

report



Russian

WAR CRIMES IN
EASTERN UKRAINE IN
2014

“When they brought me to the cellar I have seen 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 to the sewage drains in the floor”



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Summary

This report describes war crimes in 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 told about by the victims thereof 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 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 agreed to the disclosure of his or her identity and spoke freely in the media.

Based on the documentary evidence described in the report a communication 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, if any war crimes or crimes against humanity, in 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 the collected materials to the International Criminal Court in The Hague [2]. On 8th September 2015, the Verkhovna Rada [3] 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 [4].

The 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 commonly known evidence, confirmed by the examination being 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) 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 of the allied German army on 1st September 1939 and of the Russian army on 17th September 1939 was not preceded by a formal declaration of war. Equally, 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.malgorzatabosiewska.pl

2) <https://goo.gl/12zkiv>

3) Supreme Council

4) <http://goo.gl/DJUp6>

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.

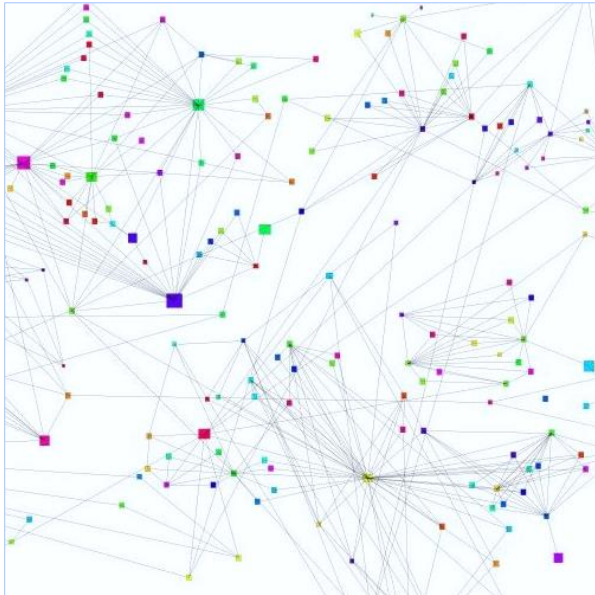
It shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

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 78, 17.3.2014, p. 6.



2. Methodology of gathering information

2.1. IDENTIFYING AND FINDING WAR CRIME VICTIMS

At first, the victims and their whereabouts were identified thanks to the personal contacts of the individuals involved in the work on the report. Many contacts were established also through the already identified victims who shared contact details of their fellow detainees or acquaintances who they knew were also victims of the crimes.



Entry to the Anti-Terrorist Operation zone in in Slavyansk [5]

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 chances of reaching the war crime victims.

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

2.2. INTERVIEWING VICTIMS AND WITNESSES, COLLECTING INFORMATION

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

The interviews were conducted with victims (former civil detainees 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 worked as volunteers, and 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 [6]

МЕДИЧНА ДОКУМЕНТАЦІЯ
Форма первинної облікової документації
№ 027/0
ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО
Наказ МОЗ України
14.04.2012 № 1110

ВИНИСКА
із медичної карти амбулаторного (стационарного) хворого

1. Прізвище, ім'я, по батькові хворого

2. Дата народження

3. Місце проживання хворого: область

4. Місце роботи (посада)

5. Діагн. з) в амбулаторно-поліклінічному закладі:

6) у стаціонарі: надходження

6. Основний діагноз (основне захворювання, суттєві захворювання та ускладнення):

Синдром депресивної політрапи від 20.06.14 р. Після травматичний міфосинальний болюсний синдром сугубий 2 ст. Старий піддаєній артеросклероз правого та лівого шийних на рівні середньої частини лівої кінцівки.

ДЕ II збільшеного генезу (ЗММТ, ГХ-II) переважно в ВББ з вярженнями лікварно-гіпертензивним синдромом, вираженими стійкими церебральними, вестибуло-атактичним, астено-триповним порушеннями статико-динамічної функції ходьби.

Гіпертонічна хвороба ІІІ ст. 2 ст. ризик помірний, кризовий перебіг; ДЕ II у астено-триповному синдромі.

Хронічна правобічна геміпарезида тулуба

Fragment of medical documentation of victim C7 [7]

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

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

7) Published with the consent of the victim C7

The documents recording the interviews had not been signed by the interviewees, because the interviews were not classified as formal interrogations. With safety of the victims in mind the documents presenting the interviews and the identification 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 investigators.

In some instances, existing NGO reports were used as support documentation.

2.3. IDENTIFYING WAR CRIME PERPETRATORS

One of the principal objectives of the volunteer work 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. The victims were often unable to provide even a description of the perpetrators, either because of the victims' mental state caused by the tortures and constant fear for their lives, or because of the frequent practice of holding the victims in prison with their eyes covered.



Vladimir Novikov pseudonym "Alabay" [8, 9]



Pseudonym "Zaur" [10], Ossetian mercenary of the "Vostok" [11] battalion in Donetsk [12]

Following the interviews the authors of the report attempted to identify the described individuals 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 of the perpetrators themselves who often boasted of their achievements on the Internet.

The analysis of the materials gathered in the course of the interview and the materials sourced elsewhere allowed for identification of some of the perpetrators and their relations with specific victims and crime venues.

8) in Russian: Новиков Владимир Николаевич, Алабай

9) <https://goo.gl/4HP6b1>

10) in Russian: Зур

11) in Russian: Восток

12) <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 anti-government demonstrations of the Ukrainian society referred to as “Maidan” in February 2014, in result of the emergency elections, the then president of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich representing the pro-Russian Party of Regions then in power was removed. A new government headed by Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk was appointed and presidential duties were assumed by Oleksandr Turchynov. However, in the Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts, pro-Russian separatists put up an armed protest against the new government. With the military support of Russia they proclaimed the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic in those territories, and in May 2014 they proclaimed a union of both self-appointed republics into the Federal State of Novorossiia.



Snipers at the Kyiv Maidan [13]



Proclamation of the Donetsk People's Republic [14]

Separatist's sentiments have also manifested themselves in the Crimea Peninsula, which was subject to a military intervention of the Russian Federation. The 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. During that month, a referendum on the status of the republic was held. On 17th 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 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.

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

14) <http://goo.gl/NrvVQX>

In light of the military occupation of the above-mentioned regions of Ukraine by the separatists, on 13th April 2014, the acting president, Oleksandr Turchynov presented the separatists with a 24-hour ultimatum, requesting them to surrender in exchange of avoiding punishment. The separatists ignored the ultimatum and started to take over government buildings in the territories of the self-proclaimed republics. In consequence, 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" [15]



Nazi separatists from the "Rusich" battalion [16, 83]

The separatist troops operating in Donbas have never been a homogenous nor coordinated force. The divisions among the separatists were based on conflicts between the leaders and commanders of the various groups. Different understanding of the objectives of the actions of such groups, or contradictory attitudes to the arrangements agreed with the Ukrainian authorities, or the mutual violation of the spheres of influence were the source of conflicts. Based on the systematics developed by the INSIDER portal [17, 18] the positions of the forces fighting in Donbas 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.

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



The situation in eastern regions of Ukraine on 7th October 2014 [19]

19) <http://goo.gl/BJ1g6o>

Группы боевиков на Донбассе

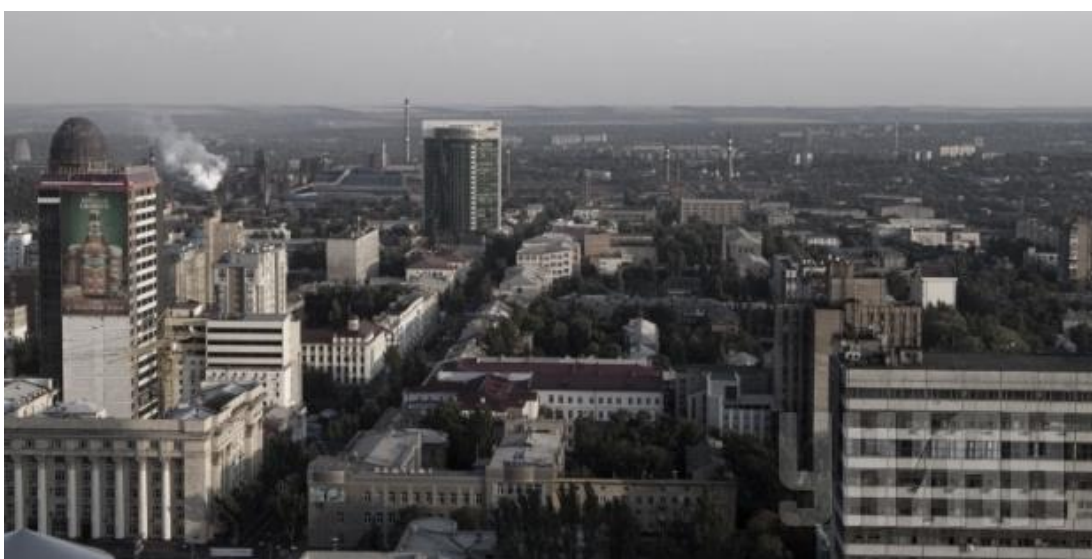


Positions of armed troops in Donbas and their commanders as in October 2014 [18]

3.1. DONETSK OBLAST – DONETSK PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC

■ Donetsk

The political and military leaders of the Donetsk People's Republic include [Aleksandr Zakharchenko](#) pseudonym “Zakhar” [20], the prime minister of the Donetsk People's Republic, Vladimir Kononov pseudonym “Tzar” [21], minister of defence of the Donetsk People's Republic and Sergey Pietrovskiy [22] pseudonym “Khmurnyy”, a citizen of the Russian Federation and deputy minister of defence of the Donetsk People's Republic for intelligence related matter.



A view on Donetsk [23]

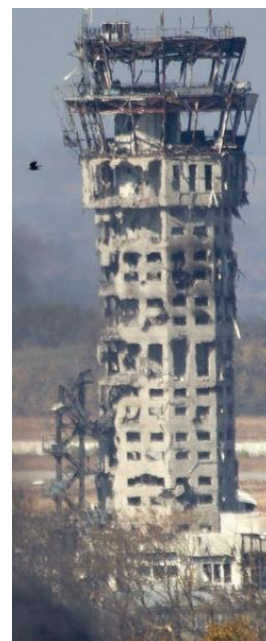
Formally, they have all the armed forces of the Donetsk People's Republic under their command, including such formations as “Oplot” [24], “Vostok” [11], “Kalmi-us” [25] and the Separate Battalion of Tanks [26] – a total of approximately 10,000 fighters. Vladimir Kononov [21] and Sergey Pietrovskiy [22] are close advisors of [Igor Girkin](#) [27].

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

■ Donetsk – the airport

Arseniy Pavlov pseudonym “Motorola” [28] commanding some 150-200 fighters of the “Sparta” special forces battalion [29]. Arseniy Pavlov [28] is a supporter of the former minister of defence of the Donetsk People’s Republic, Igor Girkin [27], and is in opposition to Alexandr Zakharchenko [20].

Mikhail Tolstykh pseudonym “Givi” [30] commanding the Independent Battalion – Tactical Group “Somalia” [31] of approximately 150 fighters which took part in the fighting near Ilovaisk [32], 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” [33].



Airport tower in Donetsk [34]

■ Slavyansk [35]

The people’s militia [36] in the Donetsk People’s Republic: Slavyansk [35] is controlled by the former minister of defence of the Donetsk People’s Republic and citizen of the Russian Federation Igor Girkin (Strielkov) [27], who commands the First Volunteer Battalion [37], comprising citizens of Ukraine and countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The separatist troops operating in the region of Krasniy Lyman [38], Siversk [39] and Yampil settlement [40] are also under his command.

28) in Russian: Павлов Арсений Сергеевич, Моторола

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

30) in Russian: Толстых Михаил Сергеевич, Гиви

31) in Russian: Сомали

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

33) in Russian: Абхаз

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

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

36) in Russian: Ополчение

37) in Russian: 1-ый Добровольческий батальон]

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

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

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

■ Ilovaisk [32]

In the Ilovaisk [32] region there operates the B-2 battalion commanded by the field commander with a pseudonym “Khorvat” [41].

■ Kramatorsk [42], Kostiantynivka [43], Artemivsk [44]

Separatists troops of the Donetsk People's Republic: approximately 600 fighters under the command of [Sergey Zdrilyuk pseudonym “Abver”](#) [45], a citizen of Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

■ Horlivka [46], Makiivka [47], Yasynuvata [48], Debaltseve [49]

Separatist troops of the Donetsk People's Republic: some 500 fighters commanded by [Igor Bezler pseudonym “Bies”](#) [50], 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” [51] battalion, commanded by [Nikolay Kozitsyn](#) [52] 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 [49]. The best known group of those is the special forces group commanded by a field commander whose pseudonym is “Biker” [53].

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



Debaltseve [49, 54]

■ Donetsk, Makiivka [47], southern and south-eastern part of the Donetsk oblast

Aleksandr Khodakovskiy [55] commands the “Vostok” [11] battalion of some 400 fighters. He supports the leadership of the Donetsk People’s Republic by the prime minister Alexandr Boroday [56].

Mikhail Vyerin [57] commands the Russian Orthodox Army (RPA) [58] of approximately 300-400 fighters. The Russian Orthodox Army closely cooperates with Russian National Unity, the organisation of Alexandr Barkashov [59] whose recruitment point is in Moscow. He supports Igor Girkin [27]. The Russian Orthodox Army gained renown for prosecuting protestants. There were, *inter alia*, murders and tortures of pastors and their families [60].

Fiodor Bieriezin [61], an authorised representative of the minister of defence of the Donetsk People’s Republic, Igor Girkin [27], who coordinates the activities of the separatists and their commanders from Donetsk and Slavyansk [35].

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

55) in Russian: Ходаковский Александр Сергеевич

56) in Russian: Бородай Александр Юрьевич

57) in Russian: Михаил Верин

58) in Russian: Русская православная армия (РПА)

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

60) 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>

61) in Russian: Березин Фёдор Дмитриевич

[Alexandr Boroday](#) [56], citizen of the Russian Federation, until August 2014, the prime minister of the Donetsk People's Republic, political leader of the Donetsk People's Republic.

