whose recruitment point is in Moscow. He supports [Igor Girkin](#) [26]. The Russian Orthodox Army gained infamy for prosecuting protestants. They committed, *inter alia*, murders and torture of pastors and their families [59].

Fiodor Bieriezin [60] is an official representative of the minister of defence of the Donetsk People’s Republic, [Igor Girkin](#) [26], who coordinates the activities of the separatists and their commanders from Donetsk and Slavyansk [34].

53) <http://goo.gl/n9pBVC>

54) in Russian: Ходаковский Александр Сергеевич

55) in Russian: Бородай Александр Юрьевич

56) in Russian: Михаил Верин

57) in Russian: Русская православная армия (РПА)

58) in Russian: Русское национальное единство (РНЕ) Алексея Баркашова

59) For more information please see the Report on Religious Persecution by “Mission Eurasia”: “Religious Persecution in Eastern Ukraine and Crimea 2014” → <http://goo.gl/yx95kv>

60) in Russian: Березин Фёдор Дмитриевич

[Alexandr Boroday](#) [55], citizen of the Russian Federation, was until August 2014, the prime minister of the Donetsk People's Republic, the political leader of the Donetsk People's Republic.

3.2. MARIUPOL AND SURROUNDINGS

In Mariupol [61] and its surroundings there are several small divisions commanded by various fields commanders. The total number of fighters is approximately 1000. The best known of these militias is the International Brigade of the South-East, commanded by the field commander whose pseudonym is “Odyn”.



Mariupol [61] during an air raid [62]

61) in Ukrainian: Мариуполь; in Russian: Мариуполь → <https://goo.gl/JMH9R5>

62) <http://goo.gl/V6hpb8>

3.3. LUHANSK OBLAST – LUHANSK PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC

■ Lysychansk [63], Rubizhne [64]

The separatists troops of the Luhansk People's Republic include: Aleksey Mozgovoy [65], commander of the Lysychansk battalion "Prizrak" [66] and the People's Militia of the Luhansk Oblast [67]. He commands 400 fighters. For a long time he was in conflict with the leader of the Luhansk People's Republic, Valeriy Bolotov [68].

The conflict was resolved thanks to the mediation efforts of the former member of the Verkhovna Rada and the leader of the "South-East" group [69] Oleg Tzarev [70]. Due to the short distance from Slavyansk [34], Mozgovoy's [65] troops of are incorporated in the operational group of Igor Girkin [26].

Pavel Driemov [71] pseudonym "Batya" is the commander of the north-Donetsk separatist militia. At the beginning of June 2014, he joined his forces with the troops of Aleksey Mozgovoy [65].

■ Luhansk and surroundings

Valeriy Bolotov [68] is the leader of the Luhansk People's Republic and commander of the Combined Armies of the South-East [72] of some 600-1000 fighters. He controls Luhansk and the adjacent regions, parts of the cities of Alchevsk [73] and Stakhanov [74].

63) in Ukrainian: Лисичанськ; in Russian: Лисичанск → <https://goo.gl/a0g8qE>

64) in Ukrainian: Рубіжне; in Russian: Рубежное → <https://goo.gl/WQcjqN>

65) in Russian: Мозговой Алексей Борисович. Aleksey Mozgovoy was killed in May 2015 → <http://goo.gl/1d0kBW>

66) in Russian: Призрак

67) in Russian: Народное Ополчение Луганской области

68) in Russian: Болотов Валерий Дмитриевич

69) in Russian: Движение „Юго-Восток“

70) in Russian: Царёв Олег Анатольевич

71) in Russian: Дремов Павел Леонидович, Батя

72) in Russian: Армия Юго-Востока

73) in Ukrainian: Алчевськ; in Russian: Алчевск → <https://goo.gl/ZPhkN>

74) in Ukrainian: Стаханов; in Russian: Стаханов → <https://goo.gl/yHFQLy>

Igor Plotnitskiy [75] is the minister of defence of the Luhansk People's Republic. He is the commander of the most important formation in the Luhansk People's Republic – the “Zarya” [76] battalion.

Vladimir Gromov [77] heads the counterintelligence for the Luhansk People's Republic and has several dozen fighters under his command. His principal assignment is interrogating captured Ukrainian soldiers.



View of Luhansk [78]

Aleksey Pavlov, pseudonym “Leshiy” [79] commands troops of some 500-600 fighters. He occupied the building of the Security Service of Ukraine in Luhansk. He does not recognise the authority of Igor Plotnitskiy and is constantly in conflict with other field commanders.

75) in Russian: Игорь Венедиктович Плотницкий

76) in Russian: Заря

77) in Russian: Владимир Громов

78) <http://goo.gl/qqnP9c>

79) in Russian: Павлов Алексей Анатольевич, Леший

[Alexandr Bednov](#) [80] ("Batman", "San-Sanych") is the most respected field commander. He commands the "Batman" [81] diversionary battalion of 200-250 fighters. The battalion incorporates the "Rusich" [82] special forces group comprising mostly Russian nationalists under the command of [Aleksey Milchakov](#) [82].



[Alexandr Bednov](#) [80, 83], leader of the "Batman" fast response group [81]



[Aleksey Milchakov](#) [82], commander of the "Rusich" [84] militia troops, famous for his cruelty

In addition to the above-mentioned groups there were approximately 15 other armed groups of some 400 people each, which were in conflict with or recognised by the authorities of the Luhansk People's Republic.

80) in Russian: Беднов Александр Александрович, Сан Саныч, Бэтмен. [Alexandr Bednov](#) died when an attempt was made to arrest him, on 1st January 2015, during an action ordered by the public prosecutor of the Luhansk People's Republic → <https://goo.gl/J5HhtP>

81) in Russian: Группа Быстрого Реагирования „Бэтмен”

82) [Milchakov Aleksey](#) (in Russian: Мильчаков Алексей Юрьевич), pseudonyms "Serb", "Fritz", born on 30th April 1991 in Sankt-Petersburg, connected with the Russian neo-Nazi movement. In 2011, on his social network profile at vk.com, he posted a photograph of a puppy with a severed head, the head was severed by him and he ate it later. Although that event was widely publicised, no criminal action was taken against him and [Aleksey Milchakov](#) claimed that it was a provocation and photomontage. After his military service in the 76th Assault Division in Pskov (in Russian: 76-я Десантная Дивизия), in the summer of 2014, [Milchakov](#) left for Donbass where he formed and became the chief of the "Rusich" sabotage and assault group (in Russian: ДШРГ – Диверсионно-Штурмовая Разведывательная Группа „Русич”) which was a part of the "Batman" Fast Response Group [81] commanded by [Alexandr Bednov](#) [80].

83) <https://goo.gl/rhwfaz>

84) <http://goo.gl/Vn9p1l>

■ **Krasnodon [85], Perevalsk [86], Krasniy Luch [87], Chervonopartyzansk [88], Rovenky [89], south and south-east of the Luhansk Oblast**

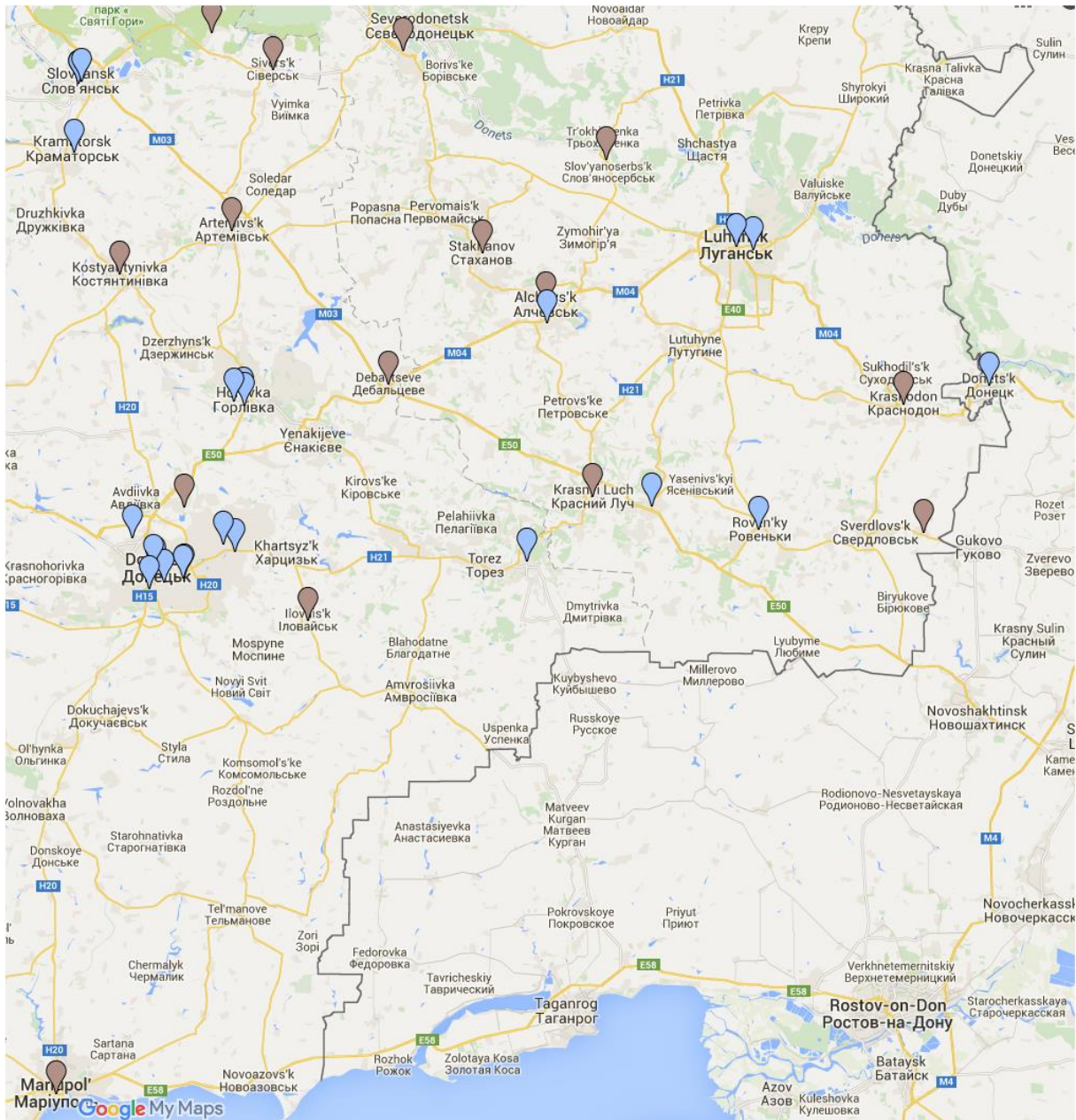
[Nikolay Kozitsyn](#) [51] is a citizen of the Russian Federation, a Cossack ataman, and a representative of the International Union of Public Associations "Great Don Army" [90]. There are between 2000 and 4000 fighters under his direct command.

Among them are activists of various Cossack organisations of Russia and Ukraine recruiting volunteers from the neighbouring Rostov Oblast of the Russian Federation. [Nikolay Kozitsyn](#) [51] is in permanent conflict with the authorities of the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic which accuse him of treason, idleness and cowardice.

85) in Ukrainian: Краснодон; in Russian: Краснодон → <https://goo.gl/ZJKbzA>
86) in Ukrainian: Перевальск; in Russian: Перевальск → <https://goo.gl/mABJY1>
87) in Ukrainian: Красний Луч; in Russian: Красный Луч → <https://goo.gl/KzAOTE>
88) in Ukrainian: Червонопартизанськ; in Russian: Червонопартизанск → <https://goo.gl/9PLaVo>
89) in Ukrainian: Ровеньки; in Russian: Ровеньки → <https://goo.gl/IAAKsm>
90) in Russian: Международным союзом общественных объединений «Всеволикое войско Донское»



4. Venues and perpetrators mentioned in the victims' testimonies



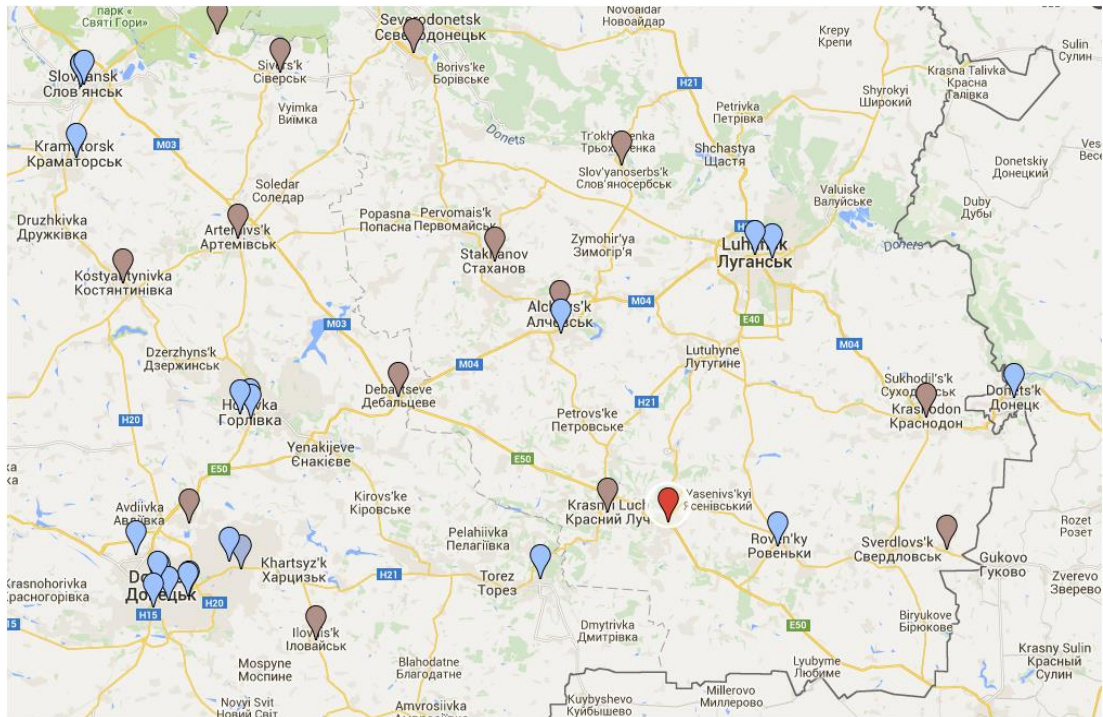
📍 Venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

The interactive map of the venues is available at <https://goo.gl/eEdWH6>

4.1. ANTRATSIT, MUNICIPAL MILITARY COMMAND OFFICE

■ Venue

The building of the former headquarters of the Party of Regions [91] in Antratsit [91].



📍 Antratsit, Municipal Military Command Office 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 4 persons were identified;
- a direct account of 1 person was obtained: C7.

A detailed account including personal data of the witness will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

91) Антрацит, вул. Петровського 50 → <http://goo.gl/ZtmDvl> → <https://goo.gl/x95eID>

■ Prisoners

Political prisoners.

■ Conditions of detention

Prisoners were held in rooms of an administrative building which were not adapted for that purpose.



The building of the former headquarters of the Party of Regions, prior to the events in 2014 [92]

■ Crimes

The prisoners were intimidated and beaten with clubs in the presence and with the participation of Alexandr "Chorny" [93].

92) <http://goo.gl/R3yjma>

93) in Russian: Александр, Чорный

Victim C7 testified as follows:

There was "Chorny" [93] and several soldiers. He started to beat me all over my body with a truncheon, and the others started to hit V. M. [94] who was also brought to that room. At a certain point, one of the soldiers told "Chorny" [93] to be careful, because of his recent stay in the hospital, and his back will ache. I told him then, "Sasha let somebody else do it so you will not get hurt". He then gave the truncheon to a young soldier (of approximately 25) who started to hit me with that truncheon on the head.

The prisoners were put on public display, driven around town and submitted to moral harassment.

The prisoners were put on public display when separatist militia drove them into town to be paraded before local residents, submitting them to psychological abuse and humiliation.

Victim C7 testified as follows:

I was also taken on a tour round the city with a knife blade stuck at my throat the whole time. There were two of them – a man in uniform who said that he was from Russia was doing the driving. The knife was held by Alexandr "Chorny" [93].

■ The perpetrator indicated in the victims' testimony

- pseudonym "Chorny" [93], probably, pseudonyms or names, Alexandr, Oleg, originally from Poltava, right hand of Igor Bezler [49]

→ see also: [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80

94) The personal data of the above-mentioned person are included in the witness statements which will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague

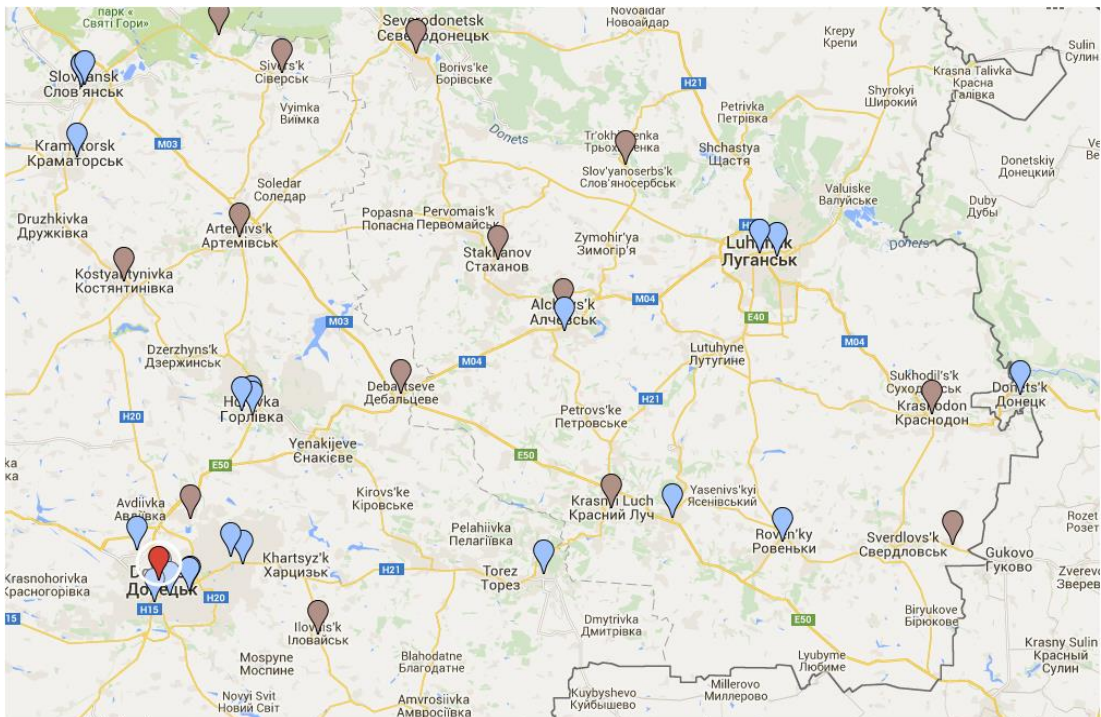
4.2. DONETSK, SEPARATISTS HEADQUARTERS

■ Venue

Building of the Security Service of Ukraine [95].



The flag of the Donetsk People's Republic [96]



📍 Donetsk, separatists headquarters 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 27 persons were identified;

95) Донецьк, вул. Щорса 62 → <https://goo.gl/XWoPoK>

96) <https://goo.gl/A9qRVZ>

- direct accounts of 12 persons were obtained: C2, C4, C8, C9, C18, C21, C22, C23, C24, C26, C38, C47.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.



Building of the Security Service of Ukraine in Donetsk [97]

■ Prisoners

Prisoners of war, mostly from the volunteer "Donbass" battalion and the 81st Aeromobile Brigade, the "Cyborgs".

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were kept in a cellar unfit for the purpose of holding prisoners. There were some 100 people confined in a small space, making it impossible for everyone to lie down at the same time. Two holes dug out inside that room by the prisoners themselves were used as a toilet. There was only one sink in the room for that many prisoners.

97) <http://goo.gl/xJ4XZY>

Victim C18 testified as follows:

Over a hundred people were locked in that basement. We had one sink and at first one, then two holes that often got clogged, serving as toilets.

The prisoners were given food irregularly and in small quantities.

Victim C4 testified as follows:

We were starving all the time – we were given 1/10 of a loaf of bread twice a day and a ladle of some inedible muck.

■ Crimes

The prisoners were intentionally deprived of sleep.

Victim C9 testified as follows:

The overseers came in from time to time and we had to get up.

The prisoners were often beaten unconscious with hands and various objects.

Victim C9 testified as follows:

Then they dragged us all out of the cellar and beat us with a baton on our shins for about an hour.

Victim C18 testified as follows:

Some prisoners were beaten up. One of the most severely beaten was our officer ps. "Siemiorka" [98] (...) On that day and for many days after that he was tortured so severely that he could not walk.

Victim C8 testified as follows:

During the first month and a half of captivity they beat me using their fists, feet and batons. When I would lose consciousness, they would pour water on me and continue to beat me. Usually they beat me for 4 days which was followed by a two-day break. During the breaks they suggested that I change sides, but I kept on saying that I had sworn fidelity to Ukraine.

The beating often resulted in permanent body damage.

Victim C8 testified as follows:

I could not walk. I was beaten up so badly that I just lay there and could not stand up. My legs were swollen and I still have to go to physical therapy to this day. After my release I spent six weeks at various hospitals.

Victim C4 testified as follows:

We were beaten with fists and batons and kicked with military shoes – some guys had broken ribs and urinated blood.

The prisoners from Donetsk and Luhansk and the officers were subjected to exceptional harassment.

98) Reference is made to Dymitr Kulisz (Кулиш Дмитрий), a volunteer from the Donbass battalion

Victim C4 testified as follows:

The most beaten were the guys from Donieck and Luhansk as well as the officers. Some of them had to be carried out of the interrogation room, as they couldn't walk on their own no more.

Pneumatic guns were used to shoot at the prisoners as part of the "entertainment" for the separatists.

Victim C9 testified as follows:

They have also fired at my hands with an air gun.

The prisoners were tortured by being forced to perform strenuous physical exercises.

Victim C4 testified as follows:

They took us to the corridor and ordered to perform 500 knee bends and then, when the muscles were very tired and tense, they beat us with batons on our legs.