3.2. MARIUPOL AND SURROUNDINGS

In Mariupol [62] and its surroundings there are several small divisions commanded by various fields commanders. The total number of fighters is approximately 1000. The best known is the International Brigade of the South-East, commanded by the field commander whose pseudonym is “Odyn”.



Mariupol [62] during an air raid [63]

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

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

3.3. LUHANSK OBLAST – LUHANSK PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC

■ Lysychansk [64], Rubizhne [65]

The separatists troops of the Luhansk People's Republic: Aleksey Mozgovoy [66], commander of the Lysychansk battalion “Prizrak” [67] and the People's Militia of the Luhansk Oblast [68]. He commands 400 fighters. For a long time he was in conflict with the leader of the Luhansk People's Republic, Valeriy Bolotov [69].

The conflict was resolved thanks to the mediation of the former member of the Verkhovna Rada [3] and the leader of the “South-East” group [70] of Oleg Tzarev [71]. Because of the close vicinity of Slavyansk [35], the troops of Mozgovoy [66] are incorporated in the operating group of Igor Girkin [27].

Pavel Driemov [72] pseudonym “Batya” is the commander of the north-Donetsk separatist troops. At the beginning of June 2014, he joined his forces with the troops of Aleksey Mozgovoy [66].

■ Luhansk and surroundings

Valeriy Bolotov [69], leader of the Luhansk People's Republic, who is in command of the Combined Armies of the South-East [73] of some 600-1000 fighters. Valeriy Bolotov controls Luhansk and the adjacent regions, including, partially, the cities of Alchevsk [74] and Stakhanov [75]

Igor Plotnitskiy [76], the minister of defence of the Luhansk People's Republic, who is the commander of the most important formation in the Luhansk People's Republic – the “Zarya” [77] battalion.

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

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

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

67) in Russian: Призрак

68) in Russian: Народное Ополчение Луганской области

69) in Russian: Болотов Валерий Дмитриевич

70) in Russian: Движение „Юго-Восток”

71) in Russian: Царёв Олег Анатольевич

72) in Russian: Дремлов Павел Леонідович, Батя

73) in Russian: Армия Юго-Востока

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

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

76) in Russian: Игорь Венедиктович Плотницкий

Vladimir Gromov [78] heads the counterintelligence of the Luhansk People's Republic and has several dozen fighters under his command. His principal assignment is interrogating the captured Ukrainian soldiers.



View of Luhansk [79]

Aleksey Pavlov, pseudonym "Leshiy" [80], commands troops of some 500-600 fighters. He occupied the building of the Security Service of Ukraine in Luhansk. He does not recognise the power of Igor Plotnitskiy and is constantly in conflict with other field commanders.

[Aleksandr Bednov](#) [81] ("Batman", "San-Sanych") is the field commander who has the highest authority. He commands the "Batman" [82] diversionary battalion of 200-

77) in Russian: Заря

78) in Russian: Владимир Громов

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

80) in Russian: Павлов Алексей Анатольевич, Леший

81) in Russian: Беднов Александр Александрович, Сан Саныч, Бэтмен. [Aleksandr 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>

82) in Russian: Группа Быстрого Реагирования „Бэтмен“

250 fighters. The battalion incorporates the “Rusich” [83] special forces group comprising mostly Russian nationalists and commanded by Aleksey Milchakov [83].



Aleksandr Bednov [81, 84], leader of the “Batman” fast response group [82]



Aleksey Milchakov [83], commander of the “Rusich” [85] troops famous for his cruelty

Besides 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.

■ **Krasnodon [86], Perevalsk [87], Krasniy Luch [88], Chervonopartyzansk [89], Rovenky [90], south and south-east of the Luhansk oblast**

Nikolay Kozitsyn [52] is a citizen of the Russian Federation, a Cossack ataman, and a representative of the International Union of Public Associations “Great Don Army” [91]. There are between 2000 and 4000 fighters under his direct command.

83) 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 Donbas 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 [82] commanded by Aleksandr Bednov [81].

84) <https://goo.gl/rhwfz>

85) <http://goo.gl/Vn9p11>

86) in Ukrainian: Кrasнодон; in Russian: Краснодар → <https://goo.gl/ZJKbzA>

87) in Ukrainian: Перевальск; in Russian: Перевальск → <https://goo.gl/mABJY1>

88) in Ukrainian: Красний Луч; in Russian: Красный Луч → <https://goo.gl/KzAOTE>

89) in Ukrainian: Червонопартизанськ; in Russian: Червонопартизанск → <https://goo.gl/9PLaVo>

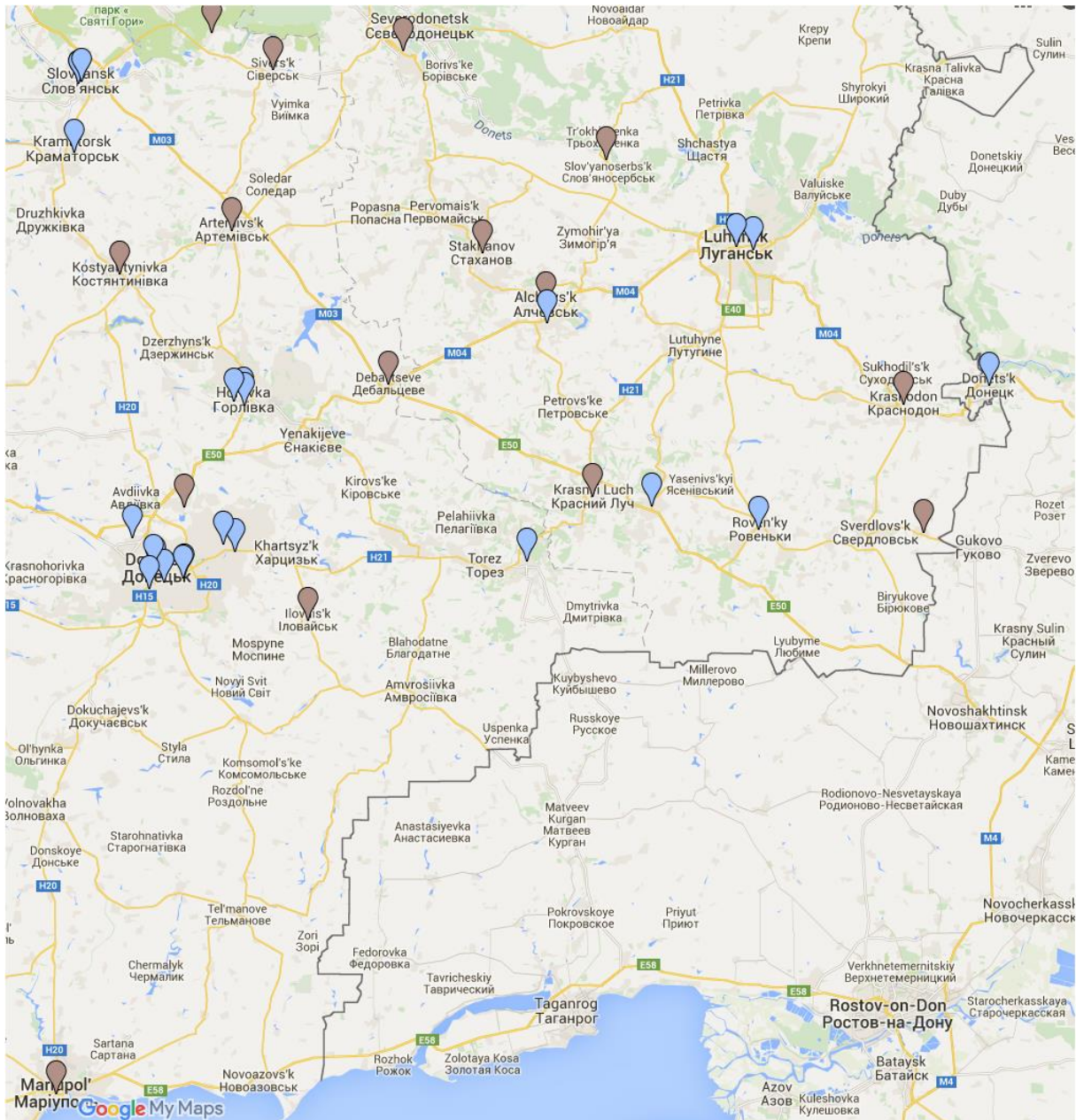
90) in Ukrainian: Ровеньки; in Russian: Ровеньки → <https://goo.gl/IAAKsm>

91) in Russian: Международным союзом общественных объединений «Всеукраинское войско Донское»

Those fighters include activists of various Cossack organisations of Russia and Ukraine recruiting volunteers from the neighbouring Rostov oblast of the Russian Federation. [Nikolay Kozitsyn \[52\]](#) 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.



4. Venues and perpetrators mentioned in the victims' testimonies



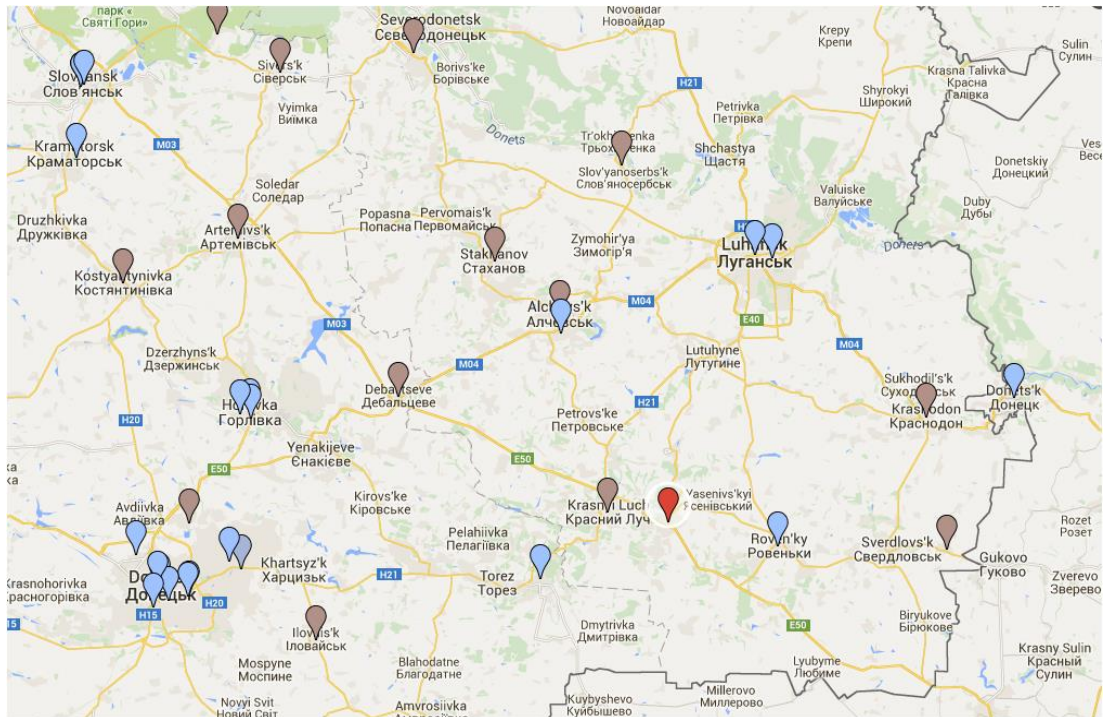
📍 Venues where war crimes have been committed 📍 Other venues that were mentioned

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 [92] in Antratsit [92].



📍 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.

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

■ Detainees

Political prisoners.

■ Conditions of detention

Detainees 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 [93]

■ Crimes

The detainees were intimidated and beaten with clubs in the presence and with the participation of Alexandr "Chorny" [94].

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

94) in Russian: Александр, Чорный

Victim C7 testified as follows:

There was “Chorny” [94] and several soldiers. He started to beat me with a truncheon all over my body, and the others started to hit V. M. [95] who was also brought to that room. At a certain moment, one of the soldiers told “Chorny” [94] 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 are not 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 detainees were put on public display, driven around town and submitted to moral harassment.

Victim C7 testified as follows:

I was also taken on a tour round the city with a knife blade stuck at my throat all the time. There were two of them – a man in uniform who said that he was from Russia was driving. The knife was held by Aleksandr “Chorny” [94].

■ The perpetrator indicated in the victims’ testimony

- pseudonym “Chorny” [94], probably, pseudonyms or names, Aleksandr, Oleg, originally from Poltava, right hand of Igor Bezler [50]

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

95) 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

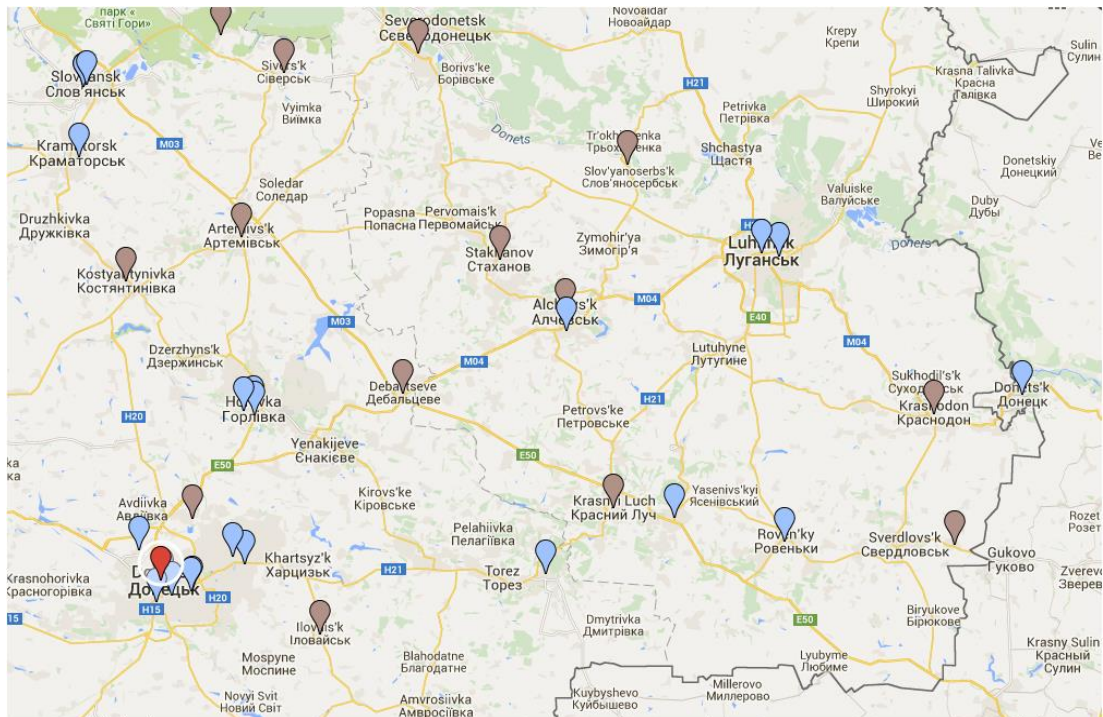
4.2. DONETSK, SEPARATISTS HEADQUARTERS

■ Venue

Building of the Security Service of Ukraine [96].