Victim C9 testified as follows:

After some time, they invented a game in which they made us perform 1000 knee bends and other strenuous exercises. They called that "practicing physical culture".

Besides being abused physically the prisoners were put under mental pressure.

Victim C9 testified as follows:

They spread out the Ukrainian flag and ordered us to tread on it. Anyone who refused was beaten.

The prisoners were humiliated by being driven around Donetsk, after publication of the information that they were responsible for shooting at civilian targets.



Alexandr Zakharchenko [19] during public humiliation of the "Cyborgs" on the streets of Donetsk [99]

Victim C38 testified as follows:

A few hours later we were loaded up on the trucks and driven all over Donetsk to be shown off to the local population. Everything was taped by Russian journalists. We were cursed, beaten by the locals and they'd throw at us anything they could get their hands on. Local citizens were convinced that they had been under fire from the Ukrainian Army earlier.

99) <http://goo.gl/nQZCjL>

The prisoners were used to do work such as cleaning debris and collecting the bodies of the killed. They were also sent to areas which were suspected of having previously been mined.

Victim C38 testified as follows:

From then on they started to use us to bury the dead bodies, to clean debris, to collect scrap, etc. After 7 weeks, I remember exactly, they took us to Donetsk Airport to clean up, that is to remove the bodies that remained there after the fighting. They hadn't done it before because they were afraid of the land mines.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Anosov Viktor Yurievich [181], pseudonym "Nos", born on 31st October 1965, head of military police [182, 183, 184, 185, 186]

→ see also: [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114

→ see also: [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 120

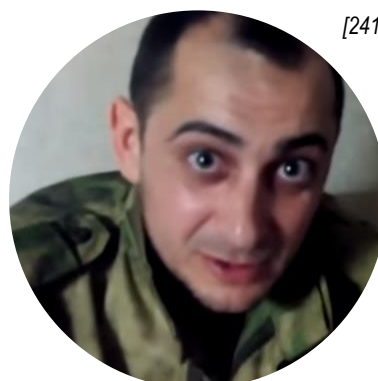


[185]

- pseudonym "Cherkashin" [207], probably the prison chief, former trolleybus driver;

- Kudrin Ruslan [240], pseudonym "Lis" [241]

- pseudonym "Baton" [193], approximately 21 years old, 165-170 cm tall, with chickenpox scars on his face, known for his sadism



[241]

- pseudonym "David" [209], name Andrey, interrogator, former chief of one of the divisions of the Donetsk police; no specific data are available

- Zakharchenko Alexandr Vladimirovich [19], pseudonym “Zakhar”, born on 26th June 1976 in Donetsk, as of 7th August 2014 he replaced Alexandr Boroday [55] as the prime minister of the Donetsk People’s Republic [296]. He was directly responsible for the violation of international law by forcing prisoners of war to participate in the “disgrace parades” during which the Ukrainian prisoners who had been captured while defending the Donetsk Airport (known as the “Cyborgs”), were first tortured and then taken for a ride around the streets of Donetsk and put on public display.



[296]

→ see also: [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Oplot” battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 46

- Kolesnik Ivan Ivanovich [228], pseudonym “Adrenalin”, born on 8th September 1990, lieutenant, subordinate of “Motorola” [27], the head of the guards, senior guard official, commander of one of the units of “Motorola” [229]



[229]

- pseudonym “Konsul” [231], from the unit of “Givi” [29]
- pseudonym “Kuzmych” [242]; no specific data are available
- pseudonym “Malchun” [245], from Kramatorsk [41], approximately 45 years, 170-175 cm tall, short hair, said to have had a thief’s tattoo on his fingers, he was from the Donetsk Oblast where he worked for another separatist from “the special forces of the Donetsk People’s Republic” with the pseudonym “Edik” [246] (probably from Kramatorsk [41]). Chief of counterintelligence
- pseudonym “Sokol” [280], guard, 30 years old, approximately 175 cm tall, earring in the left ear
- pseudonym “Zayats” [297], from Khmelnytska Oblast [298]

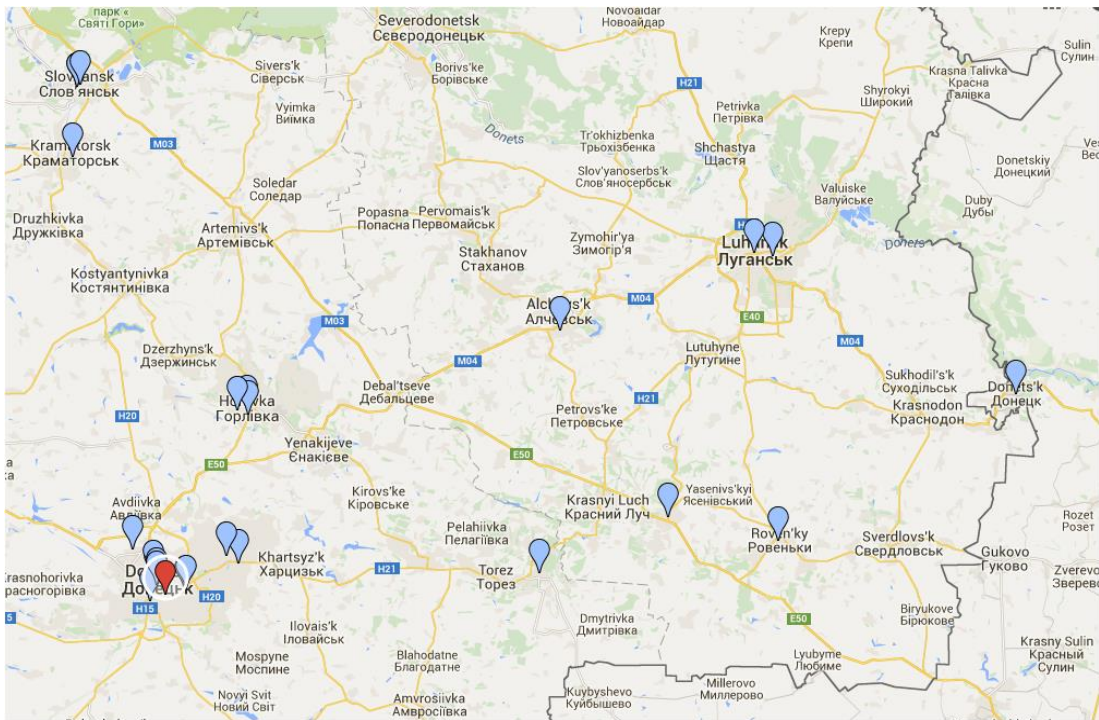
4.3. DONETSK, BUILDING USED BY THE GRU OF THE 58TH ARMY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

■ **Venue**

Building used by the GRU [100] of the 58th Army of the Russian Federation [101], housing the business of a separatist from Makiivka [46] with the pseudonym “Mongol” [102] at a location not specifically determined, to the south of the “Motodrom” [103] bazaar.



Symbol 58th Army of the Russian Federation[104]



📍 Donetsk, building used by the GRU of the 58th Army of the Russian Federation 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

100) Main Intelligence Directorate (GRU), the military intelligence and counterintelligence service of the Russian Federation, in Russian: Главное Разведывательное Управление → <https://goo.gl/3EdWA6>
 101) <http://goo.gl/GT0KiM>
 102) in Russian: Монгол
 103) in Ukrainian: Мотодром → <https://goo.gl/PZpxbE>
 104) <https://goo.gl/AyZeWK>

■ Victim

As far as that venue is concerned:

- one person was identified who gave a direct account: C42.

A detailed account including personal data of the witness will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

There are no specific data available.

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoner was kept in appalling conditions which were a threat to his life.

Victim C42 testified as follows:

The majority of the time during those two days I was lying on the table with tied legs and hands without any food or drink. I was not allowed to go to the toilet and I had to soil myself.

■ Crimes

During the interrogation the prisoner was subjected to very elaborate tortures.

Victim C42 testified as follows:

By way of an introduction they stuck their bayonets through my big toes so that I was unable to run away (...) Throughout that time I was tortured as follows: my left leg was cut through with a knife. I was stabbed in my legs and beaten on the knees and cut with knives.

At a certain point my leg was bleeding and they stitched up my leg and then continued the tortures. They did it in such a way that it got infected. I was burned with an electric immersion heater inside my mouth, on my back and on my heels. Needles were stuck under my nails, my eyes were made to "pop out" with fingers.

The prisoner was subjected to extreme mental duress by threats of execution and simulation of execution.

Victim C42 testified as follows:

Shots were fired all around my head. I was put against the wall in a simulation of an execution.

Certain pharmacological substances were used to extort information.

Victim C42 testified as follows:

I was in a very bad state, because of the tortures, but also because I was administered some substance through an intravenous injection. They referred to that substance as the "truth serum". After the injection I remembered nothing from the entire day.

The perpetrators have also committed robbery.

Victim C42 testified as follows:

During the interrogation they asked mostly about money. They took the keys to my house and took various things from there.

■ **Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimony**

- Soldiers of the GRU [100] at the 58th Army of the Russian Federation [101], whose identity was not established.

4.4. DONETSK, HEADQUARTERS OF THE “OPLOT” BATTALION OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX ARMY

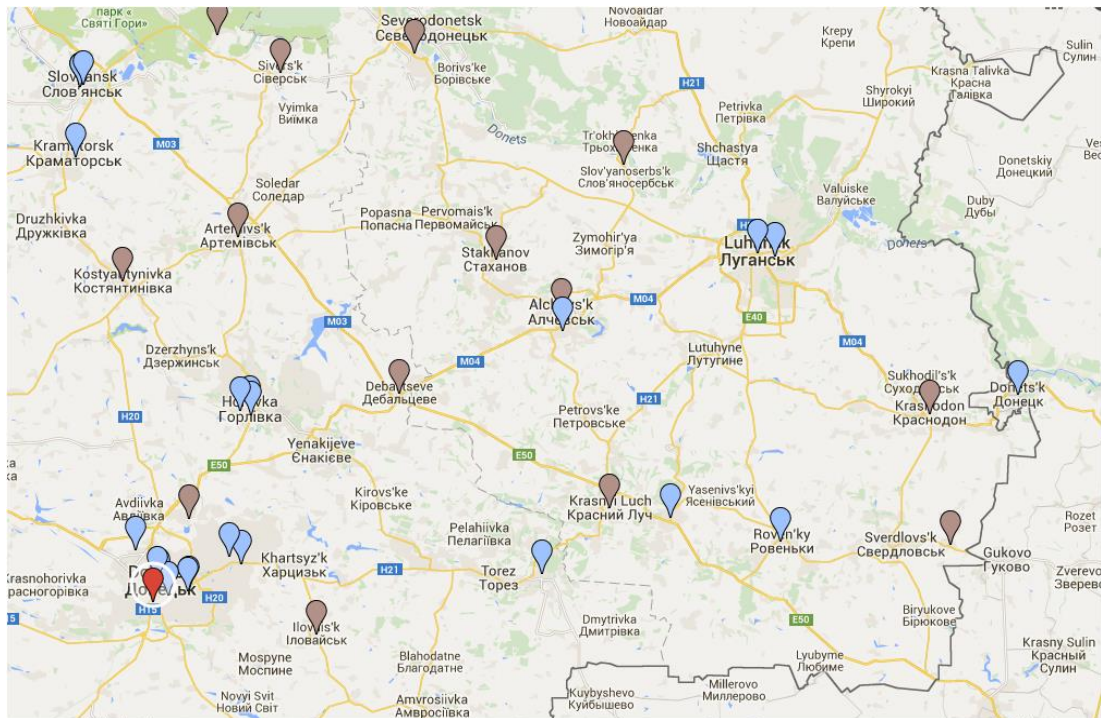


The “Oplot” [23] battalion is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures by the European Union [105].

■ Venue

The building housing the television station [106].

Symbol of the “Oplot” [23] battalion [107]



📍 Donetsk, headquarters of the “Oplot” battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

105) Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/240 of 9th February 2015 implementing Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine (annex 2) → <http://goo.gl/seJW6X>

106) Донецьк, вул. Куйбишева 61 → <https://goo.gl/9ezqlh>

107) <https://goo.gl/Ben1WU>



The television building in Donetsk [108].

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 3 persons were identified;
- direct accounts of 2 persons were obtained: C3, C10.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Political prisoners detained for pro-Ukrainian activities.

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were kept in a room unfit for the purpose of holding prisoners and thus they were bound or handcuffed all the time.

108) <http://goo.gl/32AqIP>

Victim C10 testified as follows:

We were chained to radiators during the nights, handcuffed in the daytime.

■ Crimes

During the interrogations the prisoners were hanged by their hands, beaten and strangled.

Victim C10 testified as follows:

They started beating me as if I was to blame. I was also being stifled by hands clenching my throat (...)

They would take S. L. [109] to another room, hang him by his arms and beat him. I could hear him screaming and he himself would tell me about everything later.

Certain more sophisticated methods of torture were also used.

Victim C10 testified as follows:

On the third day around 5 am a man wearing a balaclava, who called himself a "security services interrogator" [110], entered the room. Judging by his voice, he was very young. He continued to stick a needle under my fingernails, trying to pry them loose.

The victims were deprived of sleep as a way of exerting mental pressure.

109) The personal data of the above-mentioned person are included in the witness statements which will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague

110) in Russian: Следователь безопасности

Victim C3 testified as follows:

They did not let us sleep.

The prisoners were threatened by shots being fired over their heads.

Victim C3 testified as follows:

They brought us out every 10-15 minutes and shoot over our heads.

Victim C10 testified as follows:

During the first two nights guards in uniforms and balaclavas took us behind the building and simulated execution by firing above our heads with automatic guns.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Zakharchenko Alexandr Vladimirovich [19], pseudonym "Zakhar", born on 26th June 1976 in Donetsk, as of 7th August 2014 he replaced Alexandr Boroday [55] as the prime minister of the Donetsk People's Republic [296]. He was directly responsible for the violation of international law by forcing prisoners of war to participate in the "disgrace parades" during which the Ukrainian prisoners who had been captured while defending the Donetsk Airport (known as the "Cyborgs"), were first tortured and then taken for a ride around the streets of Donetsk and put on public display

→ see also: [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34



- Mishenko Denis Igorevich [253], from Novogrodivka [254], born on 28th April 1996, separatist in the “Oplot” [23] battalion in Donetsk, brother of Sergey Mishenko [255]
 - Mishenko Sergey Igorevich [255], from Novogrodivka [254], born on 27th September 1990, separatist in the “Oplot” [23] battalion in Donetsk, brother of Denis Mishenko [253]
 - pseudonym “Mongol” [102], from Krasnoarmiisk [256], one of Alexandr Zakharchenko's [19] men from the “Oplot” [23] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [57, 257, 258, 259, 260]
 - pseudonym “Rakibor” [270], former interrogator of the police in Donetsk, Russian Orthodox Army [57], “Oplot” [23] battalion
 - pseudonym “Siewier” [276], name Oleg, from Makiivka [46], one of Alexandr Zakharchenko's [19] men from the “Oplot” [23] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [57], commander of the headquarters of the “Vostok” [10] battalion in Donetsk
- see also: [Donetsk, headquarters of the Donetsk People's Republic and of the “Vostok” battalion](#), page 66
- pseudonym “Spartak” [281], former policeman from Donetsk, one of Alexandr Zakharchenko's [19] men from the “Oplot” [23] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [57]

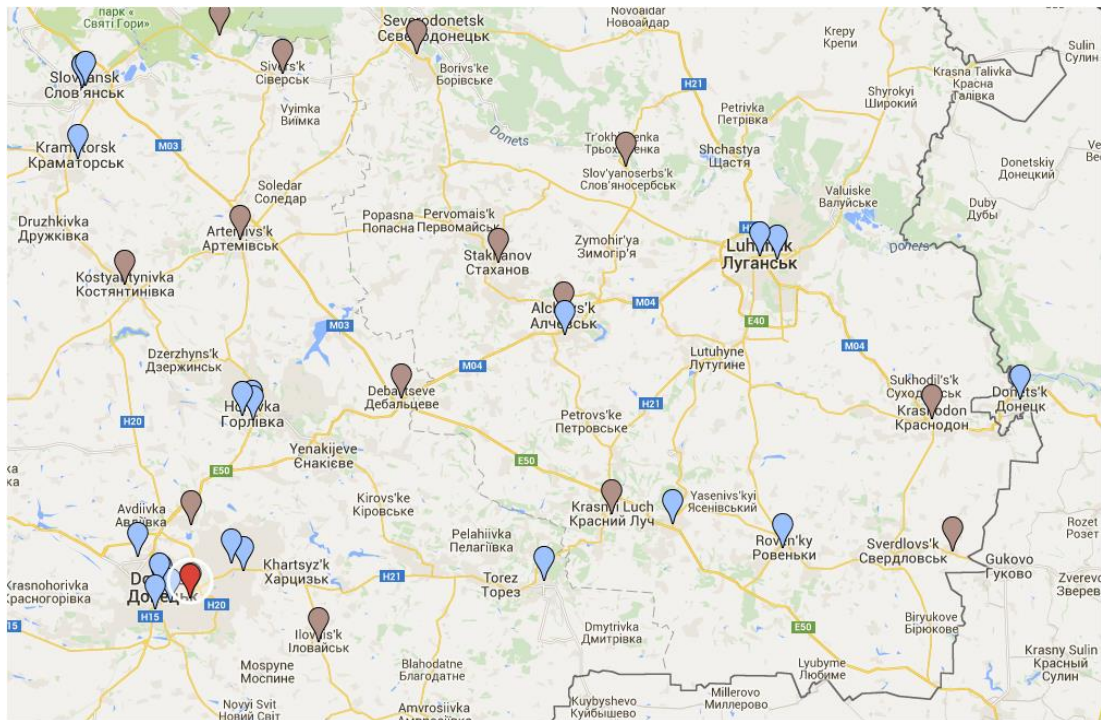
4.5. DONETSK, “VOSTOK” BATTALION



Venue

Buildings occupied by the “Vostok” [10] battalion [111].

Symbol of the “Vostok” [10] battalion [112]



📍 Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 6 persons were identified;

111) Probable address: Донецьк, вул. Елеваторна, number unknown → <https://goo.gl/MsVMc6>

112) <https://goo.gl/000Joh>

- direct accounts of 2 persons were obtained: C17, C20.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Political prisoners detained for pro-Ukrainian activities and individuals arrested for minor theft and misdemeanours.

■ Conditions of detention

The rooms where the prisoners were kept were unfit for the purpose of holding prisoners and there was no proper sanitary equipment therein.

Victim C20 testified as follows:

In the beginning we were using empty plastic bottles instead of a toilet but soon we ran out them. The ceiling in that cell was low, there was little air.

The prisoners were deprived of the ability to move their limbs freely.

Victim C17 testified as follows:

I spent 5 there days with some breaks. Most of the time I stayed chained to the radiator.

The prisoners were given food in small quantities and irregularly.

Victim C20 testified as follows:

On the first day I was not given any food. From the following day on I got food once a day. But once we got no food and we were not taken to the toilet for three days.

■ Crimes

The prisoners' property was stolen and they were also forced to give up valuable items.

Victim C17 testified as follows:

They wanted me to transfer my real estate to them (...) They tried to force me to give them the PIN codes for my bankcards.

Victim C20 testified as follows:

They took my car and damaged some of the fittings.

The prisoners were beaten.

Victim C17 testified as follows:

He told me to approach the bars and he was kicking my chest so hard that I was bouncing against the wall and back and was unable to catch my breath for some time (...) When I fell they beat me with the rifle butts.

Victim C20 testified as follows:

*I was beaten there for five hours, with hands, feet and truncheons. A knife was stuck at and slid over my throat and shots were fired near my head (...) I recognized the voice of *Khodakovskiy* [54], the commander of the *Vostok* [10] battalion, among those interrogating me. I don't know whether he participated in the beating, but he was definitively present during the beating.*

The prisoners were tortured by having their fingers broken, stabbed with knives and burnt with flames.

Victim C20 testified as follows:

They burnt him with cigarette lighters, stuck needles under his fingernails, they slashed him with a knife and broke one of his fingers (...) He got so severely beaten up that it was impossible to recognize him. Among others both his legs were pierced by a knife, his fingers were broken (...)

To exert mental pressure the prisoners were shot at over or near their heads.

Victim C17 testified as follows:

One of them shot in my direction, but not at me, just next to me (...) They were shooting next to my head, and I have lost hearing in my left ear which I had not regained until now.

Victim C20 testified as follows:

I and some other inmates were twice taken out as if for an execution, but they shot above our heads.

Various methods, some highly sophisticated, were used to humiliate and threaten the prisoners.

Victim C17 testified as follows:

(...) they wrapped me in the Ukrainian flag and made me wear earmuffs with the colours of the Ukrainian flag – a souvenir from the Euro 2012. They drove me in their Lexus to one of the streets of Donetsk where I was paraded all beaten up, covered just by the flag, as they prodded me with their guns, pushing me into the street announcing to the people that I was a murderer who had been directing fire at civilian buildings.