The flag of the Donetsk People's Republic [97]



📍 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;

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

97) <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 [98]

■ **Detainees**

Prisoners of war, mostly from the volunteer “Donbas” battalion and the 81st Aeromobile Brigade, the “Cyborgs”.

■ **Conditions of detention**

The detainees were kept in a cellar unfit for that purpose. There were some 100 people crowded in a small space preventing everyone to lie down at the same time. Two holes dug out in that room by the detainees were used as a toilet. All the detainees had a single sink for their use.

98) <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 got often clogged, serving as toilets.

The detainees 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 uneatable muck.

■ Crimes

The detainees 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 detainees 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 with a baton on the shins for about an hour.

Victim C18 testified as follows:

Some detainees were beaten up. One of the most severely beaten was our officer ps. "Siemiorka" [99] (...) 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 was losing conscience, 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 was laying down and could not stand up. My legs were swollen and I am undergoing physiotherapy treatment until now. 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 detainees from Donetsk and Luhansk and the officers were subject to exceptional harassment.

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

Victim C4 testified as follows:

Guys from Donetsk, Luhansk and officers were beaten the most. Some of them were carried out of the interrogation room because they couldn't walk on their own.

As part of "fun" pneumatic guns were used to shoot at the detainees.

Victim C9 testified as follows:

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

The detainees were tortured by being forced to do strenuous physical exercises.

Victim C4 testified as follows:

They took us to the corridor and ordered to do 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 play and made us do 1000 knee bends and other strenuous exercises. They called that "practicing physical culture".

Besides being harassed physically the detainees 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 detainees were humiliated by being driven around Donetsk, after publication of the information that they were responsible for shooting at civilian targets.



Aleksandr Zakharchenko [20] during public humiliation of the “Cyborgs” on the streets of Donetsk [100]

Victim C38 testified as follows:

Few hours later we were loaded up on the trucks and driven all over Donetsk to be shown to the local population. Everything was taped by Russian journalists. We were cursed, beaten by the locals and anything the people had in their hands was thrown at us. The locations around which we were driven was previously under fire. The locals were sure that we were the ones who did the shooting.

The detainees were used to do work such as cleaning debris and collecting the bodies of the killed. They were sent to areas which could have been mined.

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

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 didn't do it themselves before because they were afraid that the site was mined.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Anosov Viktor Yurievich [182], pseudonym "Nos", born on 31st October 1965, head of military police [183, 184, 185, 186, 187]

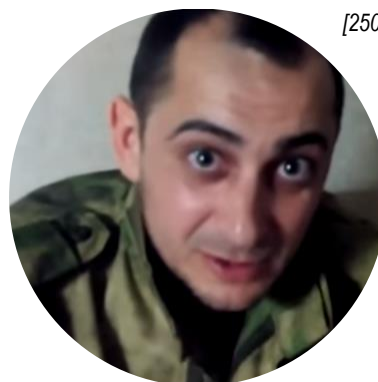
→ see also: [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114

→ see also: [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 119



[186]

- pseudonym "Cherkashin" [211], probably the prison chief, former trolleybus driver;
- Kudrin Ruslan [249], pseudonym "Lis" [250]
- pseudonym "Baton" [194], approximately 21, 165-170 cm tall, with chickenpox scars on his face, known for his sadism



[250]

- pseudonym "David" [213], name Andrey, investigator, former chief of one of the divisions of the Donetsk police; no specific data are available

- Zakharchenko Alexandr Vladimirovich [20], pseudonym "Zakhar", born on 26th June 1976 in Donetsk, as of 7th August 2014 he replaced Alexandr Boroday [56] as the prime minister of the Donetsk People's Republic [297]. He was directly responsible for the violation of international law in terms of treatment of the prisoners of war by participating in the "disgrace parades" during which the Ukrainian detainees who earlier defended the Donetsk airport (the "Cyborgs"), following prior tortures, were taken for a ride around the streets of Donetsk and put on public display.



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

- Kolesnik Ivan Ivanovich [236], pseudonym "Adrenalin", born on 8th September 1990, lieutenant, subordinate of "Motorola" [28], the head of the guards, senior guard official, commander of one of the units of "Motorola" [237]



- pseudonym "Konsul" [240], from the unit of "Givi" [30]
- pseudonym "Kuzmych" [251]; no specific data are available
- pseudonym "Malchun" [258], from Kramatorsk [42], approximately 45 years, 170-175 cm tall, short hair, supposedly he had a thief's tattoo on the fingers of a hand, 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" [259] (probably from Kramatorsk [42]). Chief of counterintelligence
- pseudonym "Sokol" [289], guard, 30 years old, approximately 175 cm tall, earring in the left ear
- pseudonym "Zayats" [298], from Khmelnytska oblast [299]

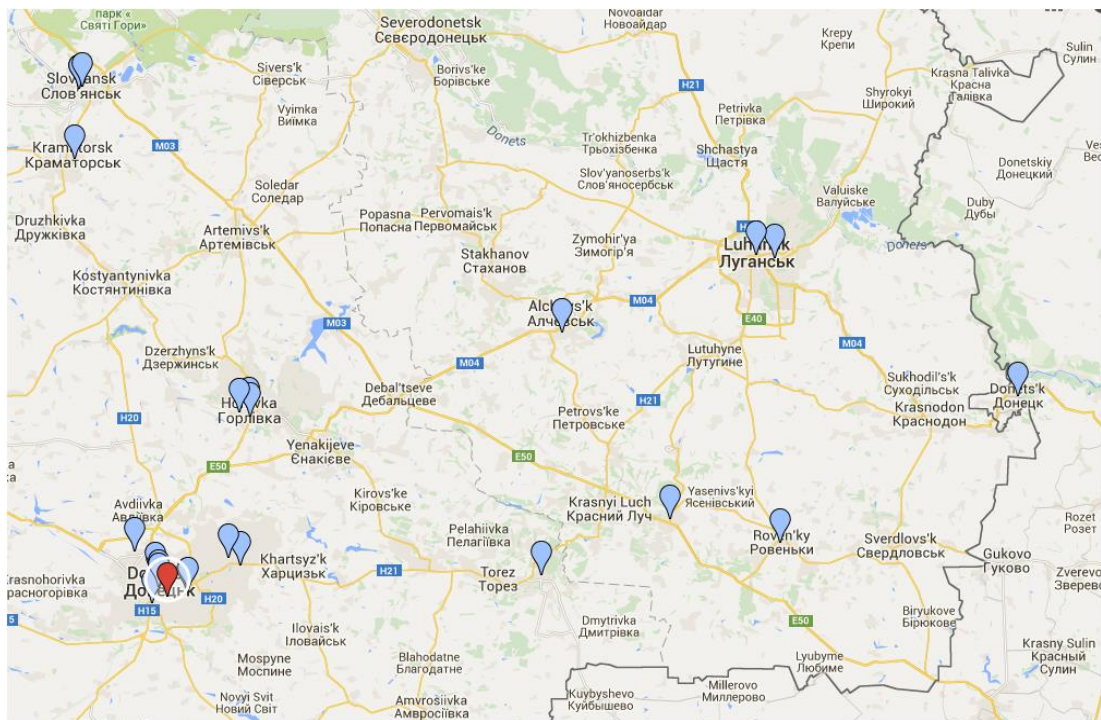
4.3. DONETSK, BUILDING USED BY THE GRU OF THE 58TH ARMY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

■ Venue

Building used by the GRU [101] of the 58th Army of the Russian Federation [102], housing the business of a separatist from Makiivka [47] with the pseudonym “Mongol” [103] at a location not specifically determined, to the south of the “Moto-drom” [104] bazaar.



Symbol 58th Army of the Russian Federation[105]



📍 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

101) Main Intelligence Directorate (GRU), the military intelligence and counterintelligence service of the Russian Federation, in Russian: Главное Разведывательное Управление → <https://goo.gl/3EdWA6>
 102) <http://goo.gl/GT0KIM>
 103) in Russian: Монгол
 104) in Ukrainian: Мотодром → <https://goo.gl/PZpxbE>
 105) <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.

■ Detainees

There are no specific data are available.

■ Conditions of detention

The detainee 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 and drink. I was not allowed to go to the toilet and I had to soil myself.

■ Crimes

During the interrogation the detainee 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 on my legs and beaten on the knees and cut with knives.

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

The detainee was put under mental pressure by threats of execution and simulation of execution.

Victim C42 testified as follows:

Shots were fired around my head. I was put by 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 remember nothing about a whole 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 [101] at the 58th Army of the Russian Federation [102], whose identity was not established.

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

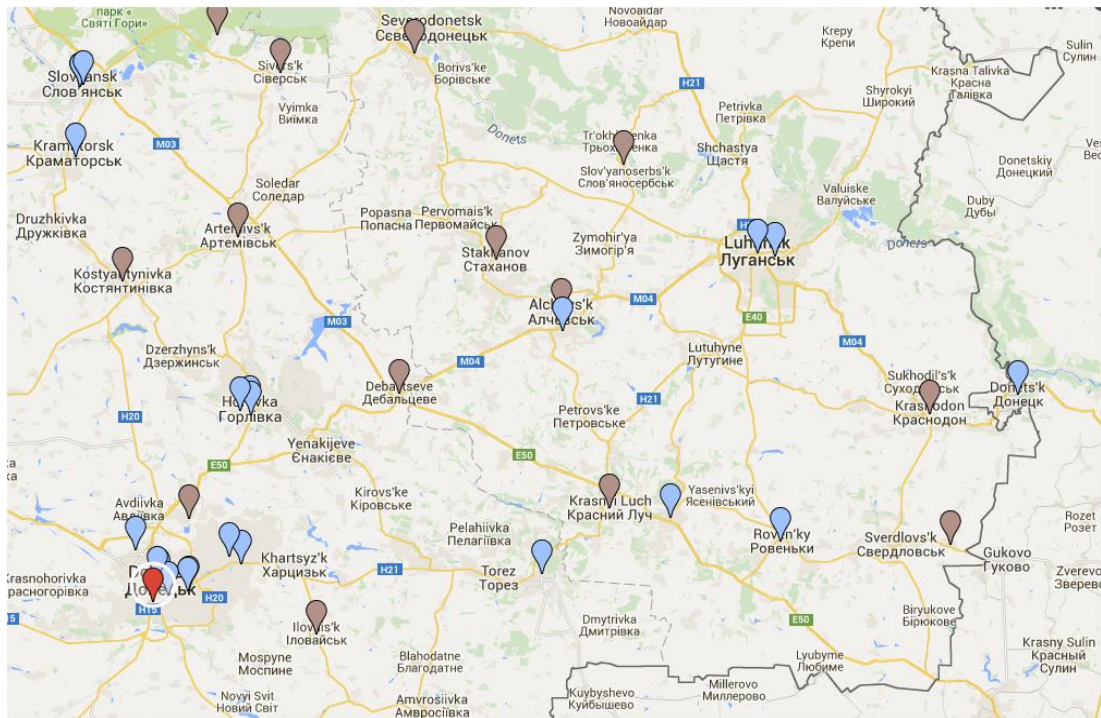


The “Oplot” [24] battalion is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures of the European Union [106].

■ Venue

The building of the television [107].

Symbol of the “Oplot” [24] battalion [108]



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

106) 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>

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

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



The television building in Donetsk [109].

■ 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.

■ Detainees

Political prisoners detained for pro-Ukrainian activities.

■ Conditions of detention

The detainees were kept in a room unfit for that purpose and thus they were bound or handcuffed all the time.

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

Victim C10 testified as follows:

We were chained to radiators in the nights, handcuffed in the days.

■ Crimes

During the interrogations the detainees were suspended 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. [110] 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 tortures 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 investigator" [111], entered the room. Judging by his voice, he was very young. He continued to stick a needle under my fingernails, trying to lever them.

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

110) 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

111) in Russian: Следователь безопасности

Victim C3 testified as follows:

They did not let us sleep.

The detainees 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 [20], pseudonym "Zakhar", born on 26th June 1976 in Donetsk, as of 7th August 2014 he replaced Alexandr Boroday [56] as the prime minister of the Donetsk People's Republic [297]. He was directly responsible for the violation of international law in terms of treatment of the prisoners of war by participating in the "disgrace parades" during which the Ukrainian detainees who earlier defended the Donetsk airport (the "Cyborgs"), following prior tortures, were taken for a ride around the streets of Donetsk and put on public display

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



[297]

- Mishenko Denis Igorevich [263], from Novogrodivka [264], born on 28th April 1996, separatist in the "Oplot" [24] battalion in Donetsk, brother of Sergey Mishenko [265]
 - Mishenko Sergey Igorevich [265], from Novogrodivka [264], born on 27th September 1990, separatist in the "Oplot" [24] battalion in Donetsk, brother of Denis Mishenko [263]
 - pseudonym "Mongol" [103], from Krasnoarmiisk [266], a man of Alexandr Zakharchenko [20] from the "Oplot" [24] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [58, 267, 268, 269, 270]
 - pseudonym "Rakibor" [280], former investigator of the police in Donetsk, Russian Orthodox Army [58], "Oplot" [24] battalion
 - pseudonym "Siewier" [286], name Oleg, from Makiivka [47], a man of Alexandr Zakharchenko [20] from the "Oplot" [24] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [58], commander of the headquarters of the "Vostok" [11] battalion in Donetsk
- see also: [Donetsk, headquarters of the Donetsk People's Republic and of the "Vostok" battalion](#), page 66
- pseudonym "Spartak" [290], former policeman from Donetsk, a man of Alexandr Zakharchenko [20] from the "Oplot" [24] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [58]

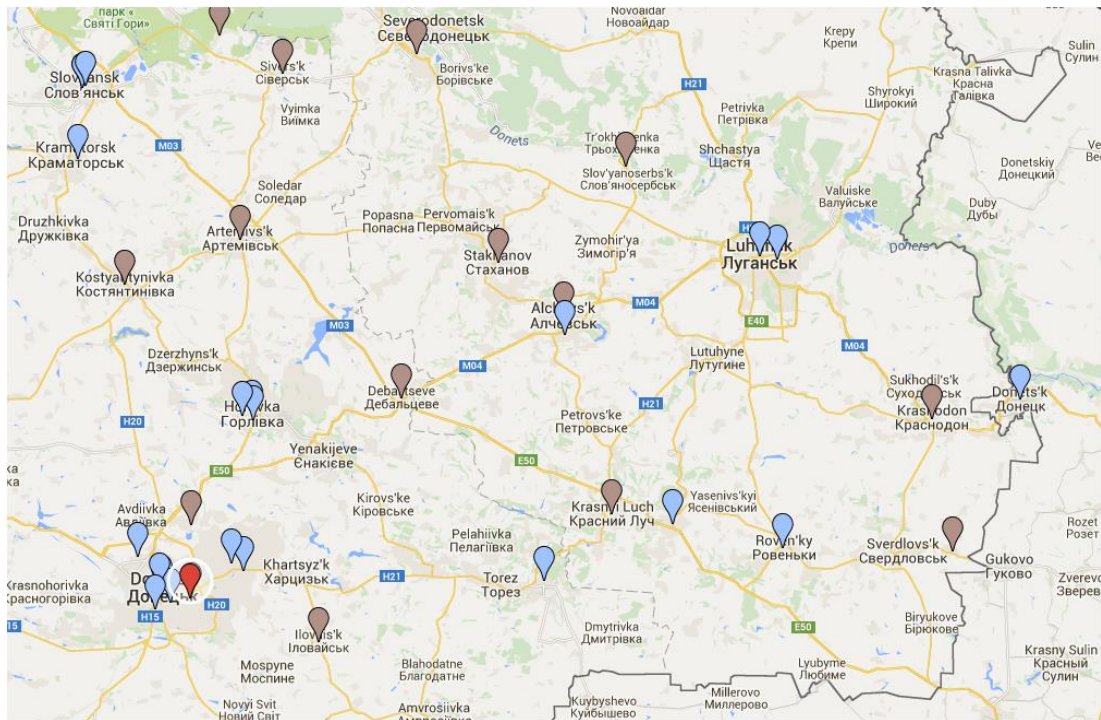
4.5. DONETSK, “VOSTOK” BATTALION



Venue

Buildings occupied by the “Vostok” [11] battalion [112].

Symbol of the “Vostok” [11] battalion [113]



📍 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;

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

113) <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.

■ Detainees

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

■ Conditions of detention

The rooms where the detainees were kept were unfit for that purpose 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 detainees were deprived of the possibility of moving freely.

Victim C17 testified as follows:

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

The detainees 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 detainees' property was stolen and they were also forced to dispose of certain 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 detainees 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*, the commander of the Vostok [11] battalion, among those interrogating me. I don't know if he participated in the beating, but he was definitively present during the beating.*

The detainees 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 detainees were shot at over their heads or near them.

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 detainees.

Victim C17 testified as follows:

(...) they wrapped me in the Ukrainian flag and put earmuffs with the colours of the Ukrainian flag, Euro 2012 souvenir, over my head. They drove me in their Lexus to one of the streets of Donetsk where, all beaten up, threatened by guns, I was put on public display, while the people around were told that I was a murderer who guided fire at civilian targets.



Victim C17, bound to a pole on the street in Donetsk [114]

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Khodakovskiy Alexandr Sergeevich [55], born on 18th December 1972, commander of the "Vostok" [11] battalion, former chief of the counterintelligence of the Security Service of Ukraine in Donetsk [226, 227, 228]

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

- pseudonym "Bacha" [190], an Ossetian whose cruelty stood out



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

- Mozhaev Alexandr Ivanovich [272], pseudonym “Babay”, member of a group of exceptionally cruel Ossetian mercenaries, born on 21st September 1977, Russian citizen [273, 274, 275]
 - pseudonym or name “Artiom” [188], separatist of the “Vostok” [11] battalion, probably from Slavyansk [35]
 - pseudonym “Blokha” [204], former functionary of the Berkut from Donetsk
 - pseudonym “Dzhin” [217], name Ivan; no specific data are available
 - pseudonym “Fizruk” [220], Russian, former teacher of physical education in Russia, tall, bald
 - pseudonym “Komar” [239], separatist, Ukrainian of the “Vostok” [11] battalion, his wife lives in Astrakhan in Russia
 - pseudonym “Kozak” [245], name Vladimir; no specific data are available
 - pseudonym “Maloy” [254], from Yasynuvata [48], approximately 18
 - an unknown man seen on the picture from Donetsk
 - pseudonym “Odessa” [277], chief of the counterintelligence of the “Vostok” [11] battalion
 - pseudonym “Zaur” [10], member of a group of exceptionally cruel Ossetian mercenaries, probably senior official at the headquarters of the “Vostok” [11] battalion in Donetsk
- see also: [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Vostok” battalion](#), page 72



[273]



[12]

4.6. DONETSK, “SOMALIA” BATTALION

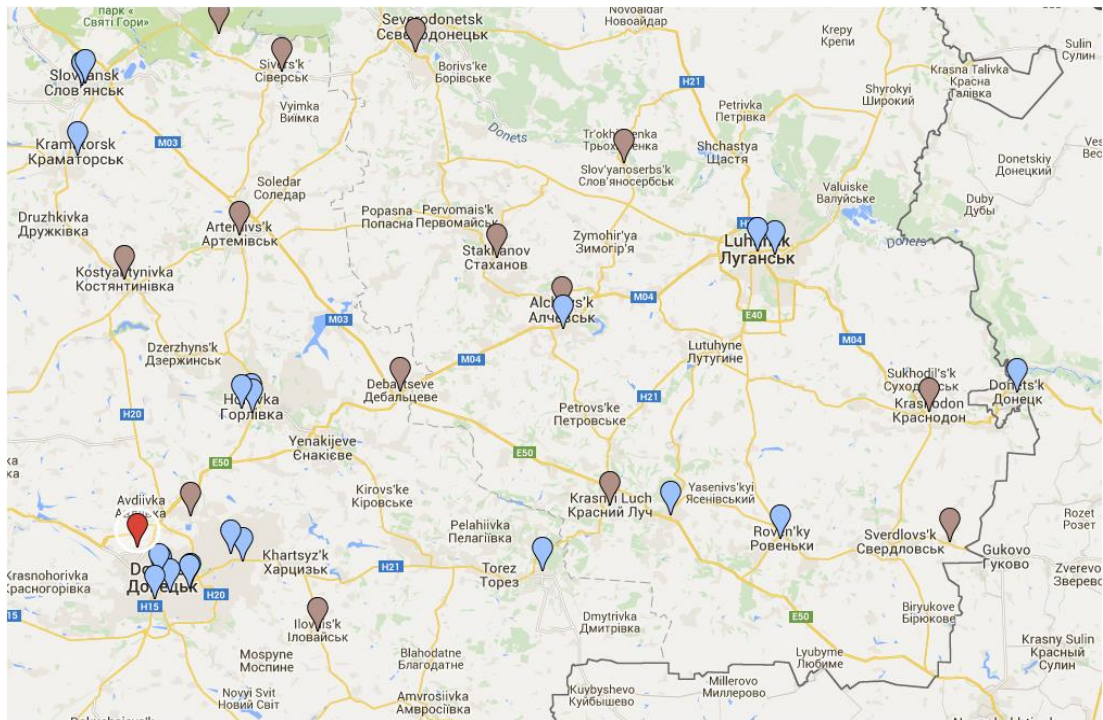
The “Somalia” [31] battalion is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures of the European Union [106].



Symbol of the “Somalia” [31] battalion [115]

■ 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.

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

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

■ Detainees

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 detainees.

■ Crimes

The detainees were robbed and beaten.



"Givi" [30] forces the detainees to each the badges with the symbols of the Ukrainian army cut from their uniforms [116]

116) <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 [28], pseudonym "Motorola", born on 1983, commander of the "Sparta" [29] battalion. Arseniy Pavlov is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures of the European Union [106]

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



[228]

- Tolstykh Mikhail Sergeevich [30], pseudonym "Givi", born in 1980, commander of the "Somalia" [31] battalion [292, 293]. Mikhail Tolstykh is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures of the European Union [106]

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



[228]

4.7. DONETSK, HEADQUARTERS OF THE “SPARTA” BATTALION

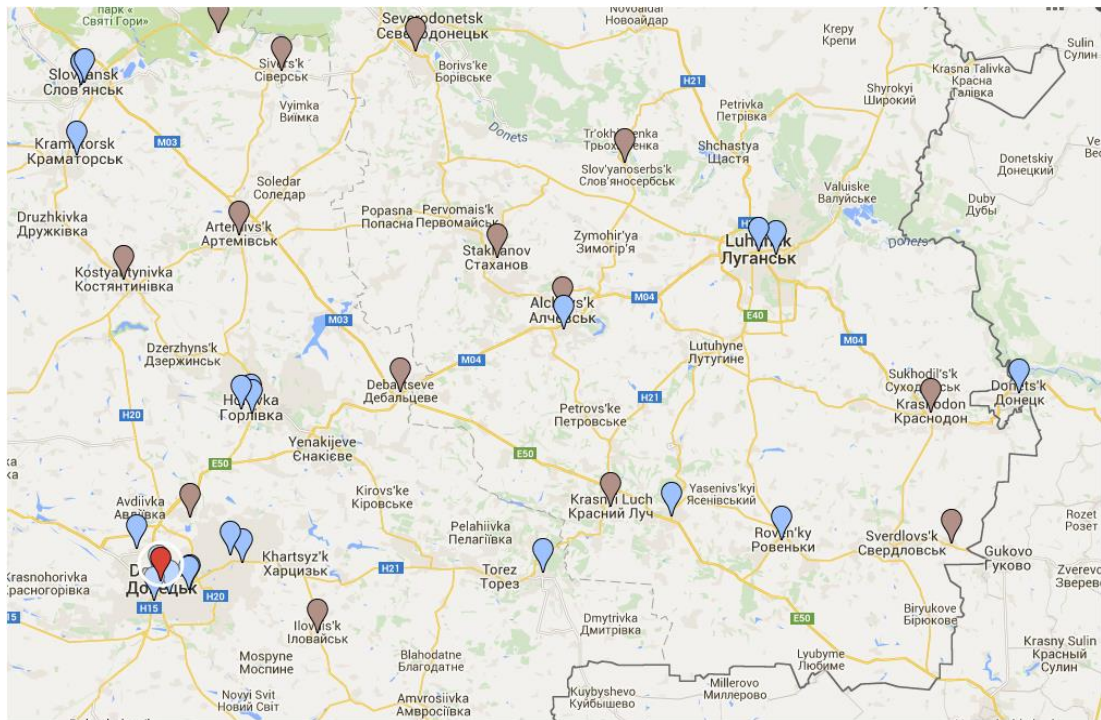
The “Sparta” battalion is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures of the European Union [106].

Venue

University buildings [117].



Symbol of the “Sparta” [118] 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.

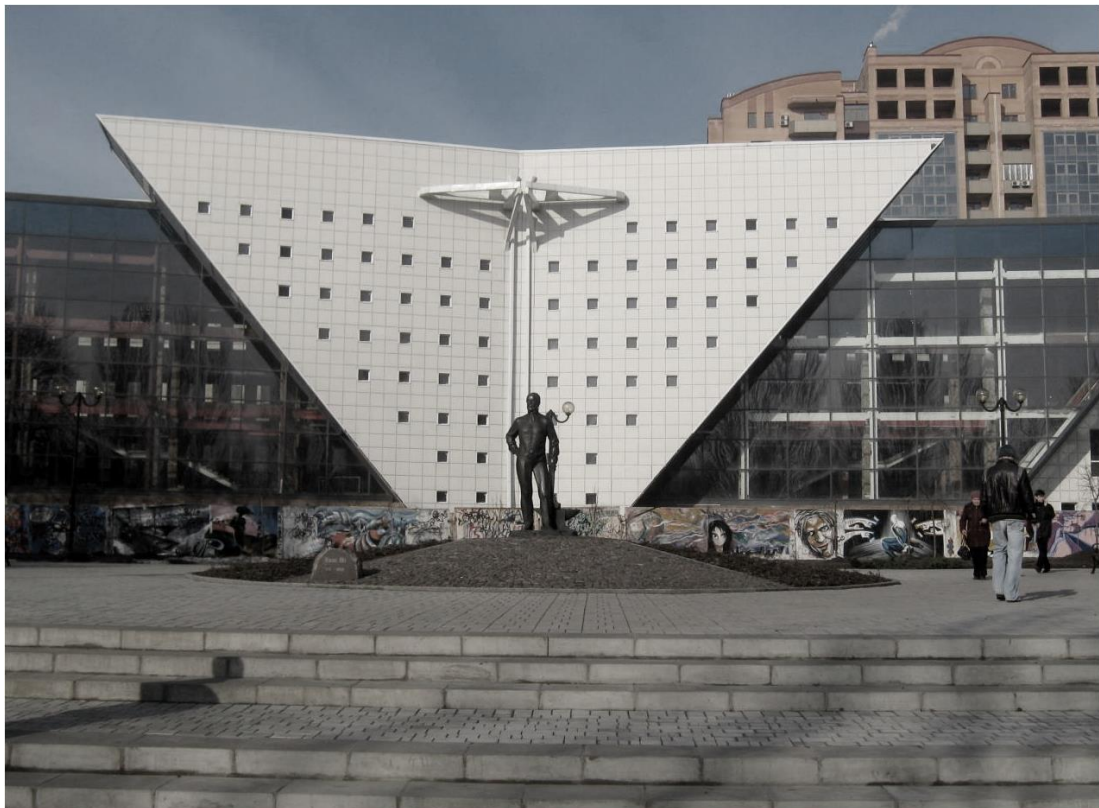
117) Донецк, бул. Артема 96 → <https://goo.gl/sm5G2g>

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

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

■ **Detainees**

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 [119]

■ **Conditions of detention**

A building not designated and unfit for keeping detainees.