Victim C17, bound to a pole on the street in Donetsk [113]

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Khodakovskiy Alexandr Sergeevich [54], born on 18th December 1972, commander of the "Vostok" [10] battalion, former chief of counterintelligence of the Security Service of Ukraine in Donetsk [224, 225, 226]

→ see also: [Donetsk, headquarters of the Donetsk People's Republic and of the "Vostok" battalion](#), page 66

- pseudonym "Bacha" [189], an Ossetian whose cruelty stood out



113) <http://goo.gl/Re09on>

- Mozhaev Alexandr Ivanovich [262], pseudonym “Babay”, member of a group of exceptionally cruel Ossetian mercenaries, born on 21st September 1977, Russian citizen [263, 264, 265]
 - pseudonym or name “Artiom” [187], separatist of the “Vostok” [10] battalion, probably from Slavyansk [34]
 - pseudonym “Blokha” [202], former functionary of the Berkut from Donetsk
 - pseudonym “Dzhin” [214], name Ivan; no specific data are available
 - pseudonym “Fizruk” [217], Russian, former teacher of physical education in Russia, tall, bald
 - pseudonym “Komar” [230], separatist, Ukrainian of the “Vostok” [10] battalion, his wife lives in Astrakhan in Russia
 - pseudonym “Kozak” [236], name Vladimir; no specific data are available
 - pseudonym “Maloy” [247], from Yasynuvata [47], approximately 18
 - pseudonym “Odessa” [267], chief of the counterintelligence of the “Vostok” [10] battalion
 - pseudonym “Zaur” [9], member of a group of exceptionally cruel Ossetian mercenaries, probably senior official at the headquarters of the “Vostok” [10] battalion in Donetsk
- see also: [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Vostok” battalion](#), page 72



[263]



[11]

4.6. DONETSK, “SOMALIA” BATTALION

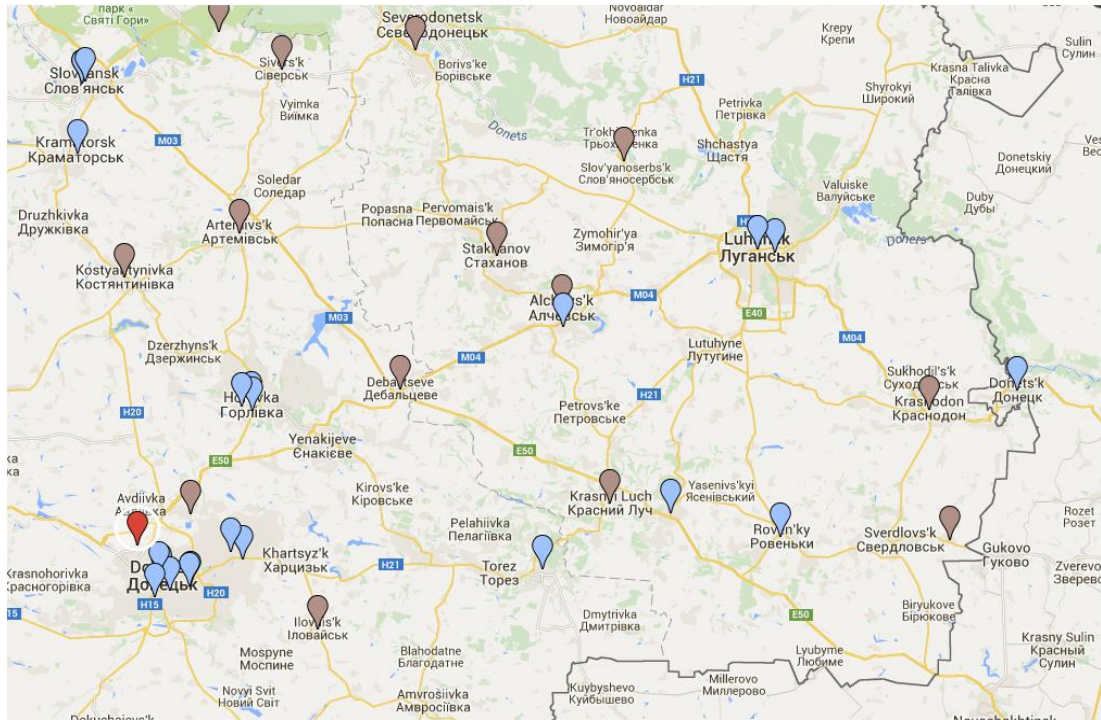
The “Somalia” [30] battalion is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures by the European Union [105].



Symbol of the “Somalia” [30] battalion [114]

■ Venue

A nine storey building close to the Donetsk Airport.



📍 Donetsk, “Somalia” battalion 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victim

As far as that venue is concerned:

- one person was identified and provided a direct account: C38.

114) <https://goo.gl/9TCNHG>

A detailed account including personal data of the witness will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Soldiers of the Ukrainian armed forces of the 81st Aeromobile Brigade, the defenders of the airport in Donetsk, the 'Cyborgs'.

■ Conditions of detention

A building not designated and unfit for keeping prisoners.

■ Crimes

The prisoners were robbed and beaten.



"Givi" [29] forces the prisoners to each the badges with the symbols of the Ukrainian army cut from their uniforms [115]

115) <https://goo.gl/QOnxV2>

Victim C38 testified as follows:

They started to kick and hit us with rifle butts, they ripped our chevrons. They took everything we had and shared it among themselves. We were then handcuffed and moved to their base. It was a 9-storey building, located near the airport. There, anyone who wanted hit us with a rifle butt or kicked us.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victim's testimony

- Pavlov Arseniy Sergeevich [27], pseudonym "Motorola", born on 1983, commander of the "Sparta" [28] battalion. Arseniy Pavlov is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures by the European Union [105]

→ see also: [Donetsk, headquarters of the "Sparta" battalion](#), page 60



[226]

- Tolstykh Mikhail Sergeevich [29], pseudonym "Givi", born in 1980, commander of the "Somalia" [30] battalion [283, 284]. Mikhail Tolstykh is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures by the European Union [105]

→ see also: [Donetsk, headquarters of the "Sparta" battalion](#), page 60



[226]

4.7. DONETSK, HEADQUARTERS OF THE “SPARTA” BATTALION

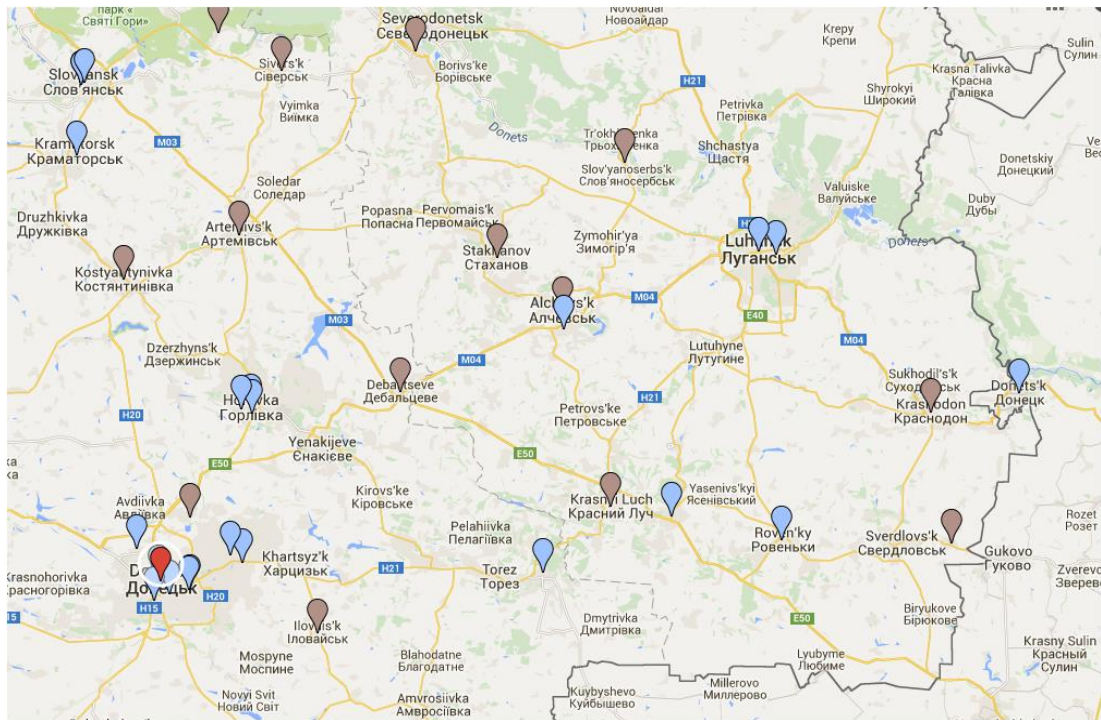
The “Sparta” battalion is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures by the European Union [105].

■ Venue

University buildings [116].



Symbol of the “Sparta” [117] battalion



📍 Donetsk, headquarters of the “Sparta” battalion 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victim

As far as that venue is concerned:

- one person was identified and provided a direct account: C38.

116) Донецк, бул. Артема 96 → <https://goo.gl/sm5G2g>

117) <https://goo.gl/znNCXb>

A detailed account including personal data of the witness will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Soldiers of the Ukrainian armed forces of the 81st Aeromobile Brigade, the defenders of the airport in Donetsk, the 'Cyborgs'.



Building of the Central Library of the Technical University in Donetsk [118]

■ Conditions of detention

A building not designated and unfit for keeping prisoners.

■ Crimes

The prisoners were beaten by the guards.

118) <http://goo.gl/eGYL8d>

Victim C38 testified as follows:

They locked us up in the basement together with additional 17 of our soldiers who were captured at the airport terminal while waiting for us to come to their rescue. When we were brought in, they were being beaten by the guards.

Audio and video recordings were made of the interrogations of the prisoners. If any prisoner responded in a way other than what was expected by the interrogators, the camera was switched off and the prisoner was beaten.

Victim C38 testified as follows:

Interrogators were looking for mortar and heavy machine-gun operators (...) When I told them that I was a BTR [119] driver, they turned the camera off and they started to beat me. The sequence was repeated 6 times.

In the course of the interrogations certain other methods of tortures were used besides beating.

Victim C38 testified as follows:

He ordered me to put my hand on the table, and then he held my hand and was trying to cut my finger off with a knife (...) Another of the interrogators there used an iron to burn the hand of one of the prisoners.

Apart from physical torture, the prisoners were subjected to sophisticated mental pressure.

119) A BTR is an armoured vehicle

Victim C38 testified as follows:

At some point they gave handguns to 2 prisoners and told them that if they killed one of their own, they will be freed [120].



One of the imprisoned “Cyborgs” shoots at another prisoner for the price of being spared his life [121]

There were instances of shooting the prisoners.

Victim C38 testified as follows:

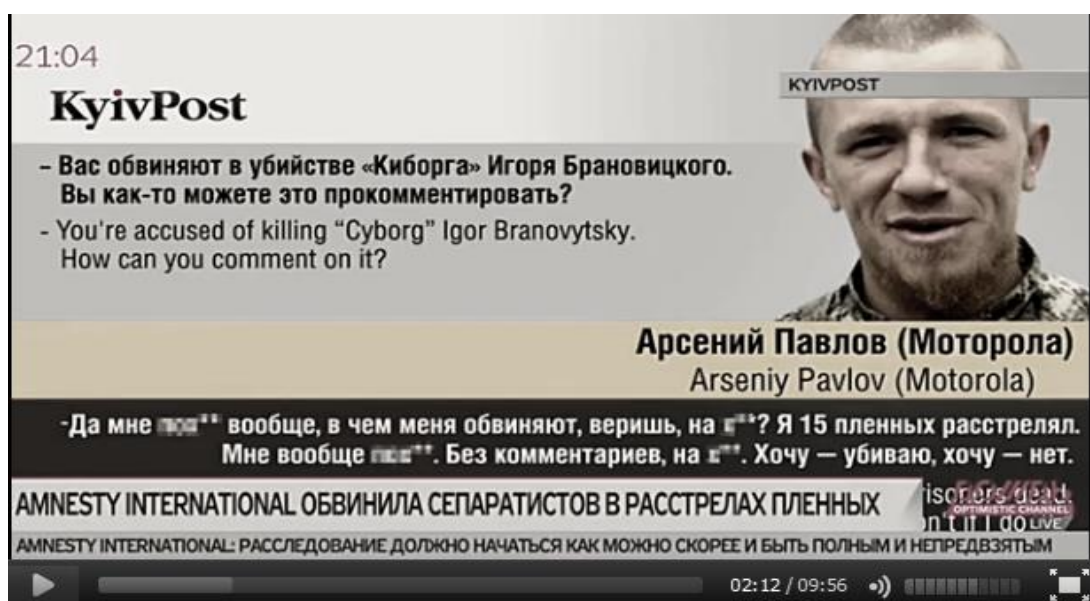
Igor [122], a boy from my unit was massacred the most. So, “Motorola” has decided to finish him off and shot him in the head, it's on the Internet [123].

120) The gun was not loaded, but the victims did not know that

121) <https://goo.gl/Fs6aug>

122) The reference is to a “Cyborg”, Igor Branowicki

123) <http://goo.gl/B1Gryq>



"Motorola" [27] admits having shot a "Cyborg" [124]

Aggression against those imprisoned for their pro-Ukrainian sympathies was even expressed by a minister of the Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate.

Victim C38 testified as follows:

I also remember that at some point, a priest from the Moscow Orthodox Church walked in. He asked us why we were there. Then, he started to beat the prisoners with a wooden cross so hard that he broke the cross.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victim's testimony

- Pavlov Arseniy Sergeevich [27], pseudonym "Motorola", born on 1983, commander of the "Sparta" [28] battalion. Arseniy Pavlov is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures by the European Union [105]

→ [Donetsk, "Somalia" battalion](#), page 57



[226]

124) <http://goo.gl/U8awW5>

- Tolstykh Mikhail Sergeevich [29], pseudonym “Givi”, born in 1980, commander of the “Somalia” [30] battalion [283, 284]. Mikhail Tolstykh is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures by the European Union [105]

→ see also: [Donetsk, “Somalia” battalion](#), page 57



[226]

- pseudonym “Moskva” [261], a Russian

4.8. DONETSK, HEADQUARTERS OF THE DONETSK PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC AND OF THE “VOSTOK” BATTALION

■ Venue

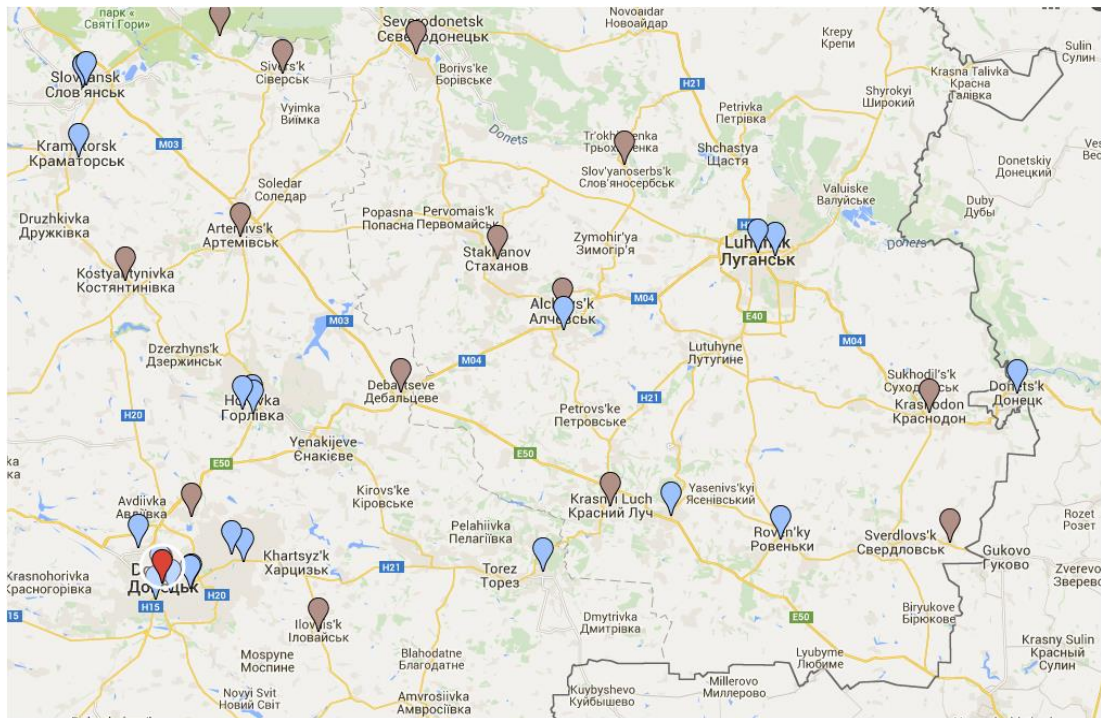
Administrative building of the Donetsk Oblast [125].



The flag of the Donetsk People's Republic [96]



Symbol of the "Vostok" [10] battalion [112]



📍 Donetsk, headquarters of the Donetsk People's Republic and of the "Vostok" battalion 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

125) Донецк, бул. Пушкина 34 → <https://goo.gl/fScjM5>

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 7 persons were identified;
- direct accounts of 3 persons were obtained: C3, C10, C42.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Prisoners of war and political prisoners detained because of their pro-Ukrainian activities.



Building of the Oblast Administration in Donetsk [126]

■ Conditions of detention

No prison infrastructure. The prisoners were kept in rooms unfit for the purpose of holding prisoners.

126) <http://goo.gl/4rL7ll>

■ Crimes

The prisoners were used for political purposes.

Victim C42 testified as follows:

Boroday [55] was angry with them that I was in such a state "that he could not take me in that condition to Moscow". As I understood the plan was to have me prosecuted in Russia just like the case of the Ukrainian pilot, Nadia Savchenko [127].

The prisoners were also exchanged for ransom and they were forced through beatings to indicate who could pay such ransom.

Victim C42 testified as follows:

During the conversation with him, which lasted for up to 15 minutes, the people in the balaclavas continued to hit me on my hands with a gun. When it became apparent that I was not fit for a court case, he tried to get money out of me asking me who would be willing to pay one million dollars for me.

The prisoners were beaten every day during the interrogation. The perpetrators beat them with metal rods.

Victim C3 testified as follows:

During the interrogation I was continuously beaten with, among others, metal rods all over my body. They broke 4 of my ribs and injured my heels.

The victims were pricked and cut with knives.

127) <http://goo.gl/fqn7MX>

Victim C3 testified as follows:

They pierced my ears and stabbed me all over my body with a knife.

During the interrogations there were also instances of death threats or threats of taking one's life.

Victim C3 testified as follows:

At some point one of the Chechens came to me, showed me a bullet and said: "this will be your death tomorrow" (...) I remember that in the room where I was interrogated, there was a dead body of a policeman. I remember that I was barefoot and I walked on blood.

Victim C10 testified as follows:

Two Russian journalists were invited inside (a cameraman and a female journalist). No sooner had they left when we got the news about the riots in Odessa, where some separatist supporters had been killed. They started beating me as if I was to blame.

The prisoners were not provided with professional medical care.

Victim C3 testified as follows:

After awhile they brought two drunk female physicians, who removed the bullet from my thigh with a knife and poured spirit over the wound.

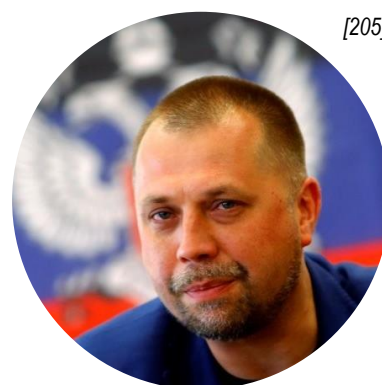
One of the reasons for beating the prisoners by the perpetrators was the prisoners' declaration of allegiance to Ukraine.

Victim C3 testified as follows:

When I answered him that (...) I was born in Donetsk and Ukraine was my homeland, he started to beat me with a metal rod

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Boroday Alexandr Yurievich [55, 203], born on 25th July 1972 in Moscow, Russian citizen with connections in the highest circles of Russian authorities; he had actively participated in the takeover of the Crimea Peninsula. After the eastern part of Ukraine had been occupied, he became the prime minister of the Donetsk People's Republic [204]. In August, he was replaced in that position by Alexandr Zakharchenko [19]. He had since returned to Russia [205]



[205]

- An unknown man, assistant of [Alexandr Boroday](#) [55], approximately 30

- Khodakovskiy Alexandr Sergeevich [54], born on 18th December 1972, commander of the "Vostok" [10] battalion, former chief of counterintelligence of the Security Service of Ukraine in Donetsk [224, 225, 226]



[226]

→ see also: [Donetsk, "Vostok" battalion](#), page 51

- pseudonym or name "Murza" [266], a Chechen, of the "Vostok" [10] battalion under the command of Khodakovskiy [54], died near Mariupol; no specific data are available
- pseudonym "Siewier" [276], name Oleg, from Makiivka [46], one of Alexandr Zakharchenko's [19] men from the "Oplot" [23] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [57], commander of the headquarters of the "Vostok" [10] battalion in Donetsk

→ see also: [Donetsk, headquarters of the "Oplot" battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 46

- Yakovyyenko Vyacheslav Anatolievich [290], pseudonym "Kerch", born on 21st November 1982, Russian citizen, "Vostok-13" [291] battalion under the command of Khodakovskiy [54], probably executed by other Russians for robbery [292]



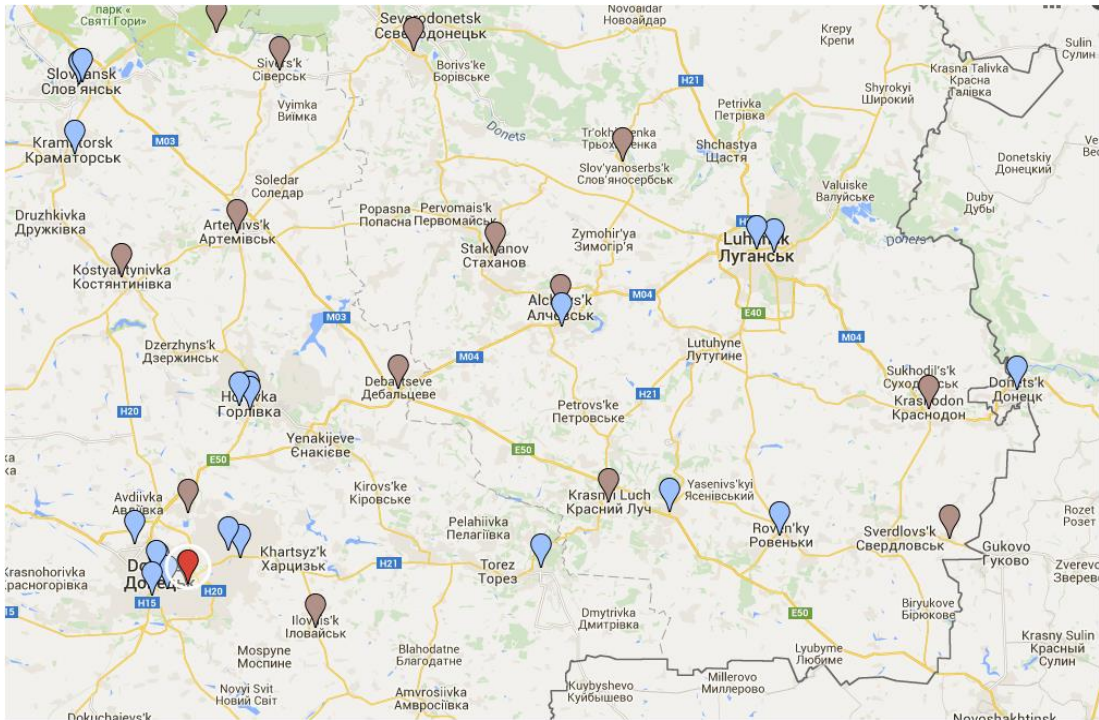
4.9. DONETSK, HEADQUARTERS OF THE “VOSTOK” BATTALION



Venue

Former headquarters of the Ukrainian National Guard [128].

Symbol of the “Vostok” [10] battalion [112]



📍 Donetsk, headquarters of the “Vostok” battalion 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- one person was identified and provided a direct account: C42.

128) Донецк, вул. 40 років Жовтня → <https://goo.gl/98dXMv>

A detailed account including personal data of the witness will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

No specific data are available.

■ Conditions of detention

No specific data are available.

■ Crimes

The prisoners were beaten during interrogations.

Victim C42 testified as follows:

I was then in such a state that if I needed to be moved, they had to carry me. They did not beat me. They negotiated with me the terms of prisoners' exchange. But at night I did heard the beating of other prisoners.

■ Perpetrator indicated in the victims' testimony

- pseudonym "Zaur" [9], member of a group of exceptionally cruel Ossetian mercenaries, probably senior official at the headquarters of the "Vostok" [10] battalion in Donetsk

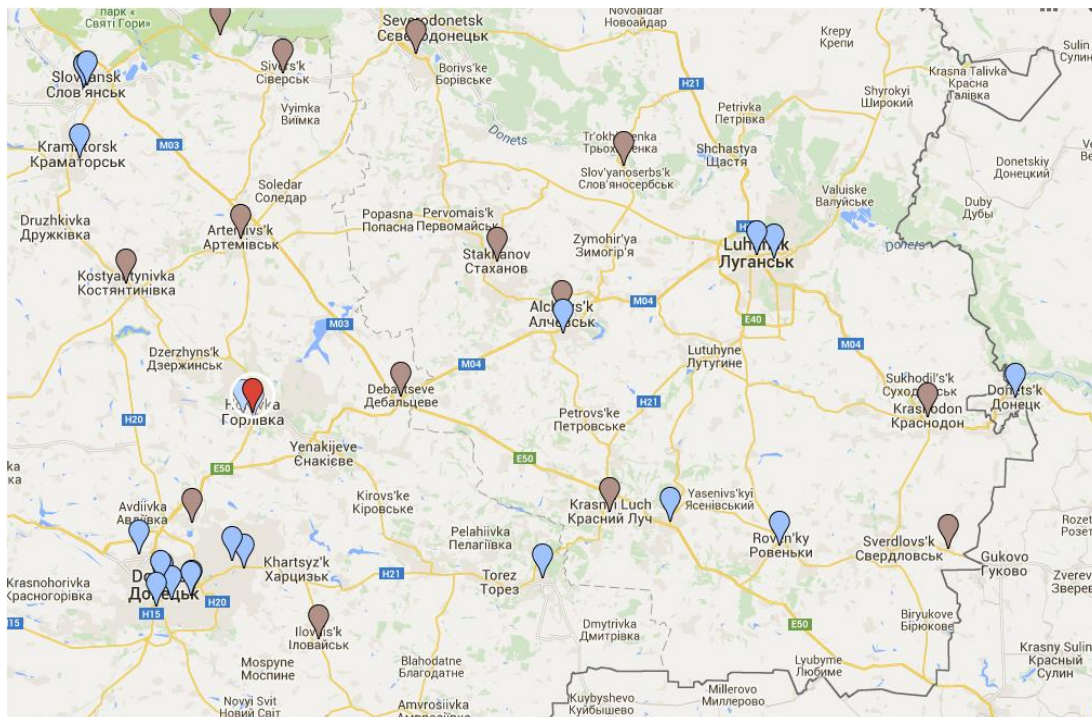
→ see also: [Donetsk, "Vostok" battalion page 51](#)



4.10. HORLIVKA, BUILDING OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

Venue

The building of the Public Prosecutor's Office.



📍 Horlivka, building of the Public Prosecutor's Office 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 4 persons were identified (one was murdered there);
- a direct account of 1 person was obtained: C7.

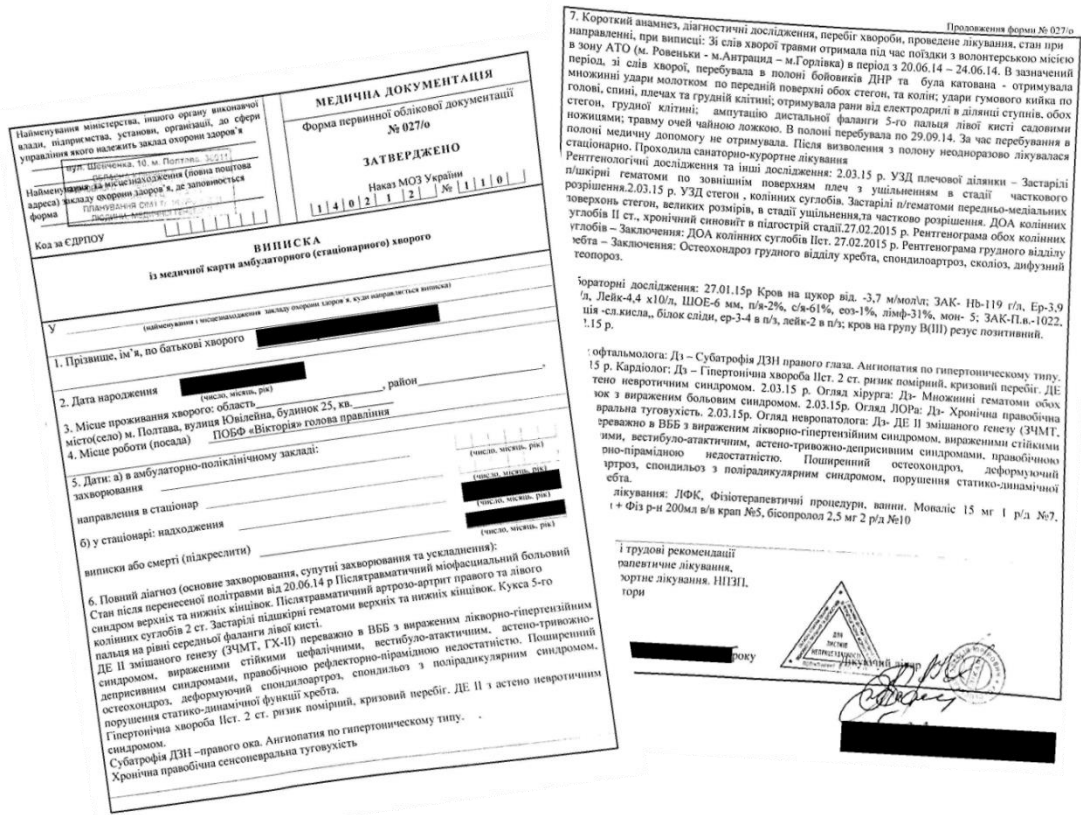
A detailed account including personal data of the witness will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

Prisoners

Persons with pro-Ukrainian opinions.

■ **Conditions of detention**

The prisoners were kept in rooms which were not adapted to a jail.



Medical documentation provided by victim C7 [6]

■ **Crimes**

Sophisticated methods of torture were used with the intention of causing permanent bodily harm.

Victim C7 testified as follows:

They beat those people, some of them were shot in the knees or feet.

The prisoners were beaten and cut. They were also forced to observe the torturing of other prisoners.

Victim C7 testified as follows:

While in jail in the building of the prosecutor's office I was taken several times a day to the interrogation room where I was forced to watch other people being tortured (...) All of us were being beaten by two Russian soldiers. K. had 3 fingers on his hand cut off (...) The left eye of Z. was missing and all the fingers on this left hand had been cut off (...)

I was tortured during the first 3 days while in Horlivka [45]. The torturers changed. They were Russians who drunk vodka. As part of the tortures, a commander that was called "Soloviev" [129], had personally cut off a part of my left small finger. They sat me on the table and beat me with hammers on my knee joints. My head was covered with sticky tape, but as it stuck to my hair, my hair was cut with a knife.

Some interrogations resulted in death.

Victim C7 testified as follows:

When I was brought to the interrogation room, I saw the body of my friend, B.M., on the floor. He had been shot in the head.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victim's testimony

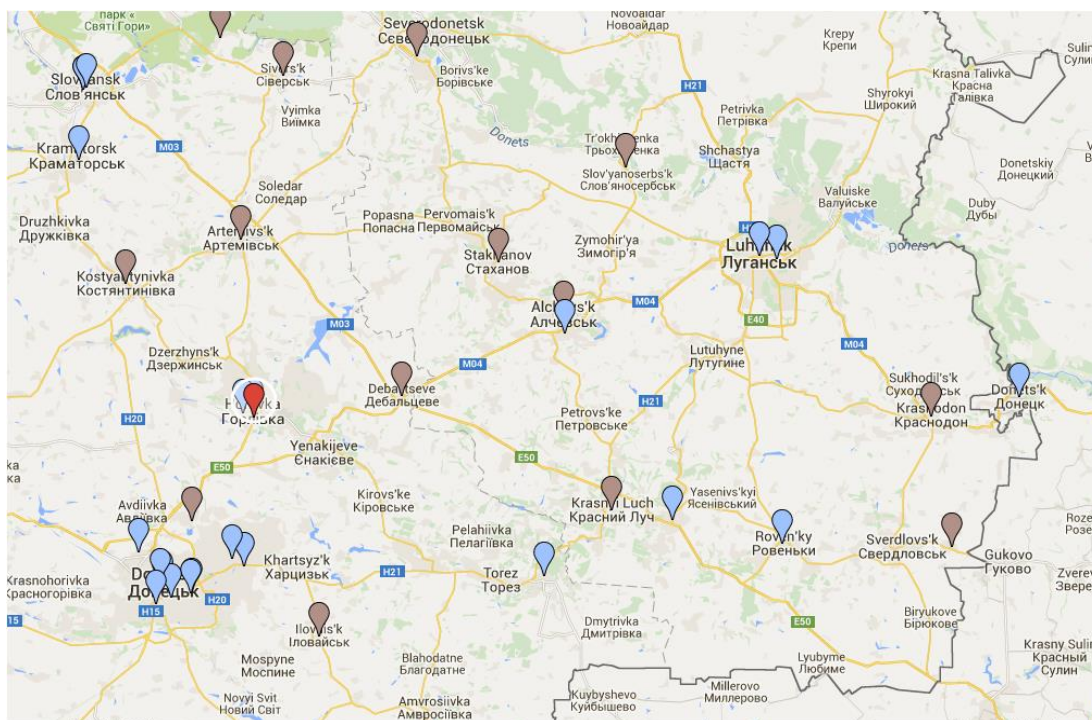
- pseudonym "Palych" [268], separatist from Horlivka [45]
- pseudonym "Soloviev" [129], commander of the police jail in Horlivka [45]

129) in Russian: Соловей

4.11. HORLIVKA, PEOPLE'S MILITIA OF THE DONETSK PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

■ Venue

The building of a police station [130].



📍 Horlivka, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed
 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 5 persons were identified (one was murdered there);
- direct accounts of 3 persons were obtained: C7, C15, C42.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

130) Горлівка, вул. Петровського 2 → <https://goo.gl/9WzdBG>



The building of a police station in Horlivka [131]

■ Prisoners

Political prisoners detained for pro-Ukrainian activities and persons persecuted because of their religious beliefs.

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were fed small food rations.

Victim C7 testified as follows:

At Horlivka [45] I got very little food. I lost 20 kilograms.

■ Crimes

The prisoners were beaten every day.

131) <http://goo.gl/SHDPXb>

Victim C7 testified as follows:

After arrival I was badly beaten by them, my nose and the bone in the right part of my face were broken.

In order to exert mental pressure, an attempt of taking one's life was simulated.

Victim C7 testified as follows:

They put me on the ground beside him (a dead body, author's note) and started to shoot all around my head from a hand gun 7.62. Later they made me clean up the mess. They played "Russian Roulette" by firing from an empty magazine aiming at my head.

Some interrogations resulted in death.

Victim C7 testified as follows:

When they brought me to the cellar I saw three dead male bodies. One was in a sitting position by the wall. Two others were young, one lying on his stomach, the other on his back. Their throats were cut and they were naked. The blood from their throats was dripping into the sewage drains in the floor.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

No specific data are available.

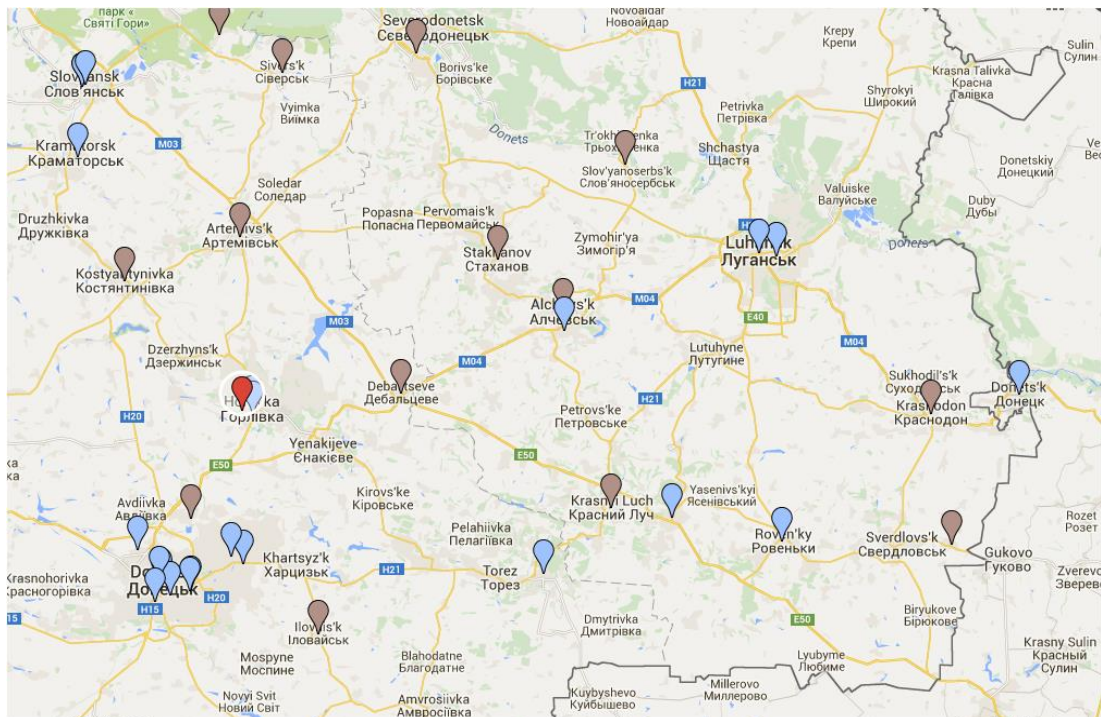
4.12. HORLIVKA, NKVD OF THE DONETSK PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC



Symbol of NKVD [133] of the Donetsk People's Republic [134]

■ Venue

Administrative Building [132] used by the NKVD [133] of the Donetsk People's Republic.



📍 Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

132) Горлівка, вул. Перемоги, probably no 67 → <https://goo.gl/NLGIJF>

133) Security Services, the name refers to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR – the predecessor of the KGB

134) <https://goo.gl/tZusff>

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 7 persons were identified (2 were murdered there);
- direct accounts of 3 persons were obtained: C15, C19, C42.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Political prisoners detained for their pro-Ukrainian activities as well as criminals and drug addicts.

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were kept in dreadful sanitary conditions, in premises unfit for the purpose of holding prisoners. They were given food in small quantities and irregularly.



Administration Building in Horlivka [135]

135) <http://goo.gl/pwlQ2A>

Victim C15 testified as follows:

I was locked in the cell with 60 other people. It was so crowded that it was impossible for everyone to lie down at the same time. Once per day they would take us out to the toilet outside. We were given food once every two days.

■ Crimes

The prisoners were beaten every day, during the interrogations.

Victim C15 testified as follows:

Some of the perpetrators were beating me without even asking any questions (...) The interrogators were not taking any notes.

The perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimony beat the prisoners with clubs and rifle butts. The prisoners were also tortured with electricity.

Victim C15 testified as follows:

Every other night I was interrogated. I was beaten all over my body, with rifle butts and clubs, I was treated with electricity.

Participating in the interrogations of some of the prisoners were officers of the Russian special forces, the FSB [136] and GRU [100] who personally tortured the interrogated prisoners.

136) Federal Security Services of the Russian Federation (FSB) in Russian: Федеральная служба безопасности Российской Федерации, civil counterintelligence service → <https://goo.gl/xKNyAf>

Victim C19 testified as follows:

The officers of the GRU [100] arrived around 6 pm (...) they started with piercing my knees so I would be defenceless. As they were slashing my legs with knives during the interrogations, I was not able to walk and was bleeding all over. They would beat me up and hang me by my handcuffs on a rope with my hands twisted back. They sprinkled salt on my wounds. They also put a plastic bag over my head. Then I lost consciousness.

Many prisoners were executed based on a "sentence" issued by the perpetrators.

Victim C19 testified as follows:

Each day two people were executed (...) Among those who were executed during that time I knew only Alexandr Krainik. He was executed in the beginning of August (...) Another executed person I knew was Kudriavcev. All I know about him is that he was a member of the Artemivsk [43] police battalion and that his execution took place in July [137] (...)

Executions were staged to exert mental pressure.

Victim C19 testified as follows:

We were led to a basement and an execution was staged. We were told the first shot would be blank and the next would be the deadly one. The other was indeed live ammunition and passed over my head [138].

137) <https://goo.gl/PpLxdD>
138) <http://goo.gl/1wH29K>



Igor Bezler [49] stages an execution of two prisoners and threatens others with execution, because talks on exchange of prisoners were broken [139]

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Zdrilyuk Sergey Anatolievich [44], pseudonym "Abver", born on 23rd July 1972 [299, 300, 301]

→ see also: [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 120

- pseudonym "Fara" [216], former taxi driver from Donetsk

- pseudonym or name "Katsper" [227]

- pseudonym "Tsigan" [286], head of the NKVD [133] of the Donetsk People's Republic in the administration building in Horlivka [45]

- pseudonym "Chorny" [93], probably, pseudonyms or names, Alexandr, Oleg, originally from Poltava, right hand of Igor Bezler [49]

→ see also: [Antratsit, Municipal Military Command Office](#), page 31



139) <http://goo.gl/BaSCdb>

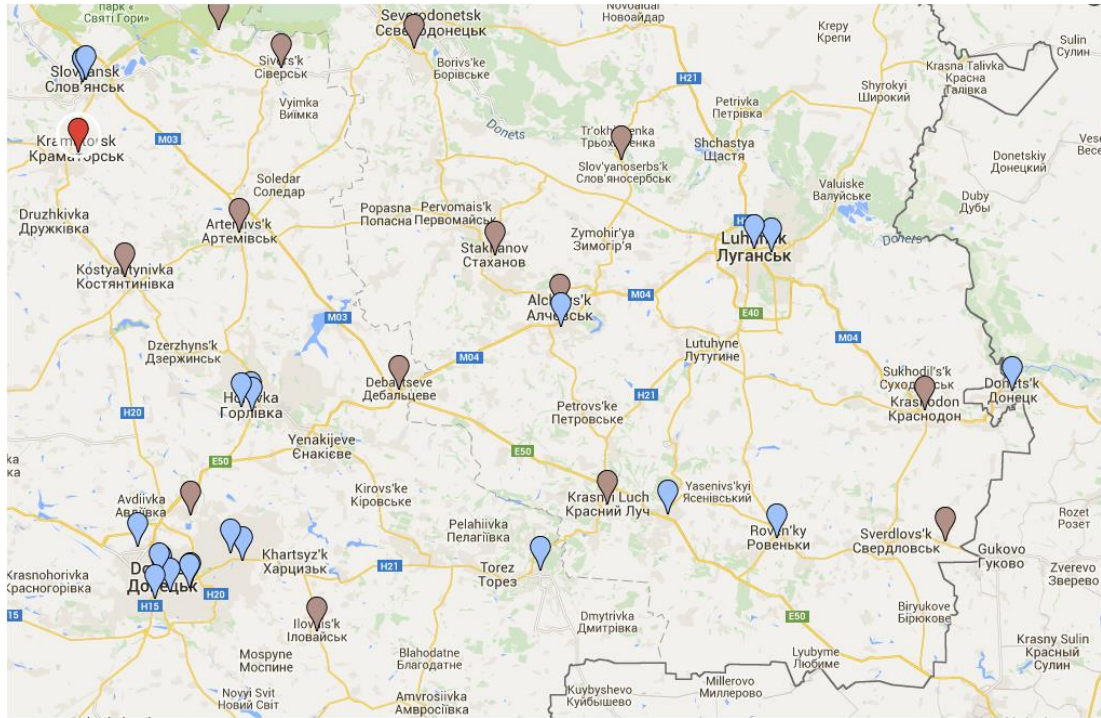
- pseudonym “Rizha” [272], judging by the vocabulary she used she must have previously worked at the public prosecutor’s office or in the police
- Bezler Igor Nikolaevich [49], pseudonym “Bes”, born on 30th December 1965 [200, 201] [201]
- pseudonym “Balu” [192], well-built, the boss of “Fara” [216], “Rizha” [272] and “Katsper
- pseudonym “Bosman” [206], deputy of Igor Bezler [49], chief of security for the Administration building in Horlivka [45]



4.13. KRAMATORSK

■ Venue

Building of the Security Service of Ukraine [140].



📍 Kramatorsk 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victim

As far as that venue is concerned:

- one person was identified and provided a direct account: C1.

A detailed account including personal data of the witness will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Political prisoner – an individual detained in connection with pro-Ukrainian activities.

140) Краматорск, вул. 19 Партз'їзду 56а → <https://goo.gl/zQFLG1>

■ Conditions of detention

For a long time, the political prisoner did not get any food or anything to drink.

Victim C1 testified as follows:

I was kept in this basement without any food or water so I had to drink my own urine.

■ Crimes

The prisoner was beaten and tortured every day.