■ **Crimes**

The detainees were beaten by the guards.

119) <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 detainees. If any detainee responded otherwise than the investigators expected, the camera was switched off and the detainee was beaten.

Victim C38 testified as follows:

Interrogators were looking for mortar and heavy machine-gun operators (...) When I've told them that I was a BTR [120] driver, they turned the camera off and they started to beat me. The sequence was repeated 6 times.

Other tortures besides beating were also used during the interrogations.

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 detainees.

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

Victim C38 testified as follows:

At some point they gave handguns to 2 detainees and told them that if they killed one of their own, they will be freed [121].

120) A BTR is an armoured vehicle



One of the imprisoned “Cyborgs” shoots at another detainee for the price of being spared his life [122]

There were instances of shorting the detainees.

Victim C38 testified as follows:

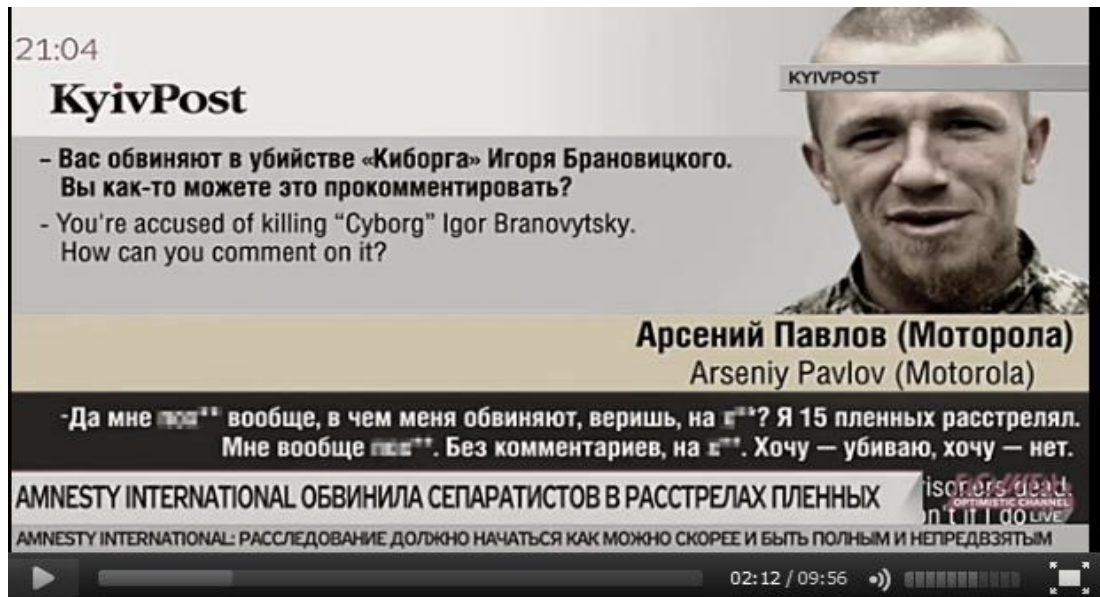
Igor [123], a boy from my unit was massacred the most. So, “Motorola” has decided to finish him off and shot him in the head, it's on the Internet [124].

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

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

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

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



"Motorola" [28] admits having shot a "Cyborg" [125]

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 Moscow Orthodox Church walked in. He asked us why we were there. Then, he started to beat the detainees with a wooden cross so hard that he broke the cross.

■ **Perpetrators indicated in the victim’s testimony**

- Pavlov Arseniy Sergeevich [28], pseudonym "Motorola", born on 1983, commander of the "Sparta" [29] battalion. Arseniy Pavlov is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures of the European Union [106]



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

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

- Tolstykh Mikhail Sergeevich [30], pseudonym “Givi”, born in 1980, commander of the “Somalia” [31] battalion [292, 293]. Mikhail Tolstykh is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures of the European Union [106]

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



[228]

- pseudonym “Moskva” [271], a Russian

4.8. DONETSK, HEADQUARTERS OF THE DONETSK PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND OF THE "VOSTOK" BATTALION

Venue

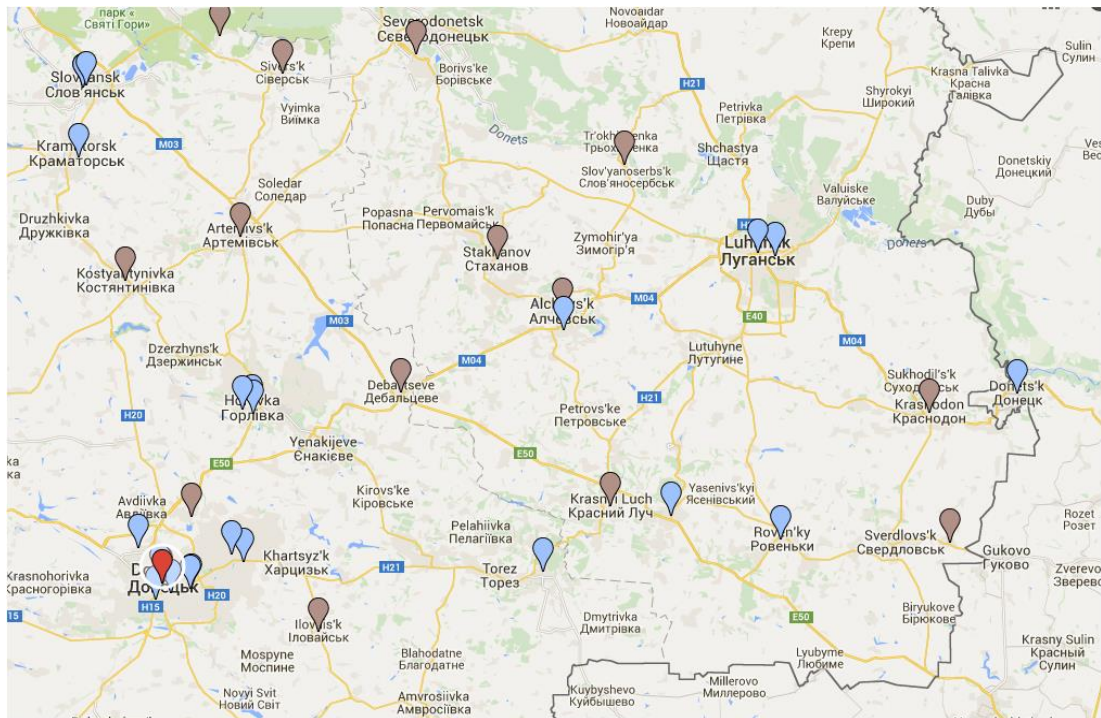
Administrative building of the Donetsk oblast [126].



The flag of the Donetsk People's Republic [97]



Symbol of the "Vostok" [11] battalion [113]



📍 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

Victims

As far as that venue is concerned:

- 7 persons were identified;

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

- 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.

■ Detainees

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



Building of the Oblast Administration in Donetsk [127]

■ Conditions of detention

No prison infrastructure. The detainees were kept in rooms unfit for that purpose.

■ Crimes

The detainees were used for political purposes.

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

Victim C42 testified as follows:

Boroday 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 as the Ukrainian pilot, Nadia Shevchenko [128].

The detainees were also exchanged for ransom and they were forced by beating 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 the hands with a gun. When it became apparent that I was not fit for a court suit, he tried to get money out of me asking me who would be willing to pay one million dollars for me.

The detainees 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.

Victim C3 testified as follows:

They pierced my ears with a knife and used a knife to stab me all over my body.

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

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 is your tomorrow's death" (...) 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 there (a cameraman and a female journalist). When the journalists had left, we got the news about the riots in Odessa, where some separatist supporters were killed. They started beating me as if I was to blame.

The detainees were not provided with professional medical care.

Victim C3 testified as follows:

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

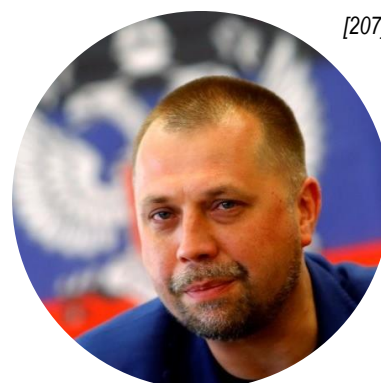
Declaration of faithfulness to Ukraine was one of the reasons for being beaten.

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 Aleksandr Yurievich [56, 205], 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 has been occupied, he became the prime minister of the Donetsk People's Republic [206]. In August, he was replaced in that position by Alexandr Zakharchenko [20] and he returned to Russia [207]



[207]

- An unknown man, assistant of [Alexandr Boroday](#) [56], approximately 30

- Khodakovskiy Alexandr Sergeevich [55], born on 18th December 1972, commander of the "Vostok" [11] battalion, former chief of the counterintelligence of the Security Service of Ukraine in Donetsk [226, 227, 228]



[228]

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

- pseudonym or name "Murza" [276], a Chechen, of the "Vostok" [11] battalion under the command of Khodakovskiy [55], died under Mariupol; no specific data are available
- pseudonym "Siewier" [286], name Oleg, from Makiivka [47], a man of Alexandr Zakharchenko [20] from the "Oplot" [24] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [58], commander of the headquarters of the "Vostok" [11] battalion in Donetsk

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

- Yakovyyenko Vyacheslav Anatolievich [229], pseudonym “Kerch”, born on 21st November 1982, Russian citizen, “Vostok-13” [230] battalion under the command of Khodakovskiy [55], probably executed by other Russians for robbery [231]



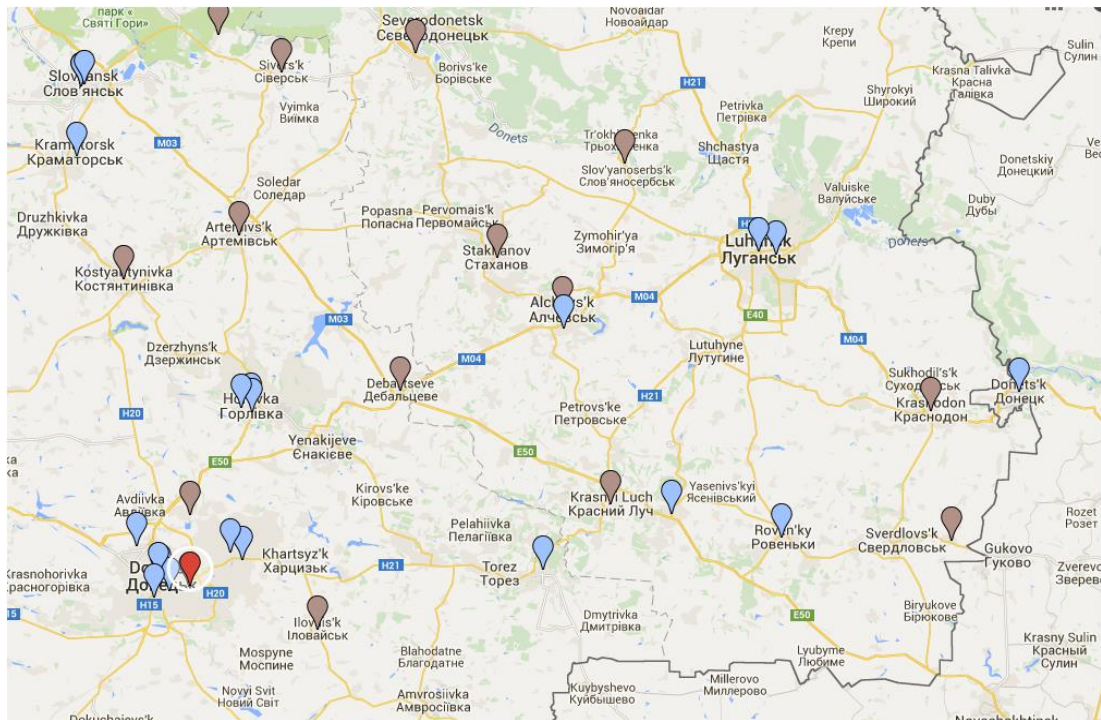
4.9. DONETSK, HEADQUARTERS OF THE “VOSTOK” BATTALION



Venue

Former headquarters of the Ukrainian National Guard [129].

Symbol of the “Vostok” [11] battalion [113]



📍 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.

129) 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.

■ Detainees

No specific data are available.

■ Conditions of detention

No specific data are available.

■ Crimes

The detainees 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 detainees' exchange. But at night I did heard the beating of other detainees.