Building of the Security Service of Ukraine in Kramatorsk [41, 141]

141) <http://goo.gl/xrYJnf>

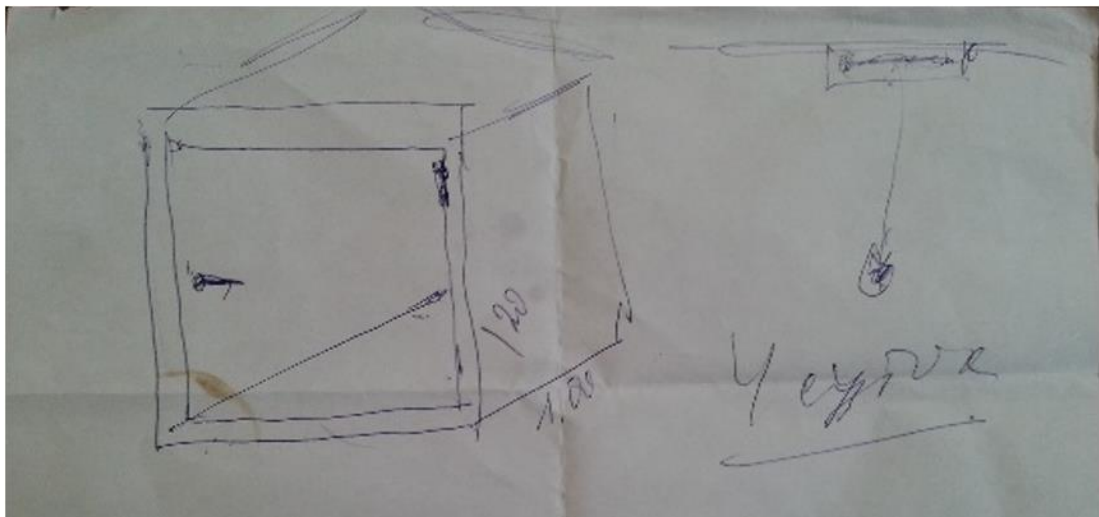
Victim C1 testified as follows:

I was regularly beaten, also with some type of a hammer (wooden handle and metal head. Very often I was hanging by my wrists while they were beating me and breaking my ribs. Before the beating they often said "Glory to Ukraine" (...) They staged execution (...) they shot near me. It all happened in a cellar where the ceiling was all covered with shots (...) they tied up my arms and legs and they shoved a metal pipe up my rectum (...)

Valuable items and property were stolen from the victim who was also forced to sign documents of ownership transfer.

Victim C1 testified as follows:

The oppressors confiscated my vehicle (...) he ordered me to give him all my valuables and a weapon, promising that then I would be released and avoid being shot.



Drawing of victim C1 presenting the room where he was kept.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victim's testimony

- Smirnov Yevgeniy [277], from Kramatorsk [41], commander of the torturer from the building of the Security Service in Kramatorsk [41], previously he was the head of the security of Blizniuk [278], member of parliament from the Party of Regions [279]
- pseudonym "Dyed" [213], head of the base at the building of the Security Service of Ukraine in Kramatorsk [41]
- pseudonym "Esau" [215], in the uniform of Russian Cossacks, of approximately 35-40, black hair and beard



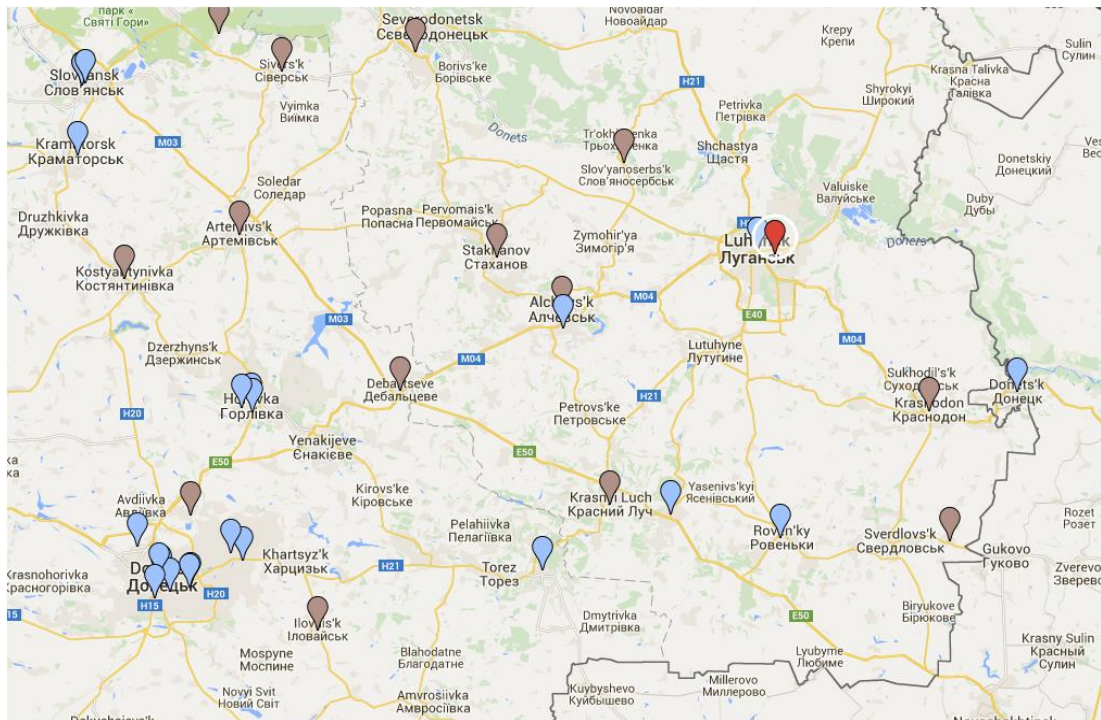
4.14. LUHANSK, HEADQUARTERS OF THE “BATMAN” FAST RESPONSE GROUP



■ Venue

Building of the Luhansk Vladimir Dalia University [142, 143]

Symbol of the “Batman” Fast Response Group [81, 144]



📍 Luhansk, headquarters of the “Batman” Fast Response Group 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed
📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 2 persons were identified and gave direct accounts: C40, C43.

142) Луганськ, вул. Ватутіна 1 → <https://goo.gl/D2MLIQ>

143) <https://goo.gl/o7XrLG>

144) <http://goo.gl/Fe2xrP>

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Prisoners of war.

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were kept in rooms unfit for a jail.

■ Crimes

The members of the “**Batman**” [81] group have been particularly cruel to the Ukrainian fighters captured in the course of war activities.

Victim C43 testified as follows [145]:

Those who had not been wounded (...) were immediately shot in the legs (...) At that time one of them jumped on Sasha and started to hit him on the head with a gun. He crushed his skull but Sasha was still alive. We asked him to finish Sasha off and he shot him in the head with a handgun [146] (...) Later, one of the Ossetians came to me, stood on my chest and asked me to choose what I should have cut out, balls, heart or an ear. I chose an ear and he sliced my left ear off with a knife.

145) The described event occurred at the place of ambush, before the prisoners were driven to Luhansk, to the headquarters of the “Batman” [81] group.

146) Reference is made to Alexandr Lisizhov, pseudonym Italianiets. In an interview, Maxim Videtski, one of the members of the Batman [81] group, admitted directly to have killed the commander of the golden group of the Aidar battalion. Quote ‘We have taken six “Aidar soldiers” (captive) (...) and when they said that Zhenia “Pturshchik” was dead, something happened to us and we did not bring all of them back to the staff offices (original text: “Приняли шестерых „айдаровцев” – литовец, поляк, грузин, два замкома их там было. И когда сказали, что Женя „Птурщик” помер, там переключило нас. В общем, не всех пленных до штаба доставили)” → <http://goo.gl/dYY11E>



Victim C43 at a hospital after being freed [5]

It was standard practice to finish off the badly injured instead of providing medical aid and to refuse to provide medical aid to the wounded prisoners of war.

Victim C43 testified as follows:

When they brought us there they wanted to kill (...) us off, because we were badly hurt.

Victim C40 testified as follows:

After I was brought to a hospital in Luhansk, some surgeon who was there, refused to examine me. Because I was not helped, my leg had to be cut off later.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Bednov Alexandr Alexandrovich [80], pseudonym "San-Sanych", pseudonym "Batman" [195], architect of the "Batman" Fast Response Group [81], he was probably shot on 1st January 2015 during an attempt to capture him at orders of the public prosecutor's office of the Luhansk People's Republic in connection with criminal charges [196, 197]



[197]

- pseudonym "Manyak" [251], probably arrested at the instructions of the public prosecutor's office of the Luhansk People's Republic in Luhansk on 30th December 2014 [252]

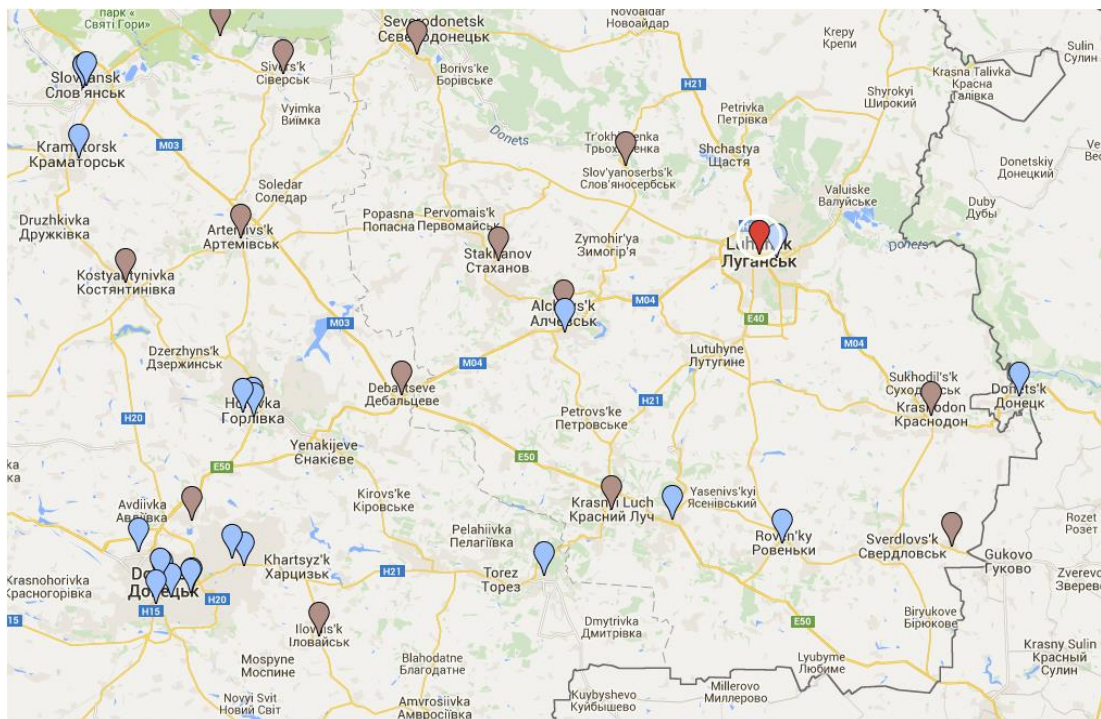
4.15. LUHANSK, MILITARY COMMANDING OFFICE OF THE LUHANSK PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Venue

Building of the Regional State Administration, "the White House" [147], used by the military command of the Luhansk People's Republic [148].



The flag of the Luhansk People's Republic [149]



📍 Luhansk, military commanding office of the Luhansk People's Republic 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 4 persons were identified;

147) Луганск, Площа Героїв Великої Вітчизняної війни 3 → <https://goo.gl/hYlfy>

148) in Russian: Военная Комендатура г. Луганска

149) <http://goo.gl/MH0osj>

- direct accounts of 2 persons were obtained: C6, C46.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Political prisoners detained for their pro-Ukrainian beliefs and locals arrested for petty misdemeanours.

■ Conditions of detention

The rooms where the prisoners were kept were not adapted for that purpose. The prisoners seldom got any food.



Building of the Regional State Administration in Luhansk [150]

Victim C6 testified as follows:

In this building I was imprisoned in the basement in a solitary cell. I slept on concrete. They gave me food once a day.

Criminals were used as guards.

150) <http://goo.gl/aAFkNd>

Victim C6 testified as follows:

The guards there were local drug addicts and criminals.

■ Crimes

During the interrogations the prisoners were beaten, threatened with execution and tortured with electricity.

Victim C46 testified as follows:

He told me then that they will execute me. I was handcuffed all the time. During that first hearing they beat me with clubs which were called by them PR. They kicked me and broke my ribs.

Victim C6 testified as follows:

Every single day the guards came to me drunk and then beat me, sometimes up to the point where I lost my consciousness, also with rifles and the quadrangular leg from the table. Several times they put a wire to my chest giving me an electric shock.

The interrogator used violence regardless of the medical condition of the prisoners as presented in the medical documentation and medical recommendations of their own physicians.

Victim C46 testified as follows:

When I was brought back from the hospital they brought me into the office of [Kornievskiy \[233\]](#). They showed him the hospital documents and said that I needed an operation. [Kornievskiy \[233\]](#) tore up the documents before my very eyes and told me that I did not need any operation, because they will execute me, and he hit me several times.

Victim C6 testified as follows:

I could hardly eat, because my hands were numb from being bound for a long time, and my upper teeth were knocked out during the beating after I was arrested. Some of the broken teeth were still in my mouth.

■ **Perpetrator indicated in the victims' testimonies**

- Kornievskiy Arkadiy Yurievich [233, 234], former officer of the Security Service of Ukraine in Luhansk



[234]

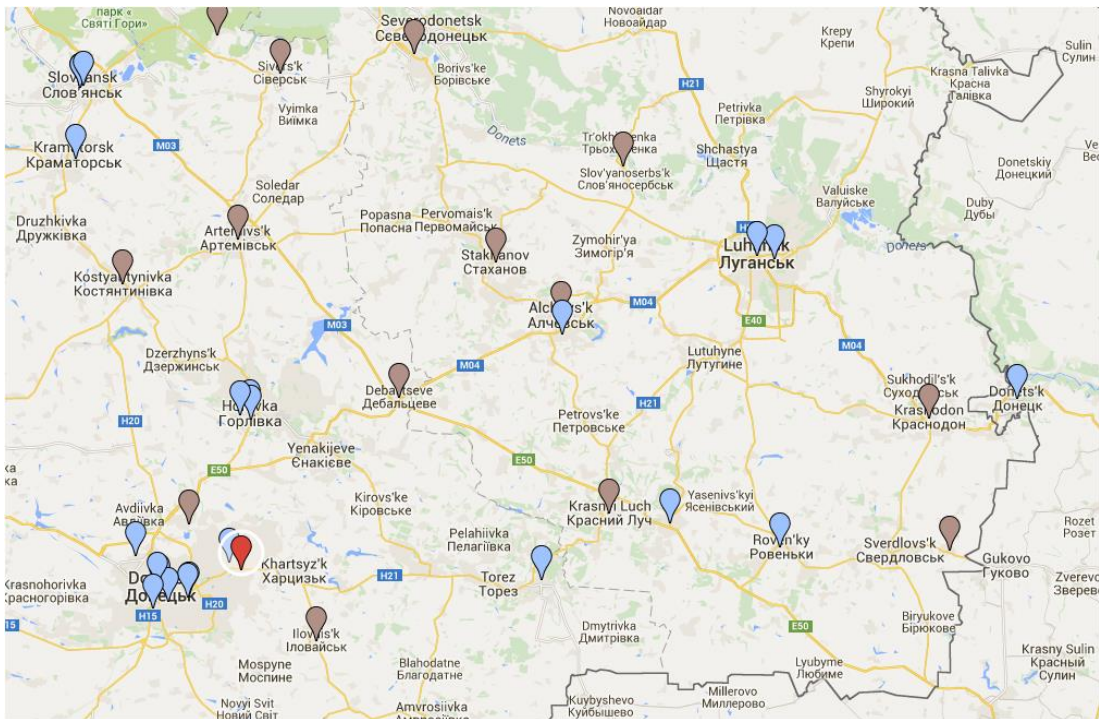
4.16. MAKIIVKA, UNIT OF THE DON COSSACKS



■ Venue

Building of the truck depot [151].

Symbol of the Don Cossacks [152]



📍 Makiivka, unit of the Don Cossacks 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victim

As far as that venue is concerned:

- one person was identified and provided a direct account: C14.

151) Макіївка, просп. Генерала Данилова 76 → <https://goo.gl/kn2fHh>

152) <https://goo.gl/m3k39w>

A detailed account including personal data of the witness will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.



Truck depot in Makiivka [153]

■ Prisoners

A journalist, no data about other prisoners.

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were kept in a cellar not adapted for a jail, in rooms used for one or for many prisoners.

Victim C14 testified as follows:

In the cell where I was held there was no place to sleep. I slept on a directly on the ground and covered myself with glass wool I found in the cell in rolls. A barrel was put in there for me to relieve myself.

153) <http://goo.gl/eIPqxe>

■ Crimes

The prisoners were beaten every day.

Victim C14 testified as follows:

Throughout my captivity they beat me each day all over my entire body with their hands, feet, truncheons, and the butt of an axe.



Victim C14 is getting up while being beaten by separatist [Vladimir Novikov \[7\]](#) at the headquarters of the Don Cossacks [154]

Permanent injuries resulted from the beating of the prisoners.

Victim C14 testified as follows:

In the course of those interrogations they broke my left arm (with dislocation) which I set myself and my right hand which is permanently damaged.

154) <https://goo.gl/Ji1hkr>

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victim's testimony

- Novikov Vladimir Nikolaevich [7], pseudonym "Alabay", former criminal from Zaporizhia [8], with a reputation for cruelty, born on 4th September 1974, member of the Don Cossacks unit commanded by Yuriy Safonenko [274]
- pseudonym "Aryy" [188], head of the base in Makiivka [46]
- Safonenko Yuriy Viktorovich [274], pseudonym "Batya", pseudonym "Batya Donetskij", born on 4th February 1967, commander of one of the units of the Don Cossacks [275]



[7]



[275]

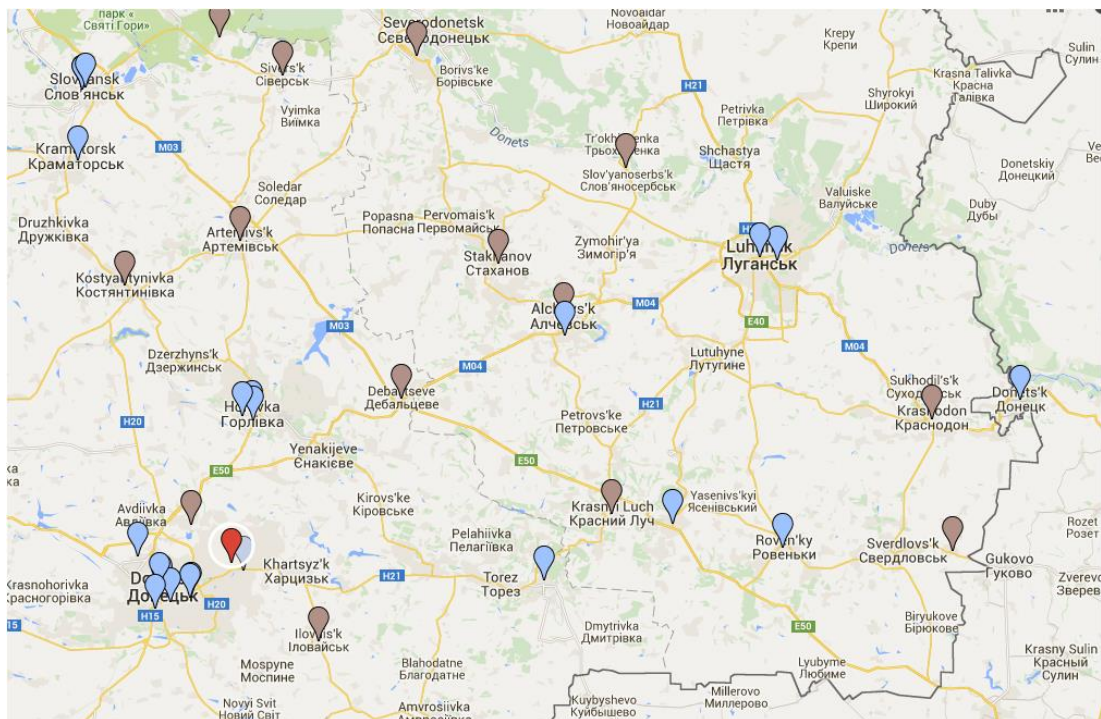
4.17. MAKIIVKA, RUSSIAN ORTHODOX ARMY

■ Venue

Building of the Military Recruiting Office [155].



Symbol of the Russian Orthodox Army [57, 156]



📍 Makiivka, Russian Orthodox Army 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 4 persons were identified;

155) Макіївка, вул. Менделєєва 32 → <https://goo.gl/ZJlcl5>

156) <https://goo.gl/#SH7tj>

- direct accounts of 2 persons were obtained: C25, C39.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Political prisoners, clergy detained for pro-Ukrainian activities, criminals, drug addicts.

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were kept in dreadful sanitary conditions, in premises unfit for the purpose of holding prisoners.

Victim C25 testified as follows:

In the cellar in which they locked me there were approximately 20-30 people (...) We slept on wooden pallets made of eight centimetre planks with gaps between them which was very uncomfortable, specifically when one had injuries after the beating. In that cellar, there was one tap with water and one toilet.

Victim C39 testified as follows:

In the cells we slept on concrete on cartons or wooden pallets, while I slept on a door, on a mattress that was brought by the people from my orthodox church. We got food twice a day. For all cells there was one toilet that could be accessed from the corridor.

■ Crimes

Torture chambers were organised in the rooms adapted for the prison.

Victim C39 testified as follows:

The place where the prisoners were held was in the basement of a building in the former bomb shelter. It consisted of a corridor, rooms in which prisoners were held and which were entered from the corridor and one room in which a torture chamber was organized. It contained certain devices resembling those from the middle ages.

The prisoners were beaten every day during the interrogations; they were also often being humiliated.

Victim C25 testified as follows:

They immediately started asking me who I was praying for and when I responded for Ukraine and for peace and for the human souls, they started hitting me. They beat me with short and long clubs, with a stool which broke on my head and one of them, when I was lying on the floor, started to jump on my head. I managed to put my hands between my head and the concrete floor and probably that is the reason why my skull did not crack.

Victim C39 testified as follows:

For the first two days I was constantly abused and beaten. I was suspended from the ceiling by my hands cuffed at my back. I was also being suffocated with a plastic bag put on my head. When I started to choke and had to breathe in some air my head was put into a bucket of water and when I choked on the water and it got into my lungs I was suspended by the feet upside down and they beat me in the chest with batons until the water spilled out of me.

Staged and actual executions of prisoners were organised to exert mental pressure.

Victim C39 testified as follows:

Every day or night somebody was led out to be executed by firing squad. The executions were performed at the end of the corridor against the open armoured doors. During my captivity, I believe about 10 people were executed or beaten to death. I was first led out to be executed against the wall on the second day of my detention, that is on 9th August in the evening.

But it was just a simulation to scare me. The second time came, during the night between 10th and 11th August, I was taken in the trunk of a car into a field and placed next to a hole dug by an excavator standing nearby. I saw human bodies at the bottom of that pit.



Marks left after the beating, victim C39 [157]

157) Published with the consent of the victim.

The prisoners were also used to do some maintenance work.

Victim C25 testified as follows:

Each morning and evening we had to do push ups. During the day they took us to do some cleaning work and we also carried sand bags and put them in windows.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Bazilevich Alexandr [194], approximately 55, from Makiivka [46]
- pseudonym "Grek" [222], probably from Makiivka [46], approximately 50, dark, short hair, shaven, no beard, about 178 cm tall
- pseudonym "Kot" [235], approximately 30, short, beard, moustache and black short-cut hair
- pseudonym "Kozak" [237], prison chief, approximately 40 - 42, judging from his accent, he could have been Russian
- pseudonym "Planshet" [269], thin and tall, approximately 18, judging from his accent, he could have been Russian, light-skinned, dark hair, very aggressive

4.18. PEREVALSK, COSSACK NATIONAL GUARD

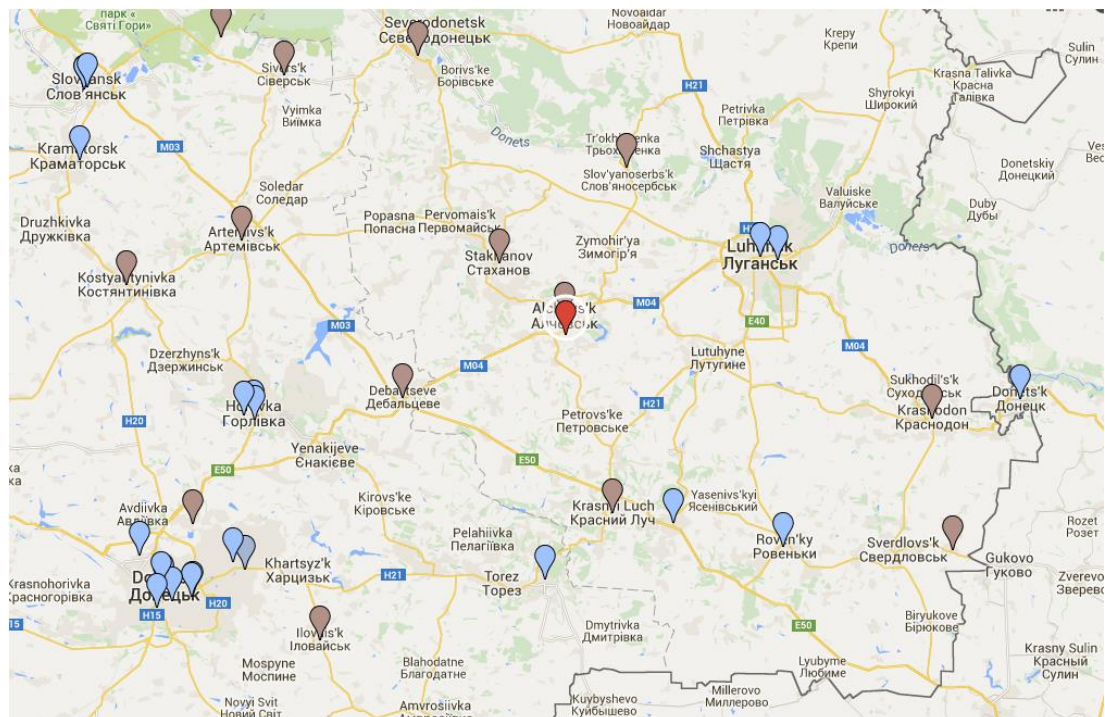
The Cossack National Guard [158] is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures by the European Union [105].



Symbol of the Cossack National Guard [159]

■ Venue

The Building of the Perevalsk Club.



📍 Perevalsk, Cossack National Guard 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

158) in Russian: Казацья Национальная Гвардия

159) <https://goo.gl/KietGH>

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 6 persons were identified;
- direct accounts of 2 persons were obtained: C6, C46.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Political prisoners detained for pro-Ukrainian activities, criminals, drug addicts.

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were held in rooms unfit for the purpose; their principal needs such as a place to sleep or a toilet were not provided for.

Victim C46 testified as follows:

In the cellar units where they put us there was nothing but concrete floor. We slept on the concrete, there was nothing to cover oneself with, and there was nowhere to pee.

In the prison cells, the prisoners were kept with bound hands.

Victim C6 testified as follows:

They tied our hands with a thin rope. We were taken to the basement of the headquarters – each of us to separate cell. I was left there with my hands tied.

For a long time the prisoners were provided with neither any food, nor anything to drink.

Victim C46 testified as follows:

For the first three days they gave us nothing to drink, not even water.



Briefing of the Don Cossacks in the market square Perevalsk [86, 160]

■ Crimes

The prisoners were beaten both during the interrogations and in their prison cells.

Victim C46 testified as follows:

There, each of us was tied to a stool and then they started to beat us and continued to do so for the first three hours. They were beating us, because we were Ukrainians. They beat us with bulletproof vests on the head, with clubs, rifle butts, hands and they kicked us (...) during those days they often came to the cell and beat me; sometimes they came drunk. I am not even able to say how many times that occurred.

160) <http://goo.gl/R3Fsj2>

The prisoners were also beaten in the presence of the commander of the Cossack National Guard general [Nikolay Kozitsyn](#) [51].

Victim C6 testified as follows:

Kozitsyn [51] was waiting in front of the building with about 15 of his men. In his presence they started to beat us with their rifles. Then the general said that we should be "taken to his hotel", by which he meant their prison.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Kozitsyn Nikolay Ivanovich [51], born on 20th June 1956, commander of the Cossack National Guard [238, 239]
- pseudonym "Khirurg" [223], the pseudonym (meaning "surgeon") originates from the surgical instruments he used to torture people with; approximately 40, well-built, medium height, light-eyed; he was probably arrested by the Security Service of Ukraine on 1st January 2015.
-
- pseudonym "Chornyy" [208], separatist, dark-skinned, of about 30, tall Cossack
- pseudonym „Uzbek" [287], in a characteric cap, around 50 years old, skinny



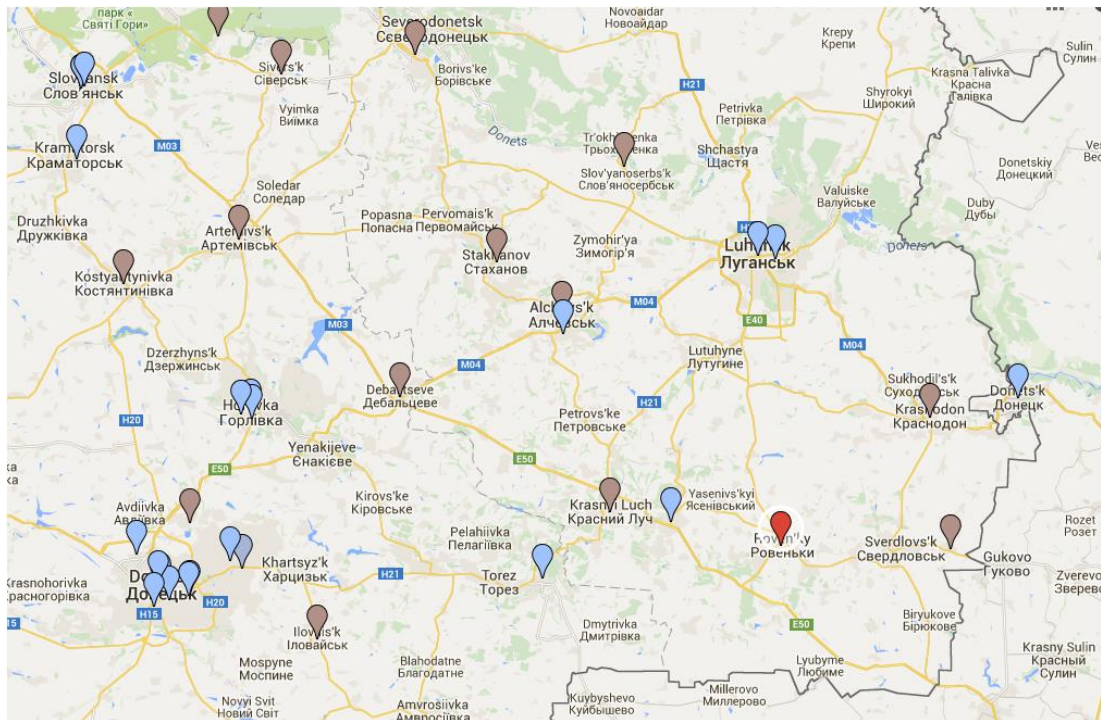
4.19. ROVENKY, ST. GEORGE BATTALION

■ Venue

Building of the truck depot [161] used by the St. George [162] battalion.



Symbol of the St. George [162] battalion [163]



📍 Rovenky, St. George battalion 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 4 persons were identified;

161) Ровеньки, Вул. Вигонна 1 → <https://goo.gl/AAKsm>

162) in Russian: батальон Святого Георгия

163) <http://goo.gl/wFe7VJ>

- a direct account of 1 person was obtained: C13.

A detailed account including personal data of the witness will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Independent journalists, victims of denunciations, criminals who committed various crimes and misdemeanours.

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were kept in a shed unfit for a jail, in rooms for one or for many prisoners.

Victim C13 testified as follows:

We got locked in a cubbyhole the size of some 25 square meters next to a garage where I spent the next 49 days. There were between 7 and 15 prisoners at the same time, but they often changed.

■ Crimes

The prisoners were beaten every day during the interrogations [164].

Victim C13 testified as follows:

It happened very often in our cell (actually every day or night) that someone got beaten. Especially newcomers. They would get beaten with hands, feet, rifle butts (...) I even saw once a sixty-years-old man being beaten with a hammer as he was suspected of guiding Ukrainian fire. They broke his ribs.

Some prisoners died as a result of beatings.

164) <http://goo.gl/a717oj>

Victim C13 testified as follows:

They beat him so severely in the adjoining room that he died before we managed to carry him to our cell at their order.

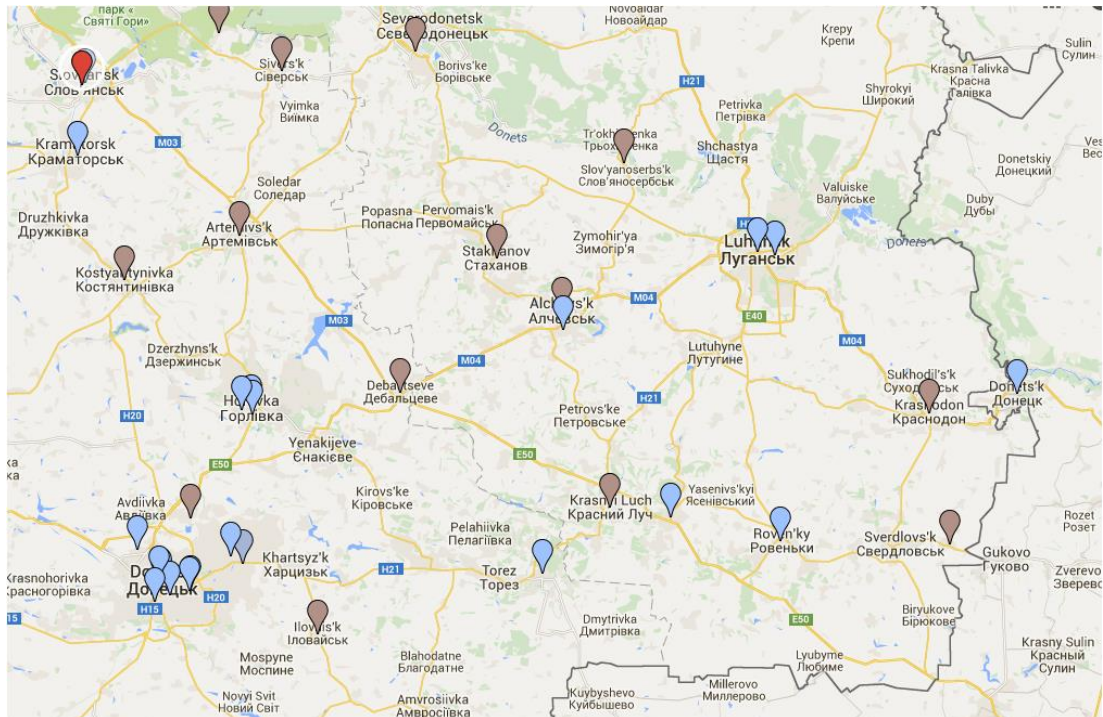
■ Perpetrators indicated in the victim's testimony

- pseudonym "Bagira" [190], name Marina, approximately 25, from Moscow, the wife of Yura [294] (battalion commander), head of staff of the St. George [162] battalion [191]
- pseudonym "Berkut" [198], the St. George [162] battalion
-
- pseudonym "Beshenny" [199], approximately 25, tall and fit, speaks with a Russian accent; boasted that he was from the GRU [100]
- pseudonym "Maloy" [248], name Yura, the St. George [162] battalion, building of the truck base in Rovenky [161], chief of staff of the battalion, dark hair, short, short facial hair, captain at the Luhansk People's Republic, family on the Ukrainian side
- pseudonym "Vanya" [289], pseudonym "Dikiy", local separatist in Rovenky [89], tall, thin, sadistic, no specific data are available
- Yura [294], no specific data are available, commander of the St. George [162] battalion, approximately 30, from Moscow [295]

4.20. SLAVYANSK, PEOPLE'S MILITIA OF THE DONETSK PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

■ Venue

Former headquarters of the Security Service of Ukraine [165].



📍 Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed
 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 17 persons were identified;
- direct accounts of 4 persons were obtained: C1, C5, C11, C16.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

165) Slavyansk, вул. Карла Маркса 32 → <https://goo.gl/d5hJ1b>

■ Prisoners

Political prisoners detained for their pro-Ukrainian activities, independent journalists, and prisoners of war.



Former headquarters of the Security Service of Ukraine [166]

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were kept in the cellar unfit for the purpose of a jail, in rooms for one or many persons. The majority of the prisoners slept directly on the concrete floor. Most of the prisoners had either covered or taped eyes and their hands were bound with adhesive tape. For many days the prisoners were not taken to the toilet and thus they relieved themselves in the rooms where they were held, e.g. to bottles.

Victim C16 testified as follows:

*We had two bottles in the basement – one with water, another for our urine.
They made me starve for two days and I had to sleep on the floor.*

166) <http://goo.gl/IHvClp>



The room in which the people imprisoned in the former building of the Security Service of Ukraine w Slavyansk [34] were tortured. Picture taken by the authors of the Report.

The prisoners were being deprived of food for several days in a row.

Victim C11 testified as follows:

They gave us some soup and water. It was the first time in three days that we had something to eat and drink.

■ Crimes

The prisoners were mentally pressured by frequent humiliation.

Victim C11 testified as follows:

They ordered us to strip off and threatened to rape us.

The prisoners were beaten every day during the interrogations. The perpetrator indicated in the victims' testimony used police batons and plastic tubes to hit the knees of the prisoners.

Victim C11 testified as follows:

On that day, I was hit 26 times with the butt of an automatic rifle.

The prisoners were also treated with Tasers used to inflict pain.

Victim C11 testified as follows:

They were also beating us with their hands and legs and used Tasers to give electric shocks.

There were instances of pricking the prisoners with a shoemaker's awl on their legs or stomach and of cutting skin with a knife or of puncturing muscles.

Victim C5 testified as follows:

They were beating me all the time during the interrogations, and stabbing my legs and my abdomen with a shoemaker's awl. They also cut my finger to the bone with a knife.

The prisoners were placed in uncomfortable positions for long periods.

Victim C1 testified as follows:

I spent there 3 days, blindfolded and tied to the bottom of a chair.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Anosov Viktor Yurievich [181], pseudonym "Nos", born on 31st October 1965, head of military police [182, 183, 184, 185, 186]

→ see also: [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34

→ see also: [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 120



[185]

- Girkin Igor Vsevolodovich [26], pseudonym Igor (Ivanovich) Strelkov, born on 17th December 1970, Russian citizen, a reserve colonel of the special armed forces of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation [218] [219, 220]

→ see also: [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 120



[220]

- Zyobanov Alexandr Viktorovich [302], pseudonym "Zubr" [303]

- "Dima" [211, 212], pseudonym "Kozak", from Slavyansk [34]

- pseudonym "Givi" [221], Georgian; no specific data are available

- pseudonym "Vanya" [288], no specific data are available

- pseudonym "Roma" [273], pseudonym "Beria", the head of the guards first at the former headquarters of the Security Service of Ukraine, later the chief of the police jail in Slavyansk [34]. Former policeman from the Perez region

→ see also: [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 120

- pseudonym "Zub" [304], Russian, one of the interrogators



[303]

- "Dima" [211, 212], pseudonym "Kozak", from Slavyansk [34]

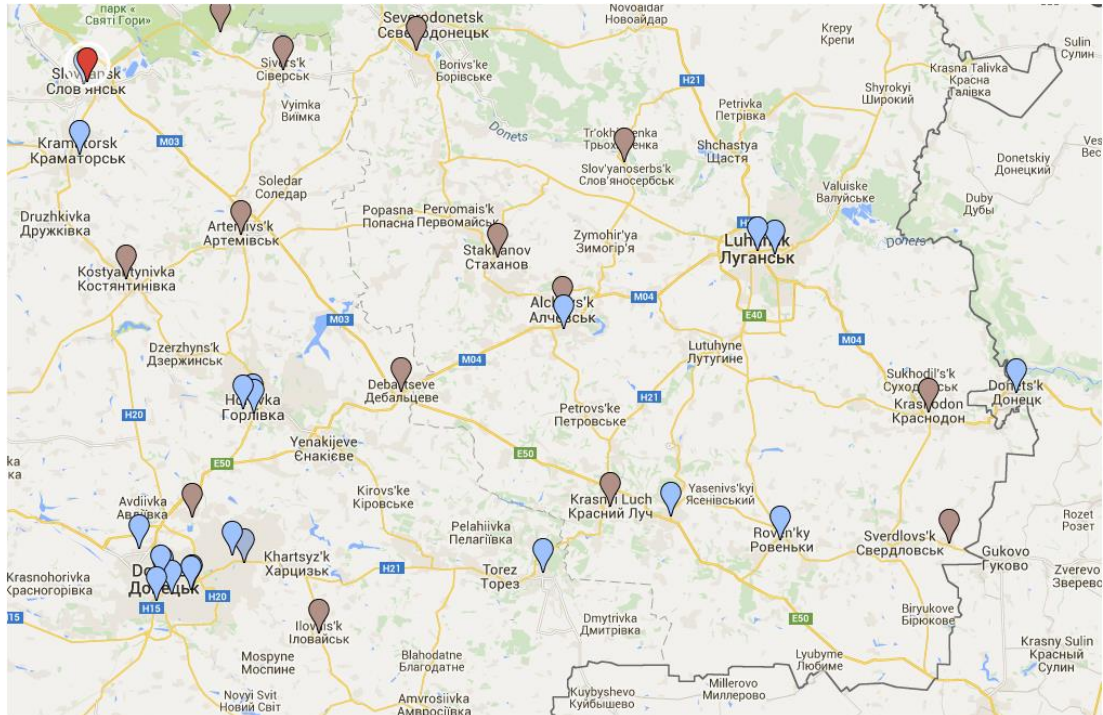
[212]



4.21. SLAVYANSK, DISTRICT POLICE JAIL

■ Venue

District police jail [167].



📌 Slavyansk, district police jail 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 17 persons were identified;
- direct accounts of 2 persons were obtained: C1, C5.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

167) Славянск, вул. Леніна 30 → <https://goo.gl/eLV5Ec>



District police jail w Slavyansk [168]

■ Prisoners

Criminals and political prisoners.

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were kept in the cells of the police jail.

■ Crimes

The prisoners were executed.

Victim C1 testified as follows:

Executed prisoners were sentenced to death by a tribunal, the so-called "troika". The "tribunal" met between midnight and 1 am (...) The victims were blindfolded and foil was put on their heads prior to the execution (...) They were executed by a shot to the back of their heads fired from automatic guns

168) <http://goo.gl/9UolPU>

During the interrogations the prisoners were forced to give specific testimony.