■ Perpetrator indicated in the victims' testimony

- pseudonym "Zaur" [10], member of a group of exceptionally cruel Ossetian mercenaries, probably senior official at the headquarters of the "Vostok" [11] battalion in Donetsk

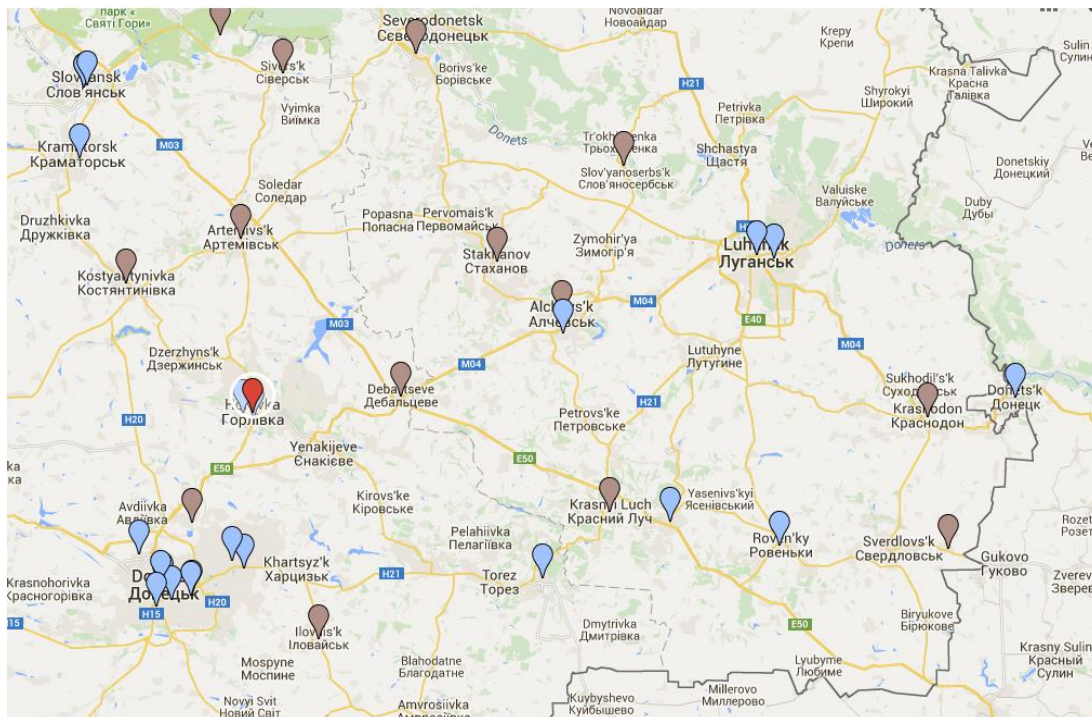
→ see also: [Donetsk, "Vostok" battalion](#) page 51



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.

Detainees

Persons with pro-Ukrainian opinions.

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 look how other people were 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 [46]. The torturers changed. They were Russians who drunk vodka. As part of the tortures, a commander that was called "Soloviev" [130], had personally cut off a part of my left small finger. I was sat on the table and beaten by 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 on the head.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victim's testimony

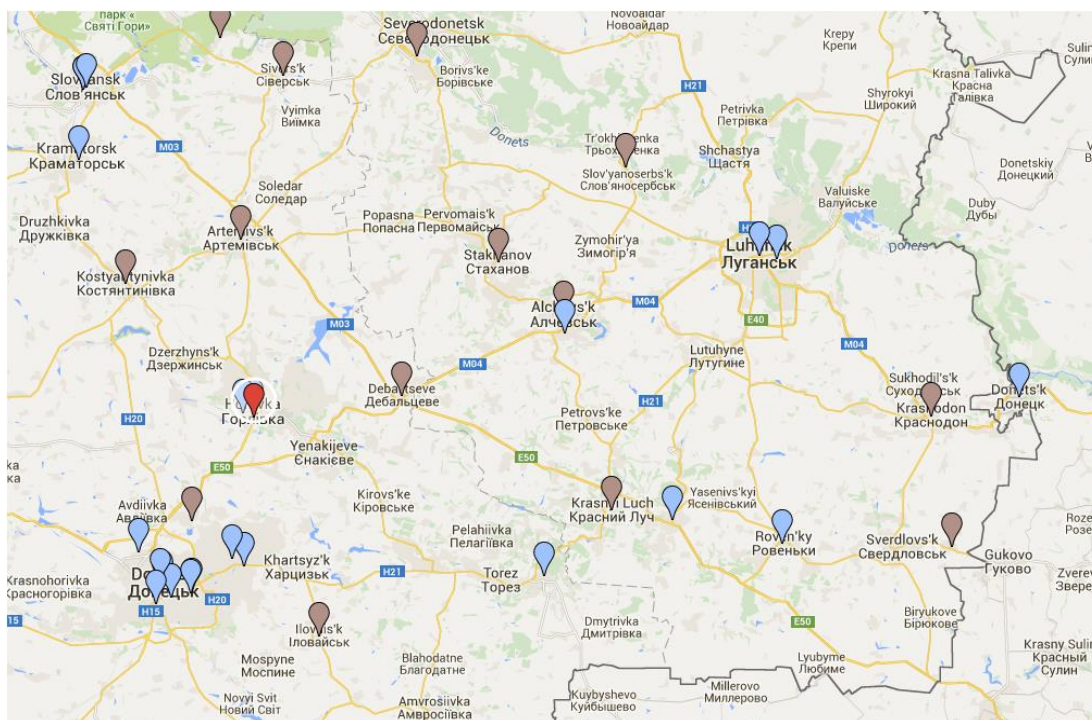
- pseudonym "Palych" [278], separatist from Horlivka [46]
- pseudonym "Soloviev" [130], commander of the police jail in Horlivka [46]

130) in Russian: Соловей

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

■ Venue

The building of a police station [131].



📍 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.

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



The building of a police station in Horlivka [132]

■ Detainees

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

■ Conditions of detention

The detainees were fed with small food rations.

Victim C7 testified as follows:

At Horlivka [46] I got very little food. I lost 20 kilograms.

■ Crimes

The detainees were beaten every day.

132) <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 around the head from a hand gun 7.62. Later they made me clean. 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 have seen 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 to the sewage drains in the floor.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

No specific data are available.

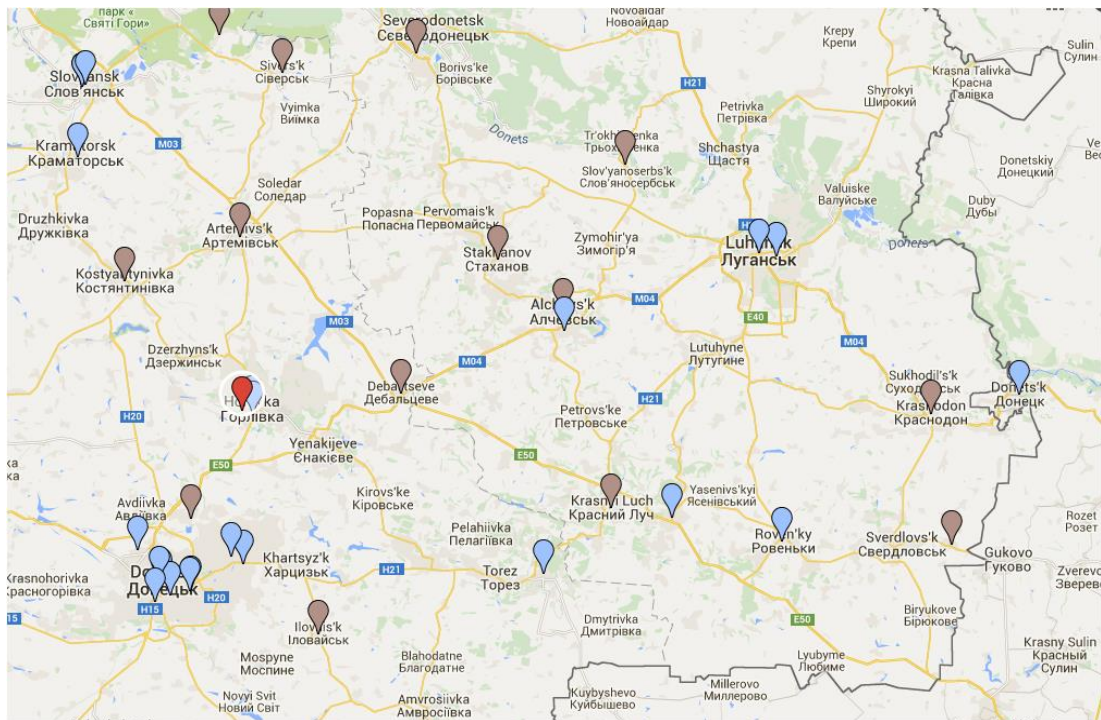
4.12. HORLIVKA, NKVD OF THE DONETSK PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC



Symbol of NKVD [134] of the Donetsk People's Republic [135]

■ Venue

Administrative Building [133] used by the NKVD [134] 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

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

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

135) <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.

■ Detainees

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

■ Conditions of detention

The detainees were kept in dreadful sanitary conditions, in premises unfit for that purpose. They were given food in small quantities and irregularly.



Administration Building in Horlivka [136]

136) <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 to lie down for everyone at the same time. Once per day they were taking us away to the toilet outside. We were given food once every two days.

■ Crimes

The detainees 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 detainees with clubs and rifle butts. The detainees 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.

The interrogations of some of the detainees were participated by officers of the Russian special forces, the FSB [137] and GRU [101] who personally tortured the interrogated detainees.

137) 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 [101] 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 suspend me by the handcuffs on a rope with my hands twisted back. They sprinkled salt on my wounds. They also put a plastic bag over my head and then I was losing consciousness.

Many detainees 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 [44] police battalion and that his execution took place in July [138] (...)

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 second shot was fired using live ammunition and went over my head [139].

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



Igor Bezler [50] stages an execution of two detainees and threatens others with execution, because talks on exchange of detainees were broken [140]

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- Zdrilyuk Sergey Anatolievich [45], pseudonym "Abver", born on 23rd July 1972 [300, 301, 302]
→ see also: [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 119
- pseudonym "Fara" [219], former taxi driver from Donetsk
- pseudonym or name "Katsper" [235]
- pseudonym "Tsigan" [210], head of the NKVD [134] of the Donetsk People's Republic in the administration building in Horlivka [46]
- pseudonym "Chorny" [94], probably, pseudonyms or names, Aleksandr, Oleg, originally from Poltava, right hand of Igor Bezler [50]
→ see also: [Antratsit, Municipal Military Command Office](#), page 31
- pseudonym "Rizha" [283], judging by the vocabulary she used she must have previously worked at the public prosecutor's office or in the police



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

- Bezler Igor Nikolaevich [50], pseudonym “Bies”, born on 30th December 1965 [199, 200]
- pseudonym “Balu” [193], well-built, the boss of “Fara” [219], “Rizha” [283] and “Katsper
- pseudonym “Bosman” [208], deputy of Igor Bezler [50], chief of security for the Administration building in Horlivka [46]

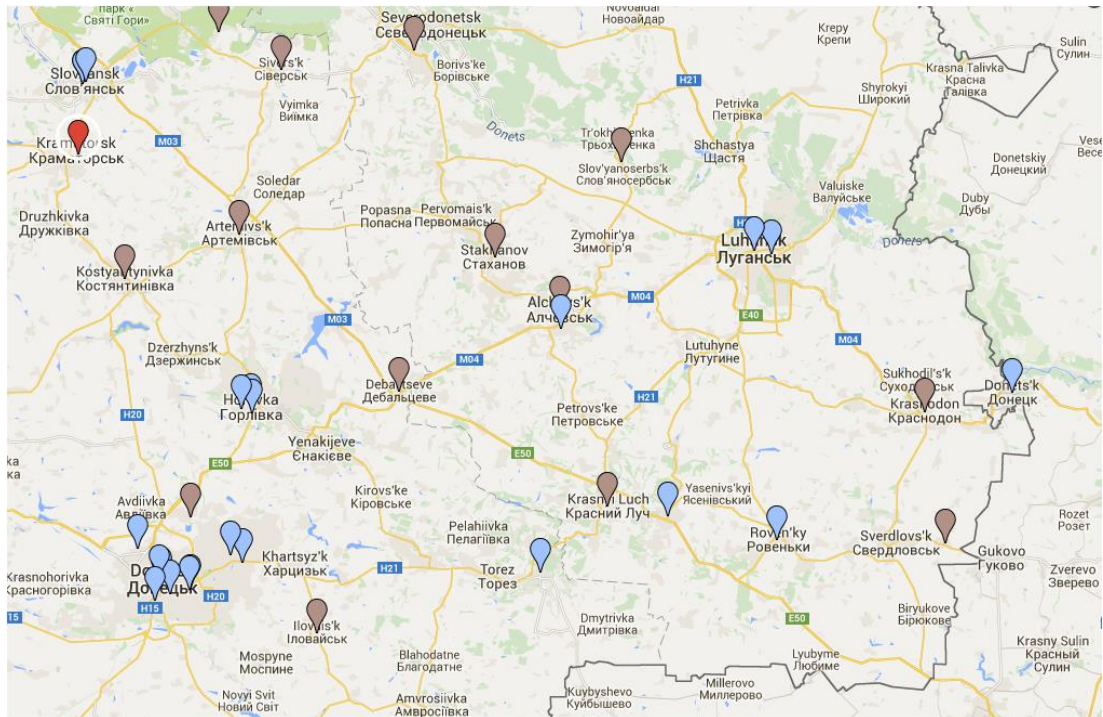


[200]

4.13. KRAMATORSK

■ Venue

Building of the Security Service of Ukraine [141].



📍 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.

■ Detainees

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

141) 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 detainee was beaten and tortured every day.



Building of the Security Service of Ukraine in Kramatorsk [42, 142]

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

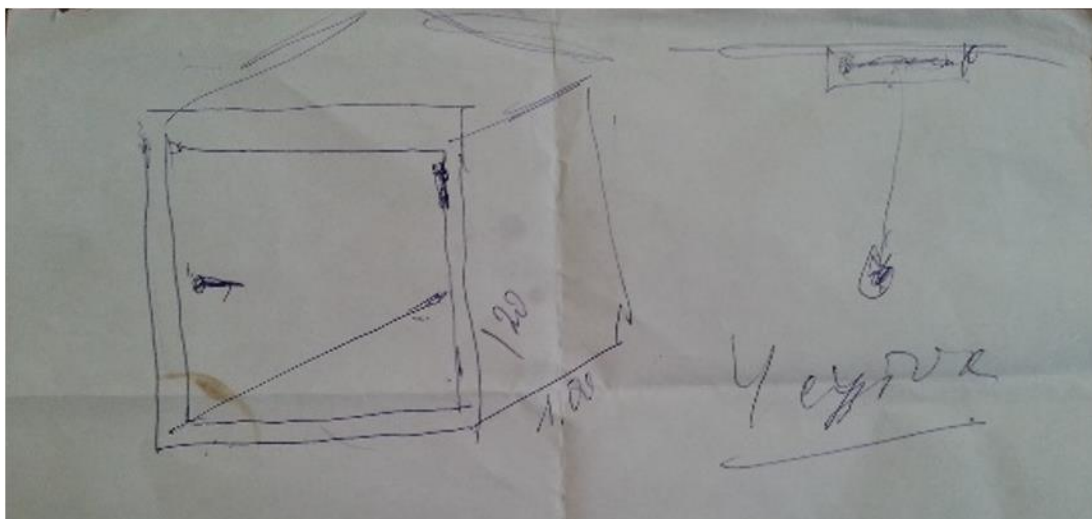
Victim C1 testified as follows:

I was regularly beaten, also with some type of a hammer (wooden handle and metal head. They often suspended me by my wrists and beat me on the ribs which were broken. 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 stuck 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 valuables and weapons, in which case I was to be released without being shot.



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

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victim's testimony

- Smirnov Yevgeniy [287], from Kramatorsk [42], commander of the torturer from the building of the Security Service in Kramatorsk [42], previously he was the head of the security of Blizniuk, member of parliament from the Party of Regions [288]
- pseudonym "Dyed" [215], head of the base at the building of the Security Service of Ukraine in Kramatorsk [42]
- pseudonym "Esau" [218], with beard, in the uniform of Russian Cossacks, of approximately 35-40, black hair and beard



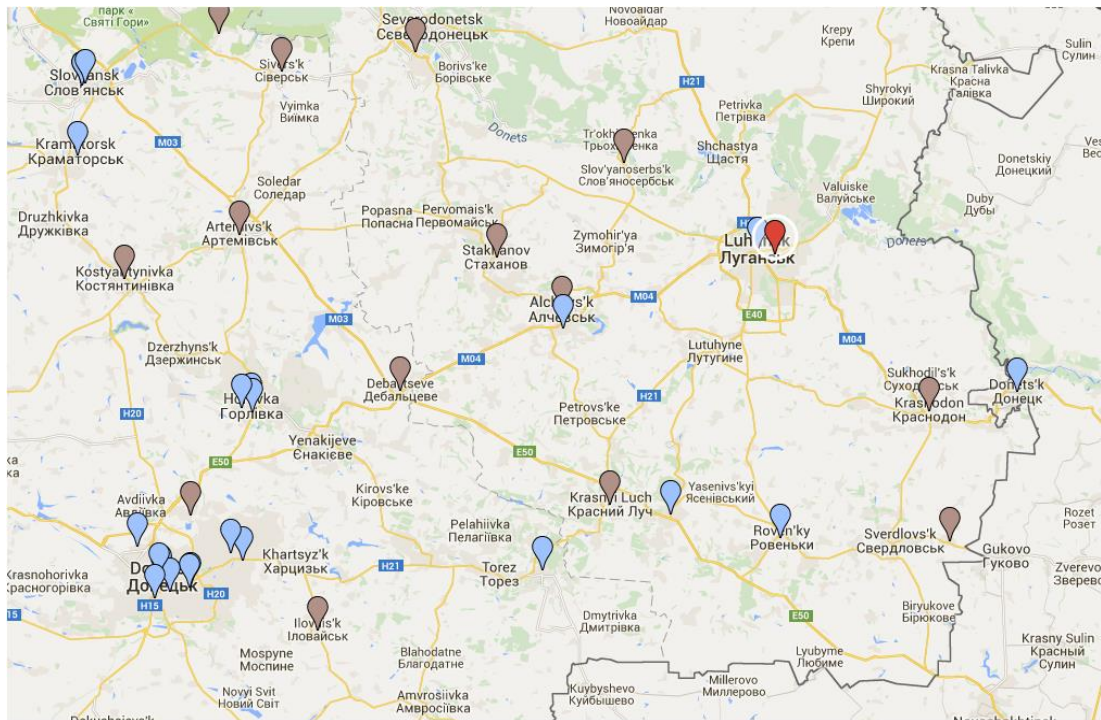
4.14. LUHANSK, HEADQUARTERS OF THE “BATMAN” FAST RESPONSE GROUP



Venue

Building of the Luhansk Vladimir Dalia University [143, 144]

Symbol of the “Batman” Fast Response Group [82, 145]



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.

143) Луганськ, вул. Ватуліна 1 → <https://goo.gl/D2MLIQ>

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

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

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

■ Detainees

Prisoners of war.

■ Conditions of detention

The detainees were kept in rooms unfit for a jail.

■ Crimes

The members of the “Batman” [82] group have been particularly cruel to the Ukrainian fighters taken in the course of war activities.

Victim C43 testified as follows [146]:

Those who had not been wounded (...) were immediately shot in the legs (...) At that time one of them jumped to Sasha and started to hit him with a gun on the head. He crashed his skull but Sasha still lived. We asked him to finish Sasha and he shot him in the head with a handgun [147] (...) 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.

146) The described event occurred at the place of ambush, before the detainees were driven to Luhansk, to the headquarters of the “Batman” [82] group.

147) Reference is made to Alexandr Lisizhov, pseudonym Italianiets. In an interview, Maxim Videtski, one of the members of the Batman [82] 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 [6]

It was standard practice to finish off the badly injured prior to 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 Aleksandr Alexandrovich [81], pseudonym "San-Sanych", pseudonym "Batman" [201], architect of the "Batman" Fast Response Group [82], 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 [202, 203]
- pseudonym "Manyak" [261], probably arrested at the instructions of the public prosecutor's office of the Luhansk People's Republic w Luhansk on 30th December 2014 [262]



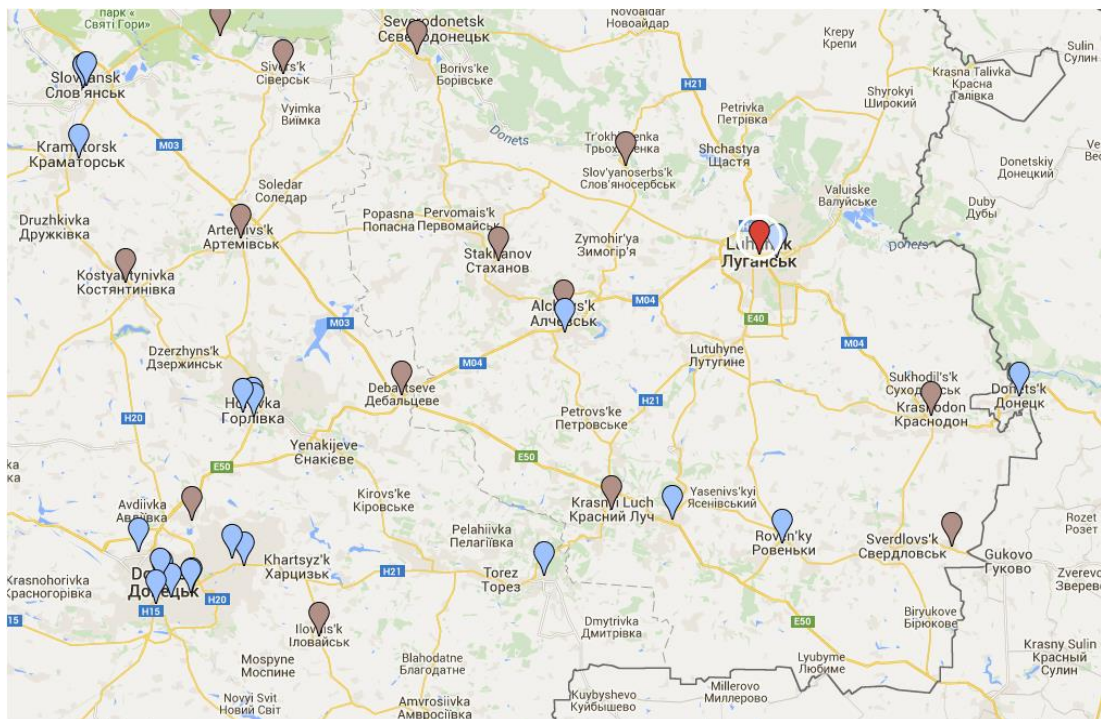
4.15. LUHANSK, MILITARY COMMANDING OFFICE OF THE LUHANSK PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Venue

Building of the Regional State Administration, "the White House" [148], used by the military command of the Luhansk People's Republic [149].



The flag of the Luhansk People's Republic [150]



📍 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;

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

149) in Russian: Военная Комендатура г. Луганска

150) <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.

■ Detainees

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

■ Conditions of detention

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



Building of the Regional State Administration in Luhansk [151]

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.

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

Victim C6 testified as follows:

The guards there were local drug addicts and criminals.

■ Crimes

During the interrogations the detainees were beaten, threatened with execution and treated 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 drunk to me and then beat me, sometimes up to the point where I lost my consciousness, also with rifles and quadrangular leg from the table. Several times they put a wire to my chest giving me an electric shock.

The investigator used violence regardless of the medical condition of the detainees 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 [242]. They showed the hospital documents and said that I needed an operation. Kornievskiy [242] tore 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 [242, 243], former officer of the Security Service of Ukraine in Luhansk



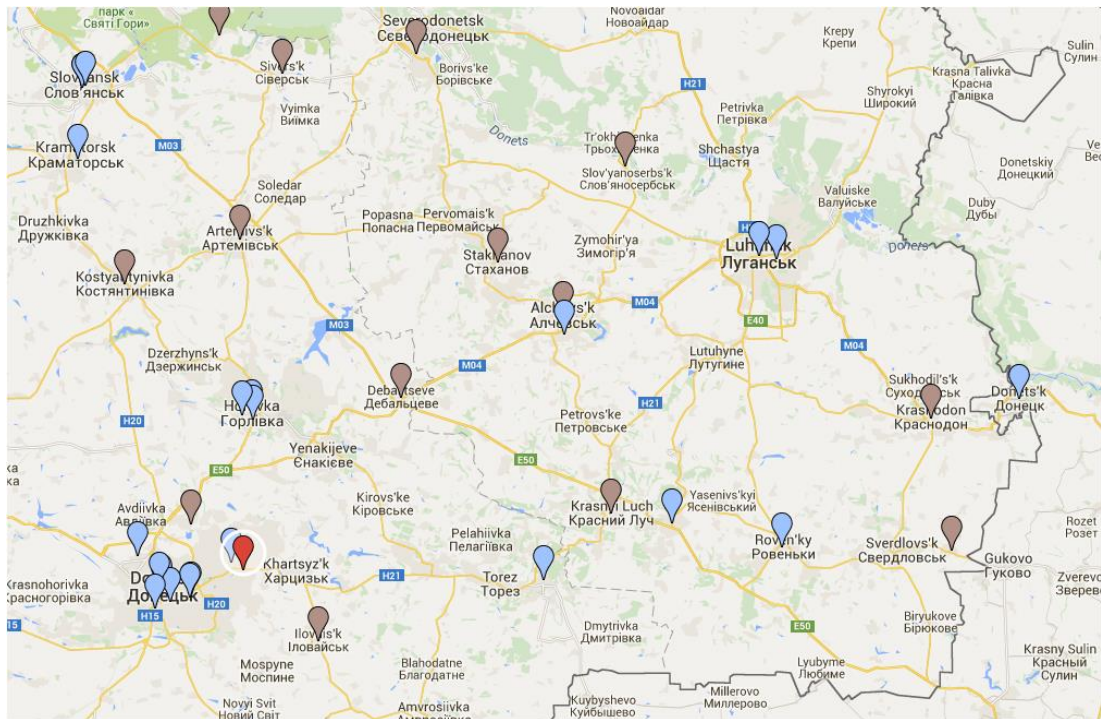
4.16. MAKIIVKA, UNIT OF THE DON COSSACKS



■ Venue

Building of the truck depot [152].

Symbol of the Don Cossacks [153]



📌 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.

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

153) <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 [154]

■ Detainees

A journalist, no data about other detainees.

■ Conditions of detention

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

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.

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

■ Crimes

The detainees 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](#) [8] at the headquarters of the Don Cossacks [155]

Permanent injuries were the result of the beating of the detainees.

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.

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

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victim's testimony

- Novikov Vladimir Nikolaevich [8], pseudonym "Alabay", former criminal from Zaporizhia [9], with a reputation for cruelty, born on 4th September 1974, member of the Don Cossacks unit commanded by Yuriy Safonenko [284]
- pseudonym "Aryy" [189], head of the base in Makiivka [47]
- Safonenko Yuriy Viktorovich [284], pseudonym "Batya", pseudonym "Batya Donetskij", born on 4th February 1967, commander of one of the units of the Don Cossacks [285]



[8]



[285]

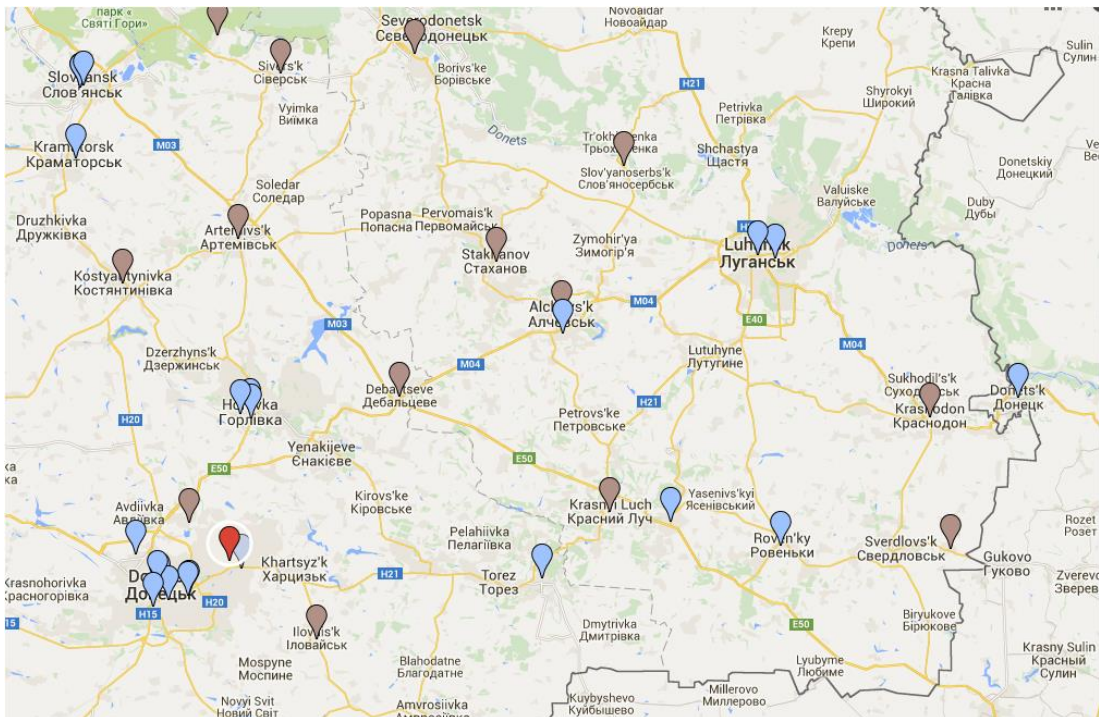
4.17. MAKIIVKA, RUSSIAN ORTHODOX ARMY

■ Venue

Building of the Military Recruiting Office [156].