Victim C1 testified as follows:

During the interrogations they were forcing me to admit that I was a Maidan activist and that I cooperated with the Ukrainian Army.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Girkin Igor Vsevolodovich [26], pseudonym Igor (Ivanovich) Strelkov, born on 17th December 1970, Russian citizen, a reserve colonel of the special armed forces of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation [218] [219, 220]

→ see also: [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114



[220]

- Anosov Viktor Yurievich [181], pseudonym "Nos", born on 31st October 1965, head of military police [182, 183, 184, 185, 186]

→ see also: [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34

→ see also: [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114



[185]

- pseudonym "Yolka" [293], pseudonym "Berkutoviets", Russian from Simferopol [176] in Crimea. "Yolka", because he had a hat with badges similar to a Christmas tree. Light hair. Approximately 165 cm tall. He described himself "killing is my specialty". One of those responsible for tortures in the building of the Security Service of Ukraine in Slavyansk [34]
- pseudonym "Roma" [273], pseudonym "Beria", the head of the guards first at the former headquarters of the Security Service of Ukraine, later the chief of the police jail in Slavyansk [34]. Former policeman from the Perez region

→ see also: [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114

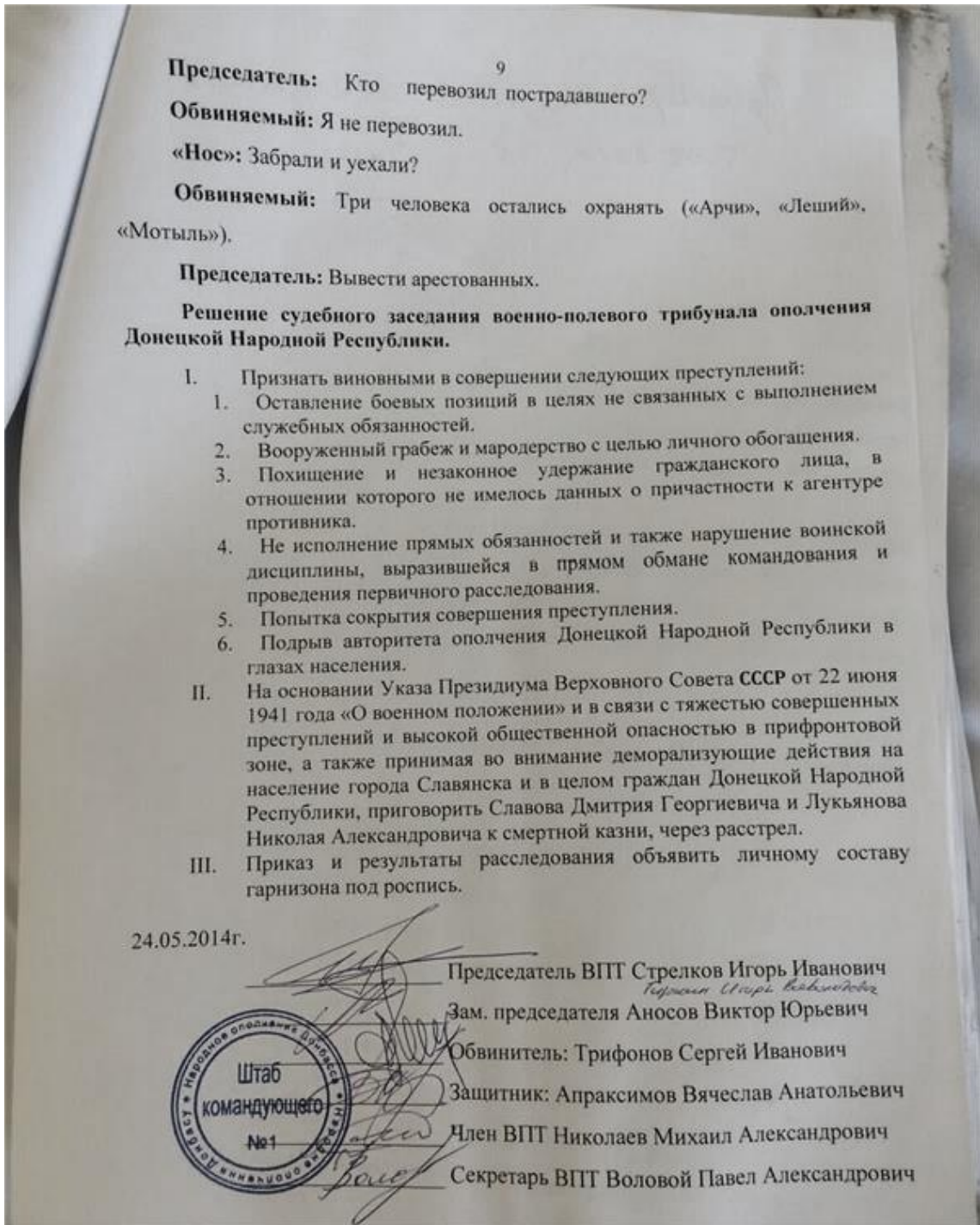
- Zdrilyuk Sergey Anatolievich [44], pseudonym "Abver", born on 23rd July 1972 [299, 300, 301]

→ see also: [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80

- Trifonov Sergey Ivanovich [285], pseudonym "Trifon"



[301]



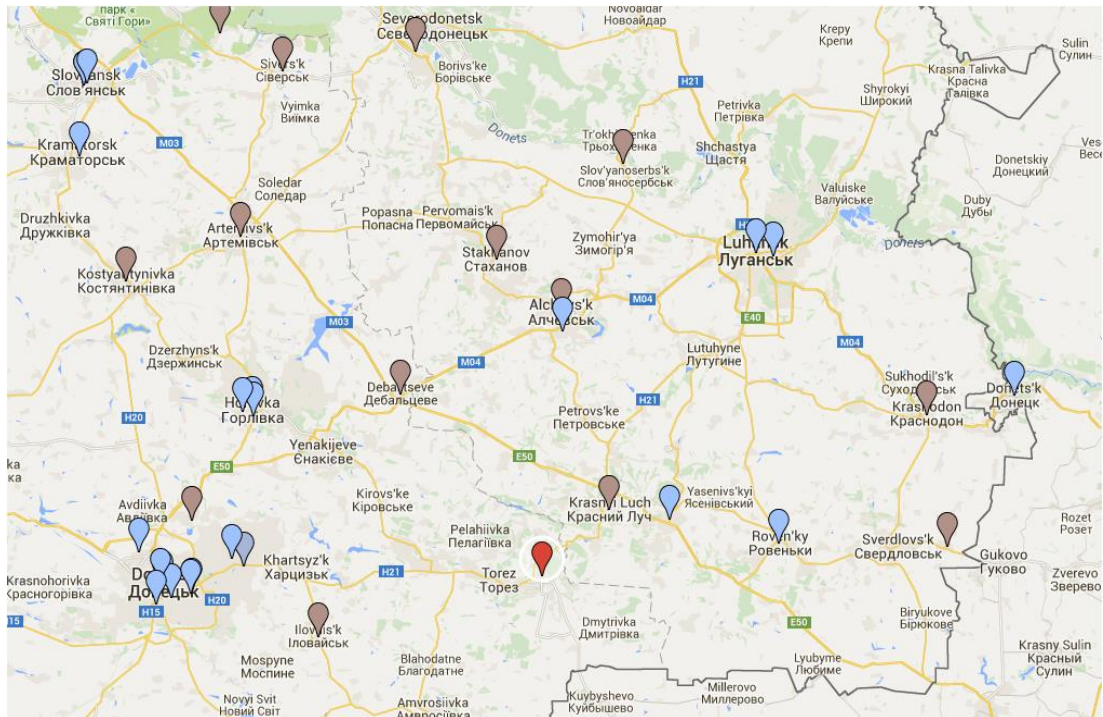
Judgement of a “tribunal” regarding being convicted to death by execution [169], signed by, inter alia [Strelkov](#) [26] and [Trifonov](#) [285]. In section II, the undersigned indicated the resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR of 22nd June 1941 on Martial Law as the “legal grounds” for the death sentence (!)

169) <https://goo.gl/3akgxJ>

4.22. SNIZHNE, POLICE STATION

■ Venue

Police station [170] in Snizhne [171].



📍 Snizhne, police station 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 13 persons were identified;
- direct accounts of 5 persons were obtained: C21, C22, C23, C24, C26.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

170) Сніжне, Милицейская 2 → <https://goo.gl/IICHJ7>
 171) in Ukrainian: Сніжне; in Russian: Снежное

■ Prisoners

Prisoners of war.

■ Conditions of detention

Between 6 and 8 persons were kept in rooms designated for two. Every day the prisoners got oatmeal boiled with wheat and diluted with water, and one piece of dark bread.

Victim C22 testified as follows:

After the interrogation, we were assigned to jail cells. 10 people were put to a cell where I was placed. Judging by the number of beds, the cell was designated for 2 prisoners only. Since there were only two beds, we took turns, while others used the floor.

■ Crimes

Every day, the prisoners were forced to clear debris and to bury the dead. The prisoners were used in a propaganda event to bury killed separatists, during celebrations at Savur-Mohyla [172].

The prisoners were threatened and some of them have been beaten.

Victim C21 testified as follows:

Besides that, we were threatened with specific phrases, like: "I'll gouge out your eyes", "I'll smash your hand bones", "I'll shoot you in the stomach and you will bleed to death", "I'll throw you into the swamp", etc.

The prisoners were threatened; they were told that they could save their lives only if they joined the forces of the Donetsk People's Republic.

172) <http://goo.gl/ZKBWzv>

Victim C21 testified as follows:

During our forced labours, the guard exerted moral pressure on the POW's by threatening that their lives would be finished if they don't switch to the side of the Donetsk People's Republic.

Some prisoners were beaten by the guards with rifle butts.

Victim C21 testified as follows:

Some of the guards beat the prisoners with rifle butts

Certain other sophisticated punishment and tortures were also used with respect to the prisoners.

Victim C22 testified as follows:

There was a dismantled UAZ car in the courtyard, in front of the garage. The Donetsk People's Republic people chained a man, stripped to his underpants to that car. They told us that this would happen to anyone who did not obey their orders. We were also told that if anyone gave the man any water, that person would end up in his place.

Since it was very hot during the day, and the nights were already pretty cool, this man died after five days from dehydration, because he was given neither food, nor water. The man suffered before our very eyes, because we saw him every day when we left to do forced labour and in the evening, upon our return.



Ukrainian soldiers taken captive who were forced to sing the national anthem of the Russian Federation [173]

The prisoners were also used for propaganda purposes and those who refused to cooperate were punished.

Victim C22 testified as follows:

During the work on the dismantling of a 4-storey residential building in front of the tax office, a white car with a sign on the door "OSCE" drove to us. About three people came out from the car, guarded by armed "Berkut" guards. I know that they had the sign "Berkut" on the back of their uniforms. I was approached by a journalist of the New York Times with an interpreter who helped in communicating with me.

173) <https://goo.gl/pa7GzP>

The journalist asked why we were there, what were the conditions of our detention, how we were treated, and why I was forced to take part in the war. Since the questions were a provocation and aimed at discrediting Ukraine, I refused to answer them. Later, the "Oplot" [23] fighters who guarded us while we worked, started to threaten us. In the evening, after arriving back from work, I was beaten by the guards, who were present during the conversation with the journalist.

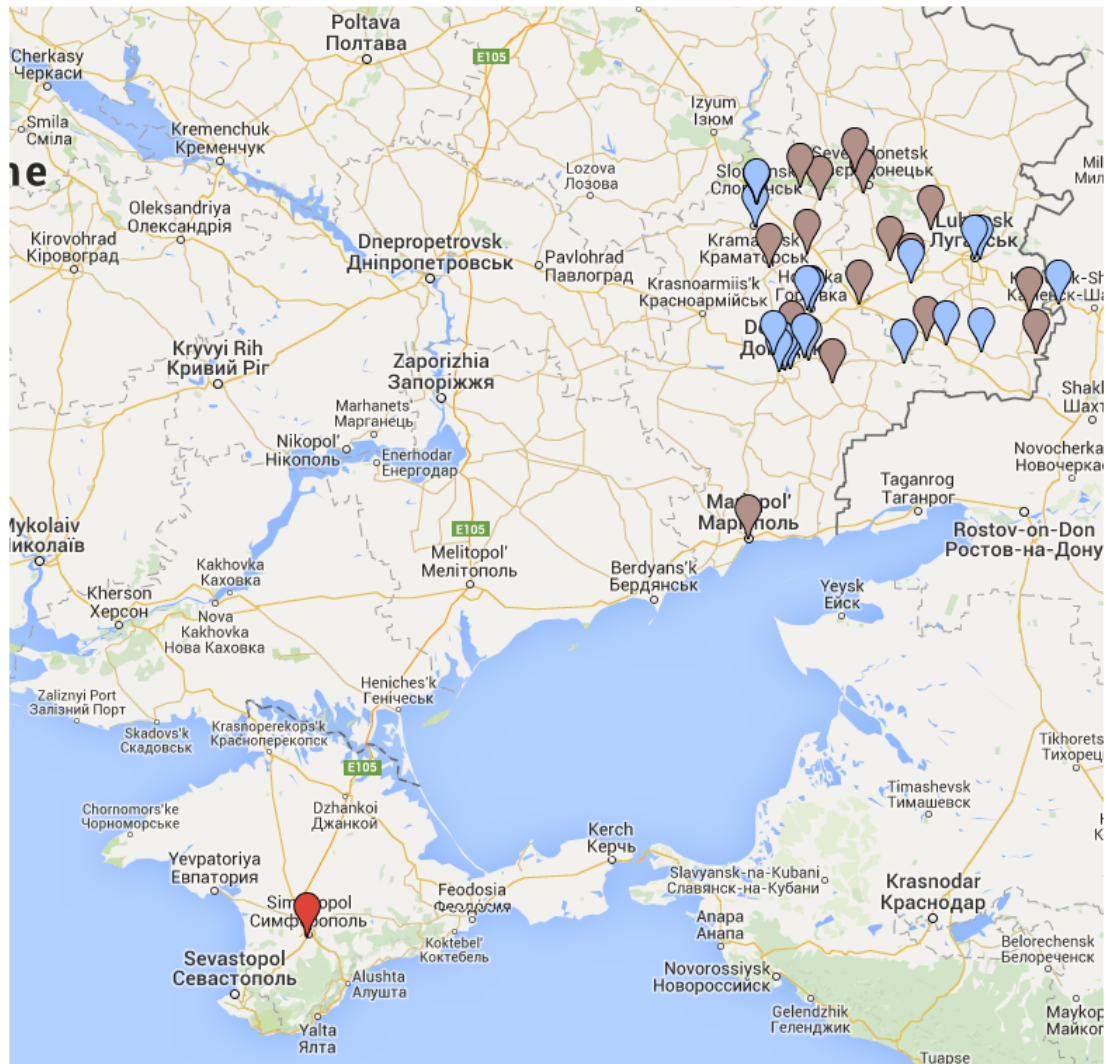
■ **Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies**

No specific data are available.

4.23. SIMFEROPOL, HEADQUARTERS OF THE CRIMEAN ARMY

■ Venue

The building of the Military Recruiting Office [174, 175] at Simferopol [176], headquarters of the Crimean Army [177].



📍 Simferopol, headquarters of the Crimean Army 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

174) Симферополь, Учебный переулок 6 → <https://goo.gl/P6X0IX>

175) Information about the occupation of the Military Recruiting Office by the fighters of General Kuznecov → <http://goo.gl/Fr734N>

176) in Ukrainian: Симферополь; in Russian: Симферополь

177) It may be a reference to the "Aksyonov's People's militia" – a formation controlled by the Russian Federation → <http://goo.gl/OGWSW2>

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 8 persons were identified;
- a direct account of 1 person was obtained: C12.

A detailed account including personal data of the witness will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Political prisoners detained because of their pro-Ukrainian activities.

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were kept in rooms in the cellar which were not adapted for such purpose.

■ Crimes

The prisoners were beaten and tortured every day during the interrogations.

Victim C12 testified as follows:

We were beaten and interrogated throughout the night.

The prisoners were tortured with electricity.

Victim C12 testified as follows:

I sat me on a chair and taped my hands to the armrests and legs to the legs of the chair. Then, wires were connected to my hands and my neck. They gave me a total of three shocks.

There were instances of wounding the prisoners with pneumatic guns.

Victim C12 testified as follows:

They told me to put my hands on my knees and shot at my hands and legs with an air gun some 20-30 times. My legs were protected by the jeans I was wearing but my hands were hurt by lead shots.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victim's testimony

- Kuzniecov Valeriy [243], minister of defence of Crimea, commander-in-chief [244] of the Crimean Army
- pseudonym "Den" [210], guard, a sadist
- pseudonym "Maloy" [249], the Crimean Army [250], security officer from the Military Recruiting Office from Simferopol [176]

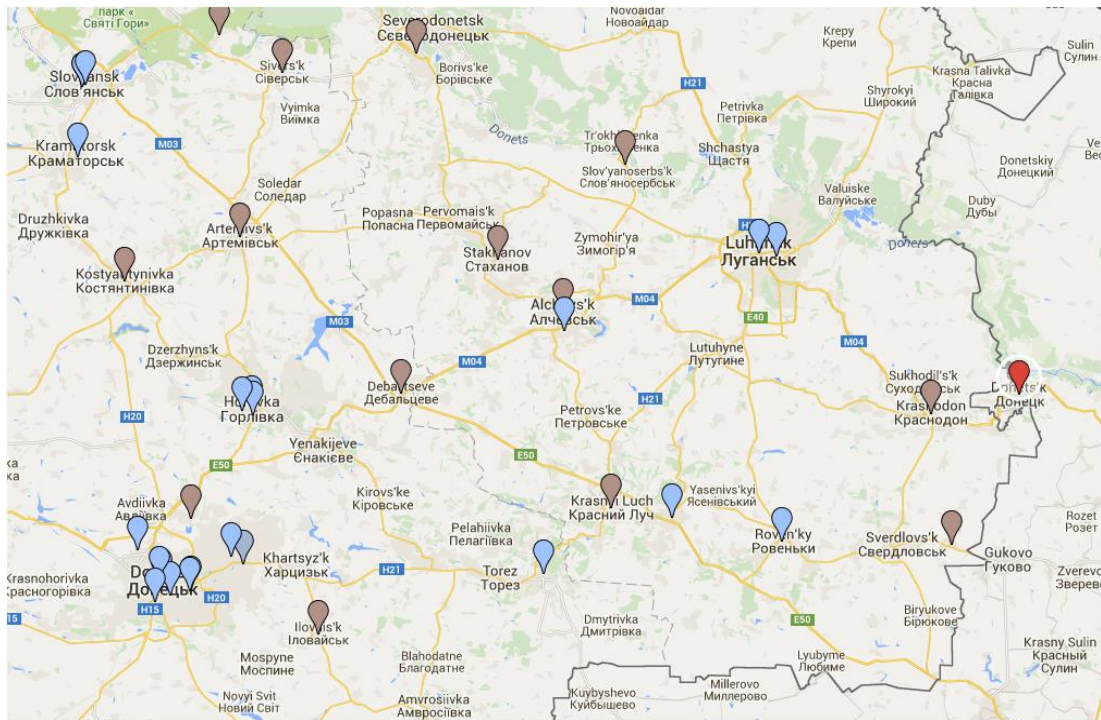
4.24. DONETSK (RUSSIA), INTERROGATION VENUE OF THE FSB OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



Symbol of the FSB of the Russian Federation [136]

Venue

The building of a truck depot in Donetsk in Russia [178] – no exact address was established.



📍 Donetsk (Russia), interrogation venue of the FSB of the Russian Federation 📍 Other venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

178) in Russian: Донецк → Donetsk (until 1955 Gundorovka) – a city in south Russia in the Rostov Oblast. Should not be mistaken with Donetsk in Ukraine.

■ Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 11 persons were identified and their direct accounts were obtained: C27, C28, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C37.

Detailed accounts including personal data of the witnesses will be submitted to the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

■ Prisoners

Soldiers of the Ukrainian Armed Forces.

■ Conditions of detention

The prisoners were kept in rooms unfit for the purpose of holding prisoners.

■ Crimes

The prisoners were taken to the territory of the Russian Federation and submitted to interrogation by employees of the Federal Security Service [136] of the Russian Federation.

Victim C27 testified as follows:

There were men in black balaclavas and military uniforms from the special divisions of the Russian FSB [136], because they had non-standard uniforms and shoes. We were questioned by an investigative committee, because the soldiers wore jackets with the inscription: "Investigative committee of the Russian Federation", and they arrived by a car with an inscription "Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation". They also had forms of interrogation reports used by the investigative committee.

In the course of the interrogations the interrogated persons were threatened and humiliated.

Victim C27 testified as follows:

During the questioning they asserted a variety of threats , like “if you won’t speak, we’ll announce you are a “Right Sector” representative and return you back to the separatists, they will kill you” (...) During the questioning they constantly threatened me with physical violence, severe torture, slow and painful death, and the same violence for my family later on (...) The interrogations were carried out by military men, among them were persons of Caucasian nationality. During the questioning they brandished their weapons, humiliated us morally, trying to persuade us to come over to their side.



Interrogations of the Ukrainian soldiers who were taken captive by Russian interrogators [179]

The interrogations were filmed and the prisoners were forced to speak to Russian television journalists in front of the camera. If they refused to speak as they were told, they were threatened and beaten.

179) The film was removed from the link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k5nHxsruoQE> after the presented shot was made

Victim C27 testified as follows:

After we refused to talk to the Russian TV reporters, a few armed men in balaclavas came to us and took three of my colleagues. They were taken away in an unknown direction. I was interrogated throughout the night. They threatened me, humiliated me and didn't let me eat, drink or sleep.

Victim C34 testified as follows:

During questioning several groups of Russian TV journalists arrived at the territory of the "Donetsk" checkpoint. We were forced to give the interview, all of us refused to do it. After we refused to communicate with the Russian TV reporters, two armed men in black uniforms and balaclavas came to me. I think they were representatives of the FSB [136], because they had unusual uniforms and footwear. They took me and my colleague. Later, they took us back to the Izvaryne [180] checkpoint.

That's where these two soldiers in black uniform began to perform their interrogation of me. They said I must tell to the Russian reporters everything they order me to. I refused. They began beating me, in such a manner as to not leave any bruises marks. This was another indication they were professionals with the special services. They told me if I refused to give an interview to the Russian channels they will kill me and bury my body and nobody will ever find out my fate. Their threats were very realistic.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- pseudonym "Korets" [232]
- pseudonym "Rem" [271], a Russian, commander of a group comprising separatists and Russian soldiers
- pseudonym "Stalker" [282]

180) in Ukrainian: Изварине; in Russian: Изварино → <https://goo.gl/Vb45NP>



5. Perpetrators' profiles

- pseudonym “Abver” → [Zdrilyuk Sergey](#) [44]
- pseudonym “Adrenalin” → [Kolesnik Ivan Ivanovich](#) [228]
- Anosov Viktor Yurievich [181], pseudonym “Nos”, born on 31st October 1965, head of military police [182, 183, 184, 185, 186]
 - [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34
 - [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114
 - [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 120
- pseudonym or name “Artiom” [187], separatist of the “Vostok” [10] battalion, probably from Slavyansk [34]
 - [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51
- pseudonym “Ary” [188], head of the base in Makiivka [46]
 - [Makiivka, unit of the Don Cossacks](#), page 98
- pseudonym “Babay” → [Mozhaev Alexandr Ivanovich](#) [262]
- pseudonym “Bacha” [189], an Ossetian whose cruelty stood out
 - [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51



181) in Russian: Аносов Виктор Юрьевич, Нос
182) <http://goo.gl/j4HCWI>
183) <http://goo.gl/j4HCWI>
184) <http://goo.gl/W3TvbI>
185) <http://goo.gl/iLPkcL>
186) <https://goo.gl/dNOahk>
187) in Russian: Артём
188) in Russian: Арый
189) in Russian: Бача

- pseudonym “Bagira” [190], name Marina, approximately 25, from Moscow, the wife of Yura [294] (battalion commander), head of staff of the St. George [162] battalion [191]

→ [Rovenky, St. George battalion](#), page 111

- pseudonym “Balu” [192], well-built, the boss of “Fara” [216], “Rizha” [272] and “Katsper”

→ [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80

- pseudonym “Batman” → [Bednov Alexandr Alexandrovich](#) [80]

- pseudonym “Baton” [193], approximately 21 years old, 165-170 cm tall, with chicken-pox scars on his face, known for his sadism

→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34

- Bazilevich Alexandr [194], approximately 55, from Makiivka [46]

→ [Makiivka, Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 102

- [Bednov Alexandr Alexandrovich](#) [80], pseudonym “San-Sanych”, pseudonym “Batman” [195], architect of the “Batman” Fast Response Group [81], he was probably shot on 1st January 2015 during an attempt to capture him at orders of the public prosecutor's office of the Luhansk People's Republic in connection with criminal charges [196, 197]



→ [Luhansk, headquarters of the “Batman” Fast Response Group](#), page 90

- pseudonym “Beria” → pseudonym “Roma” [273]

190) in Russian: Марина, Багира

191) <http://goo.gl/8Yyy4g>

192) in Russian: Балъу

193) in Russian: Батон

194) in Russian: Базилевич Александр

195) <http://goo.gl/gLfSDR>

196) <http://goo.gl/rok7oQ>

197) <http://goo.gl/OU8mbP>

- pseudonym “Berkut” [198], the St. George [162] battalion
 - [Rovenky, St. George battalion](#), page 111
- pseudonym “Berkutoviets” → pseudonym “Yolka” [293]
- pseudonym “Bes” → [Bezler Igor Nikolaevich](#) [49]
- pseudonym “Beshenny” [199], approximately 25, tall and fit, speaks with a Russian accent; boasted that he was from the GRU [100]
 - [Rovenky, St. George battalion](#), page 111
- [Bezler Igor Nikolaevich](#) [49], pseudonym “Bes”, born on 30th December 1965 [200, 201]
 - [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80
- pseudonym “Blokha” [202], former functionary of the Berkut from Donetsk
 - [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51



[201]

198) in Russian: Беркут
199) in Russian: Бешенный
200) <http://goo.gl/mpwqej>
201) <https://goo.gl/vbR9op>
202) in Russian: Блоха

- Boroday Alexandr Yurievich [55, 203], born on 25th July 1972 in Moscow, Russian citizen with connections in the highest circles of Russian authorities; he had actively participated in the takeover of the Crimea Peninsula. After the eastern part of Ukraine had been occupied, he became the prime minister of the Donetsk People's Republic [204]. In August, he was replaced in that position by [Alexandr Zakharchenko](#) [19]. He had since returned to Russia [205]



→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the Donetsk People's Republic and of the "Vostok" battalion](#), page 66

- pseudonym "Bosman" [206], deputy of [Igor Bezler](#) [49], chief of security for the Administration building in Horlivka [45]

→ [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80

- pseudonym "Cherkashin" [207], probably the prison chief, former trolleybus driver; no specific data are available

→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34

- pseudonym "Chorny" [93], probably, pseudonyms or names, Alexandr, Oleg, originally from Poltava, right hand of [Igor Bezler](#) [49]

→ [Antratsit, Municipal Military Command Office](#), page 31

→ [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80

- pseudonym "Chorny" [208], separatist, dark-skinned, of about 30, tall Cossack

→ [Perevalsk, Cossack National Guard](#), page 107

203) <https://goo.gl/7liELX>

204) <http://goo.gl/aXqP6h>

205) <http://goo.gl/cX8o7l>

206) in Russian: Бозман

207) in Russian: Черкашин

208) in Russian: Чорный

- pseudonym “David” [209], name Andrey, interrogator, former chief of one of the divisions of the Donetsk police; no specific data are available

→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34

- pseudonym “Den” [210], guard, a sadist

→ [Simferopol, headquarters of the Crimean Army](#), page 130

- pseudonym “Dikiy” → pseudonym “Vanya” [289]

- “Dima” [211, 212], pseudonym “Kozak”, from Slavyansk [34]

→ [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114



[212]

- pseudonym “Dyed” [213], head of the base at the building of the Security Service of Ukraine in Kramatorsk [41]

→ [Kramatorsk](#), page 86

- pseudonym “Dzhin” [214], name Ivan; no specific data are available

→ [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51

- pseudonym “Esau” [215], in the uniform of Russian Cossacks, of approximately 35-40, black hair and beard

→ [Kramatorsk](#), page 86

209) in Russian: Давид, Андрей

210) in Russian: Дэн

211) in Russian: Дима, Казак

212) Photo provided by victim C5

213) in Russian: Дед

214) in Russian: Джин, Иван

215) in Russian: Эсал

- pseudonym “Fara” [216], former taxi driver from Donetsk
 - [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80
- pseudonym “Fizruk” [217], Russian, former teacher of physical education in Russia, tall, bald
 - [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51
- Girkin Igor Vsevolodovich [26], pseudonym Igor (Ivanovich) Strelkov, born on 17th December 1970, Russian citizen, a reserve colonel of the special armed forces of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation [218] [219, 220]
 - [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114
 - [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 120
- pseudonym “Givi” → [Tolstykh Mikhail Sergeevich](#) [29]
- pseudonym “Givi” [221], Georgian; no specific data are available
 - [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114
- pseudonym “Grek” [222], probably from Makiivka [46], approximately 50, dark, short hair, shaven, no beard, about 178 cm tall
 - [Makiivka, Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 102



216) in Russian: Фара
217) in Russian: Физрук
218) <https://goo.gl/ad9Ar2>
219) <https://goo.gl/eSEulg>
220) <http://goo.gl/zLGPcY>
221) in Russian: Гиви
222) in Russian: Грек

- pseudonym “Khirurg” [223], the pseudonym (meaning “surgeon”) originates from the surgical instruments he used to torture people with; approximately 40, well-built, medium height, light-eyed; he was probably arrested by the Security Service of Ukraine on 1st January 2015.

→ [Perevalsk, Cossack National Guard](#), page 107

- Khodakovskiy Alexandr Sergeevich [54], born on 18th December 1972, commander of the “Vostok” [10] battalion, former chief of counterintelligence of the Security Service of Ukraine in Donetsk [224, 225, 226]

→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the Donetsk People’s Republic and of the “Vostok” battalion](#), page 66

→ [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51



- pseudonym or name “Katsper” [227]

→ [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People’s Republic](#), page 80

- pseudonym “Kerch” → [Yakovyenko Vyacheslav Anatolievich](#) [290]

- Kolesnik Ivan Ivanovich [228], pseudonym “Adrenalin”, born on 8th September 1990, lieutenant, subordinate of “[Motorola](#)” [27], the head of the guards, senior guard official, commander of one of the units of “[Motorola](#)” [229]

→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34



223) in Russian: Хирург

224) <http://goo.gl/BZ0XQU>

225) <http://goo.gl/AkmMoS>

226) <http://goo.gl/azvw3r>

227) in Russian: Кацпер

228) in Russian: Колесник Иван Иванович, Адреналин

229) <https://goo.gl/pgTXKH>

- pseudonym “Komar” [230], separatist, Ukrainian of the “Vostok” [10] battalion, his wife lives in Astrakhan in Russia
→ [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51
- pseudonym “Konsul” [231], from the unit of “Givi” [29]
→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34
- pseudonym “Korets” [232]
→ [Donetsk \(Russia\), interrogation venue of the FSB of the Russian Federation](#), page 133
- Kornievskiy Arkadiy Yurievich [233, 234], former officer of the Security Service of Ukraine in Luhansk
→ [Luhansk, military commanding office of the Luhansk People's Republic](#), page 94
- pseudonym “Kot” [235], approximately 30, short, beard, moustache and black short-cut hair
→ [Makiivka, Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 102
- pseudonym “Kozak” [236], name Vladimir; no specific data are available
→ [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51



[234]

230) in Russian: Комар
231) in Russian: Консуль
232) in Russian: Корец
233) in Russian: Корниевский Аркадий Юрьевич
234) <https://goo.gl/3ZSNiM>
235) in Russian: Кот
236) in Russian: Владимир, Казак

- pseudonym “Kozak” [237], prison chief, approximately 40 - 42, judging from his accent, he could have been Russian

→ [Makiivka, Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 102

- pseudonym “Kozak” → “Dima” [211]

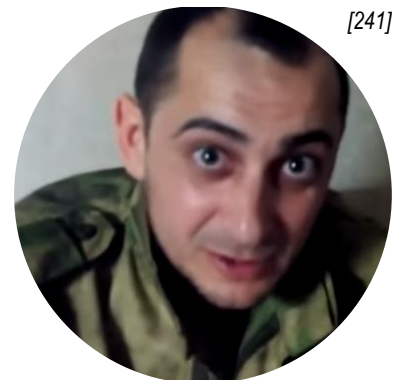
- Kozitsyn Nikolay Ivanovich [51], born on 20th June 1956, commander of the Cossack National Guard [238, 239]

→ [Perevalsk, Cossack National Guard](#), page 107



- Kudrin Ruslan [240], pseudonym “Lis” [241]

→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34



- pseudonym “Kuzmych” [242]; no specific data are available

→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34

- Kuzniecov Valeriy [243], minister of defence of Crimea, commander-in-chief [244] of the Crimean Army

→ [Simferopol, headquarters of the Crimean Army](#), page 130

237) in Russian: Казак

238) <https://goo.gl/51lWeQ>

239) <http://goo.gl/jXW7sl>

240) in Russian: Кудрин Руслан, Лис

241) <http://goo.gl/YqQ6b5>

242) in Russian: Кузмыш

243) in Russian: Кузнецов Валерий

244) <http://goo.gl/Dcvt7p>

- pseudonym “Lis” → [Kudrin Ruslan](#) [240]
→ [Simferopol, headquarters of the Crimean Army](#), page 130
- pseudonym “Malchun” [245], from Kramatorsk [41], approximately 45 years, 170-175 cm tall, short hair, said to have had a thief's tattoo on his fingers, he was from the Donetsk Oblast where he worked for another separatist from “the special forces of the Donetsk People's Republic” with the pseudonym “Edik” [246] (probably from Kramatorsk [41]). Chief of counterintelligence
→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34
- pseudonym “Maloy” [247], from Yasynuvata [47], approximately 18
→ [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51
- pseudonym “Maloy” [248], name Yura, the St. George [162] battalion, building of the truck base in Rovenky [161], chief of staff of the battalion, dark hair, short, short facial hair, captain at the Luhansk People's Republic, family on the Ukrainian side
→ [Rovenky, St. George battalion](#), page 111
- pseudonym “Maloy” [249], the Crimean Army [250], security officer from the Military Recruiting Office from Simferopol [176]
- pseudonym “Manyak” [251], probably arrested at the instructions of the public prosecutor's office of the Luhansk People's Republic in Luhansk on 30th December 2014 [252]
→ [Luhansk, headquarters of the “Batman” Fast Response Group](#), page 90

245) in Russian: Малчун

246) in Russian: Эдик

247) in Russian: Малой

248) in Russian: Малой, Юра

249) in Russian: Малой

250) in Russian: Крымская Армия

251) in Russian: Маняк

252) <http://goo.gl/DqMV34>

- Mishenko Denis Igorevich [253], from Novogrodivka [254], born on 28th April 1996, separatist in the “Oplot” [23] battalion in Donetsk, brother of [Sergey Mishenko](#) [255]
→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Oplot” battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 46
- Mishenko Sergey Igorevich [255], from Novogrodivka [254], born on 27th September 1990, separatist in the “Oplot” [23] battalion in Donetsk, brother of [Denis Mishenko](#) [253]
→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Oplot” battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 46
- pseudonym “Mongol” [102], from Krasnoarmiisk [256], one of [Alexandr Zakharchenko's](#) [19] men from the “Oplot” [23] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [57, 257, 258, 259, 260]
→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Oplot” battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 46
- pseudonym “Moskva” [261], a Russian
→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Sparta” battalion](#), page 60
- pseudonym “Motorola” → [Pavlov Arseniy Sergeevich](#) [27]

253) in Russian: Мищенко Денис Игоревич

254) in Ukrainian: Новгородівка; in Russian: Новгородовка

255) in Russian: Мищенко Сергей Игоревич

256) in Ukrainian: Красноармійськ; in Russian: Красноармейск → <https://goo.gl/H9DdJg>

257) <http://goo.gl/lmUp5y>

258) <http://goo.gl/lHZV4N>

259) <http://goo.gl/qbrSh3>

260) <http://goo.gl/83dXnw>

261) in Russian: Москва

- Mozhaev Alexandr Ivanovich [262], pseudonym “Babay”, member of a group of exceptionally cruel Ossetian mercenaries, born on 21st September 1977, Russian citizen [263, 264, 265]

→ [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51



- pseudonym or name “Murza” [266], a Chechen, of the “Vostok” [10] battalion under the command of [Khodakovskiy](#) [54], died near Mariupol; no specific data are available

→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the Donetsk People’s Republic and of the “Vostok” battalion](#), page 66

- pseudonym “Nos” → [Anosov Viktor Yurievich](#) [181]

- Novikov Vladimir Nikolaevich [7], pseudonym “Alabay”, former criminal from Zaporizhia [8], with a reputation for cruelty, born on 4th September 1974, member of the Don Cossacks unit commanded by Yuriy Safonenko [274]

→ [Makiivka, unit of the Don Cossacks](#), page 98



- pseudonym “Odessa” [267], chief of the counterintelligence of the “Vostok” [10] battalion

→ [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51

262) in Russian: Можяев Александр Иванович, Бабай
263) <http://goo.gl/WLnZE9>
264) <http://goo.gl/SGtjpG>
265) <https://goo.gl/qYkc92>
266) in Russian: Мурза
267) in Russian: Одесса

- pseudonym “Palych” [268], separatist from Horlivka [45]

→ [Horlivka, building of the Public Prosecutor's Office](#), page 74

- Pavlov Arseniy Sergeevich [27], pseudonym “Motorola”, born on 1983, commander of the “Sparta” [28] battalion. Arseniy Pavlov is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures by the European Union [105]



→ [Donetsk, “Somalia” battalion](#), page 57

→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Sparta” battalion](#), page 60

- pseudonym “Planshet” [269], thin and tall, approximately 18, judging from his accent, he could have been Russian, light-skinned, dark hair, very aggressive

→ [Makiivka, Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 102

- pseudonym “Rakibor” [270], former interrogator of the police in Donetsk, Russian Orthodox Army [57], “Oplot” [23] battalion

→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Oplot” battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 46

- pseudonym “Rem” [271], a Russian, commander of a group comprising separatists and Russian soldiers

→ [Donetsk \(Russia\), interrogation venue of the FSB of the Russian Federation](#), page 133

- pseudonym “Rizha” [272], judging by the vocabulary she used she must have previously worked at the public prosecutor’s office or in the police

→ [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80

268) in Russian: Палич
269) in Russian: Планшет
270) in Russian: Ракибор
271) in Russian: Рем
272) in Russian: Рыжа

- pseudonym "Roma" [273], pseudonym "Beria", the head of the guards first at the former headquarters of the Security Service of Ukraine, later the chief of the police jail in Slavyansk [34]. Former policeman from the Perez region

→ [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114

→ [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 120

- Safonenko Yuriy Viktorovich [274], pseudonym "Batya", pseudonym "Batya Donetskii", born on 4th February 1967, commander of one of the units of the Don Cossacks [275]

→ [Makiivka, unit of the Don Cossacks](#), page 98



[275]

- pseudonym "San-Sanych" → [Bednov Alexandr Alexandrovich](#) [80]
- pseudonym "Siewier" [276], name Oleg, from Makiivka [46], one of [Alexandr Zakharchenko's](#) [19] men from the "Oplot" [23] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [57], commander of the headquarters of the "Vostok" [10] battalion in Donetsk

→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the "Oplot" battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 46

→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the Donetsk People's Republic and of the "Vostok" battalion](#), page 66

273) in Russian: Рома, Бэря

274) in Russian: Сафоненко Юрий Викторович, Батя, Батя Донецкий

275) <https://goo.gl/Brz6Qu>

276) in Russian: Северь, Олег

- Smirnov Yevgeniy [277], from Kramatorsk [41], commander of the torturer from the building of the Security Service in Kramatorsk [41], previously he was the head of the security of Blizniuk [278], member of parliament from the Party of Regions [279]

→ [Kramatorsk](#), page 86



- pseudonym "Sokol" [280], guard, 30 years old, approximately 175 cm tall, earring in the left ear

→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34

- pseudonym "Soloviev" [129], commander of the police jail in Horlivka [45]

→ [Horlivka, building of the Public Prosecutor's Office](#), page 74

- pseudonym "Spartak" [281], former policeman from Donetsk, one of [Alexandr Zakharchenko's](#) [19] men from the "Oplot" [23] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [57]

→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the "Oplot" battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 46

- pseudonym "Stalker" [282]

→ [Donetsk \(Russia\), interrogation venue of the FSB of the Russian Federation](#), page 133

- pseudonym "Strelkov Igor Ivanovich" → [Girkin Igor Vsevolodovich](#) [26]

277) in Russian: Смирнов Евгений

278) in Ukrainian: Близнюк Анатолий Михайлович → <https://goo.gl/Gim8nV>

279) <http://goo.gl/l65xlm>

280) in Russian: Сокол

281) in Russian: Спартак

282) in Russian: Сталькер

- Tolstykh Mikhail Sergeevich [29], pseudonym "Givi", born in 1980, commander of the "Somalia" [30] battalion [283, 284]. Mikhail Tolstykh is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures by the European Union [105]

→ [Donetsk, "Somalia" battalion](#), page 57
→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the "Sparta" battalion](#), page 60



- pseudonym "Trifon" → [Trifonov Sergey Ivanovich](#) [285]
- Trifonov Sergey Ivanovich [285], pseudonym "Trifon"
→ [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 120
- pseudonym "Tsigan" [286], head of the NKVD [133] of the Donetsk People's Republic in the administration building in Horlivka [45]
→ [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80
- pseudonym „Uzbek" [287], in a characteristic cap, around 50 years old, skinny
→ [Perevalsk, Cossack National Guard](#), str. 107
- pseudonym "Vanya" [288], no specific data are available
→ [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114
- pseudonym "Vanya" [289], pseudonym "Dikiy", local separatist in Rovenky [89], tall, thin, sadistic, no specific data are available
→ [Rovenky, St. George battalion](#), page 111

283) <https://goo.gl/egxRhq>

284) <https://goo.gl/290Lx3>

285) in Russian: Трифонов Сергей Иванович, Трифон

286) in Russian: Циган

287) in Russian: Узбек

288) in Russian: Ваня

289) in Russian: Ваня, Дикий

- Yakovenko Vyacheslav Anatolievich [290], pseudonym “Kerch”, born on 21st November 1982, Russian citizen, “Vostok-13” [291] battalion under the command of [Khodakovskiy](#) [54], probably executed by other Russians for robbery [292]

→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the Donetsk People’s Republic and of the “Vostok” battalion](#), page 66



- pseudonym “Yolka” [293], pseudonym “Berkutoviets”, Russian from Simferopol [176] in Crimea. “Yolka”, because he had a hat with badges similar to a Christmas tree. Light hair. Approximately 165 cm tall. He described himself “killing is my specialty”. One of those responsible for tortures in the building of the Security Service of Ukraine in Slavyansk [34]

→ [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 120

- Yura [294], no specific data are available, commander of the St. George [162] battalion, approximately 30, from Moscow [295]

→ [Rovenky, St. George battalion](#), page 111

290) in Russian: Яковенко Вячеслав Анатольевич, Керчь

291) in Russian: Восток-13

292) <https://goo.gl/BxruyB>

293) in Russian: Ёлка, Беркутовец

294) in Russian: Юра

295) <http://goo.gl/PR2c0u>

- Zakharchenko Alexandr Vladimirovich [19], pseudonym “Zakhar”, born on 26th June 1976 in Donetsk, as of 7th August 2014 he replaced [Alexandr Boroday](#) [55] as the prime minister of the Donetsk People’s Republic [296]. He was directly responsible for the violation of international law by forcing prisoners of war to participate in the “disgrace parades” during which the Ukrainian prisoners who had been captured while defending the Donetsk Airport (known as the “Cyborgs”), were first tortured and then taken for a ride around the streets of Donetsk and put on public display

→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34
→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Oplot” battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 46



- pseudonym “Zaur” [9], member of a group of exceptionally cruel Ossetian mercenaries, probably senior official at the headquarters of the “Vostok” [10] battalion in Donetsk

→ [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51
→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Vostok” battalion](#), page 72



- pseudonym “Zayats” [297], from Khmelnytska Oblast [298]

→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34

296) <https://goo.gl/ymLsJq>

297) in Russian: Заяц

298) in Ukrainian: Хмельницька область → <https://goo.gl/9SBES9>

- Zdrilyuk Sergey Anatolievich] [44], pseudonym "Abver", born on 23rd July 1972 [299, 300, 301]

→ [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80

→ [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 120



[301]

- Zyobanov Alexandr Viktorovich [302], pseudonym "Zubr" [303]

→ [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114



[303]

- pseudonym "Zub" [304], Russian, one of the interrogators

→ [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114

- pseudonym "Zubr" [302] → [Zyobanov Alexandr Viktorovich](#)

299) <http://goo.gl/uJHlh3>

300) <http://goo.gl/1CEcqd>

301) <https://goo.gl/xXtbYo>

302) in Russian: Зѐбанов Александр Викторович, Зубр

303) <http://goo.gl/Rz2WUO>

304) in Russian: Зуб



Photograph taken by the authors