Symbol of the Russian Orthodox Army [58, 157]



📌 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;

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

157) <https://goo.gl/SH77j>

- 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.

■ Detainees

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

■ Conditions of detention

The detainees were kept in dreadful sanitary conditions, in premises unfit for that purpose.

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 detainees were held was in the basement of a building in the former bomb shelter. It consisted of a corridor, rooms in which detainees 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 detainees 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 that for Ukraine and for peace and 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 the 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 detainees were organised to exert mental pressure.

Victim C39 testified as follows:

Every day, during the day or at night somebody was led 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 to 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 [158]

158) Published with the consent of the victim.

The detainees 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 [195], approximately 55, from Makiivka [47]
- pseudonym "Grek" [225], probably from Makiivka [47], approximately 50, dark, short hair, shaven, no beard, about 178 cm tall
- pseudonym "Kot" [244], approximately 30, short, beard, moustache and black short-cut hair
- pseudonym "Kozak" [246], prison chief, approximately 40 - 42, judging from his accent, he could have been Russian
- pseudonym "Planshet" [279], 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

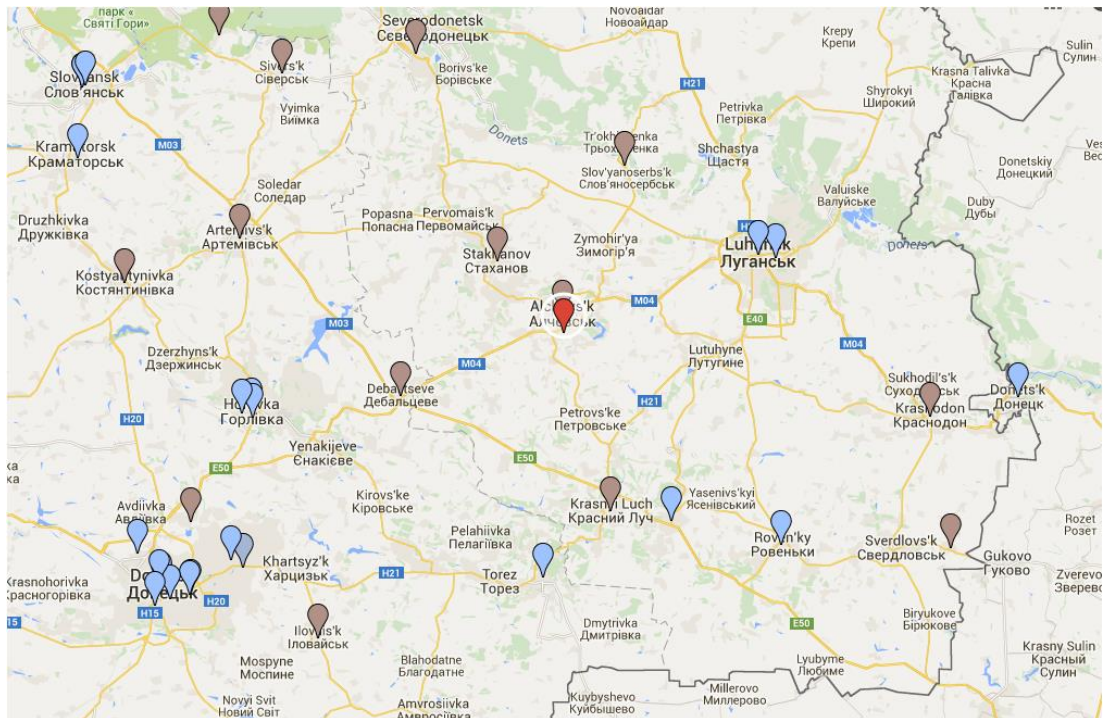
The Cossack National Guard [159] is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures of the European Union [106].



Symbol of the Cossack National Guard [160]

■ Venue

The Building of the Perevalsk Club.



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

159) in Russian: Казачья Национальная Гвардия

160) <https://goo.gl/KtetGH>

■ 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.

■ Detainees

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

■ Conditions of detention

The detainees 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 detainees 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 detainees 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 [87, 161]

■ Crimes

The detainees 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.

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

The detainees were also beaten in the presence of the commander of the Cossack National Guard general [Nikolay Kozitsyn](#) [52].

Victim C6 testified as follows:

Kozitsyn 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 [52], born on 20th June 1956, commander of the Cossack National Guard [247, 248]
- pseudonym "Chorny" [212], separatist, dark-skinned, of about 30, tall Cossack
- pseudonym "Manyak" [260]; from Voronezh, no specific data are available
- pseudonym "Khirurg" [209], 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.



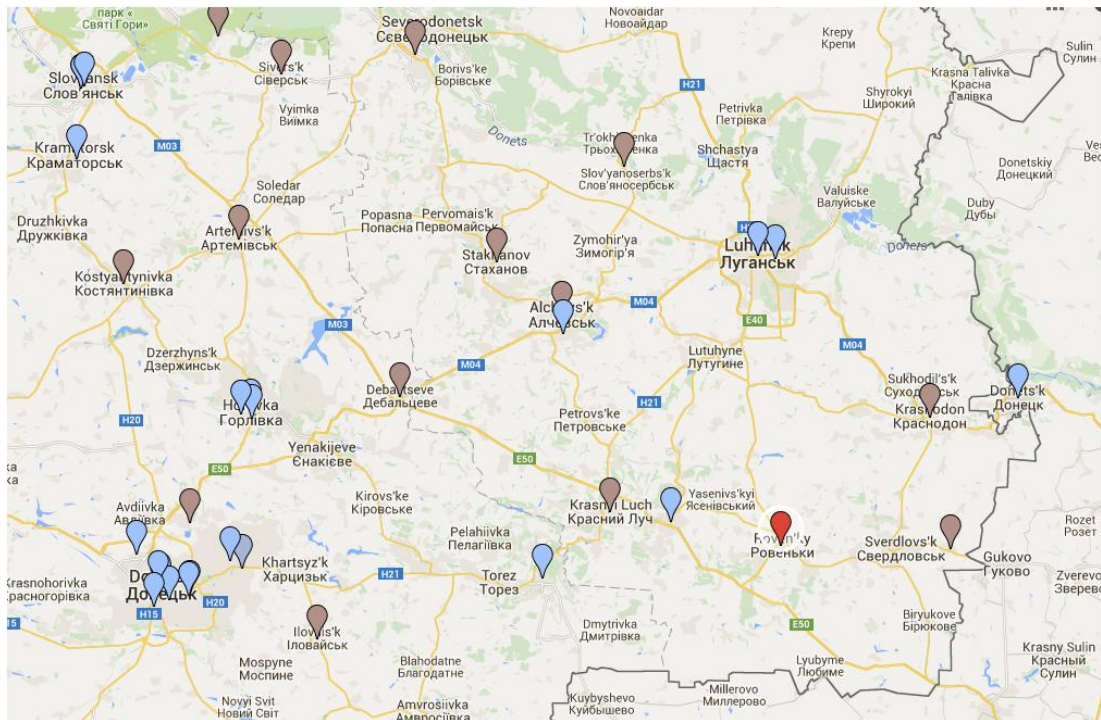
4.19. ROVENKY, ST. GEORGE BATTALION

Venue

Building of the truck depot [162] used by the St. George [163] battalion.



Symbol of the St. George [163] battalion [164]



📍 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;

162) Ровеньки, Вул. Вигонна 1 → <https://goo.gl/IAAKsm>

163) in Russian: батальон Святого Георгия

164) <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.

■ Detainees

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

■ Conditions of detention

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

Victim C13 testified as follows:

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

■ Crimes

The detainees were beaten every day during the interrogations [165].

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 be beaten with hands, feet, rifle butts (...) I even saw once a sixty-years-old being beaten with a hammer as he was suspected of guiding Ukrainian fire. They broke his ribs.

165) <http://goo.gl/a7i7oj>

Some detainees died in result of beating.

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.

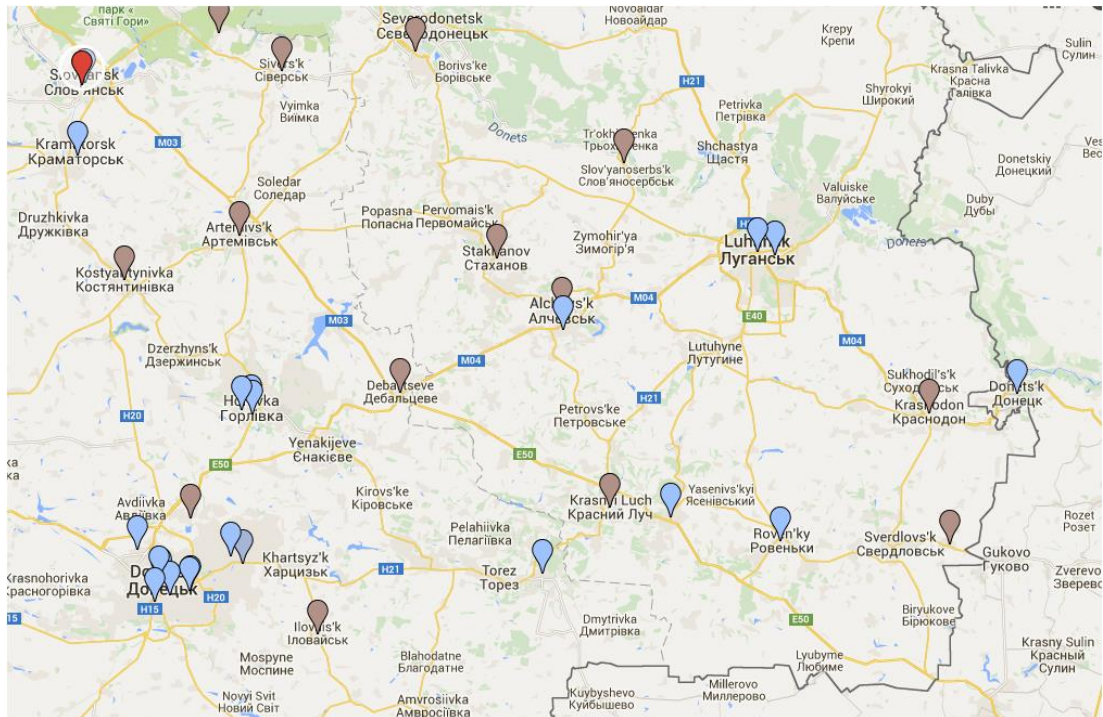
■ Perpetrators indicated in the victim's testimony

- pseudonym "Bagira" [191], name Marina, approximately 25, from Moscow, the wife of Yura [233] (battalion commander), head of staff of the St. George [163] battalion [192]
- pseudonym "Berkuť" [196], the St. George [163] battalion
-
- pseudonym "Beshenny" [198], approximately 25, tall and fit, speaks with a Russian accent; boasted that he was from the GRU [101]
- pseudonym "Maloy" [255], name Yura, the St. George [163] battalion, building of the truck base in Rovenky [162], 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" [296], pseudonym "Dikiy", local separatist in Rovenky [90], tall, thin, sadistic, no specific data are available
- Yura [233], no specific data are available, commander of the St. George [163] battalion, approximately 30, from Moscow [234]

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

■ Venue

Former headquarters of the Security Service of Ukraine [166].



📍 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.

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

■ Detainees

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



Former headquarters of the Security Service of Ukraine [167].

■ Conditions of detention

The detainees were kept in the cellar unfit for the purpose of a jail, in rooms for one or many persons. The majority of the detainees slept directly on the concrete floor. Most of the detainees had either covered or taped eyes and their hands were bound with adhesive tape. For many days the detainees 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 gave me no food for two days. I slept on the floor.*

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



The room in which the people imprisoned in the former building of the Security Service of Ukraine w Slavyansk [35] were tortured. Picture taken by the authors of the report.

The detainees 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 detainees were mentally pressured by frequent humiliation.

Victim C11 testified as follows:

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

The detainees 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 detainees.

Victim C11 testified as follows:

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

The detainees 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 detainees 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:

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

The detainees 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 [182], pseudonym "Nos", born on 31st October 1965, head of military police [183, 184, 185, 186, 187]

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

→ see also: [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 119



[186]

- Girkin Igor Vsevolodovich [27], 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 [221] [222, 223]

→ see also: [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 119



[223]

- Zyobanov Alexandr Viktorovich [303], pseudonym "Zubr" [304]

- "Dima" [216], pseudonym "Kozak", from Slavyansk [35]

- pseudonym "Givi" [224], Georgian; no specific data are available

- pseudonym "Vanya" [295], no specific data are available

- pseudonym "Roma" [282], 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 [35]. Former policeman from the Perez region

→ see also: [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 119

- pseudonym "Zub" [305], Russian, one of the interrogators

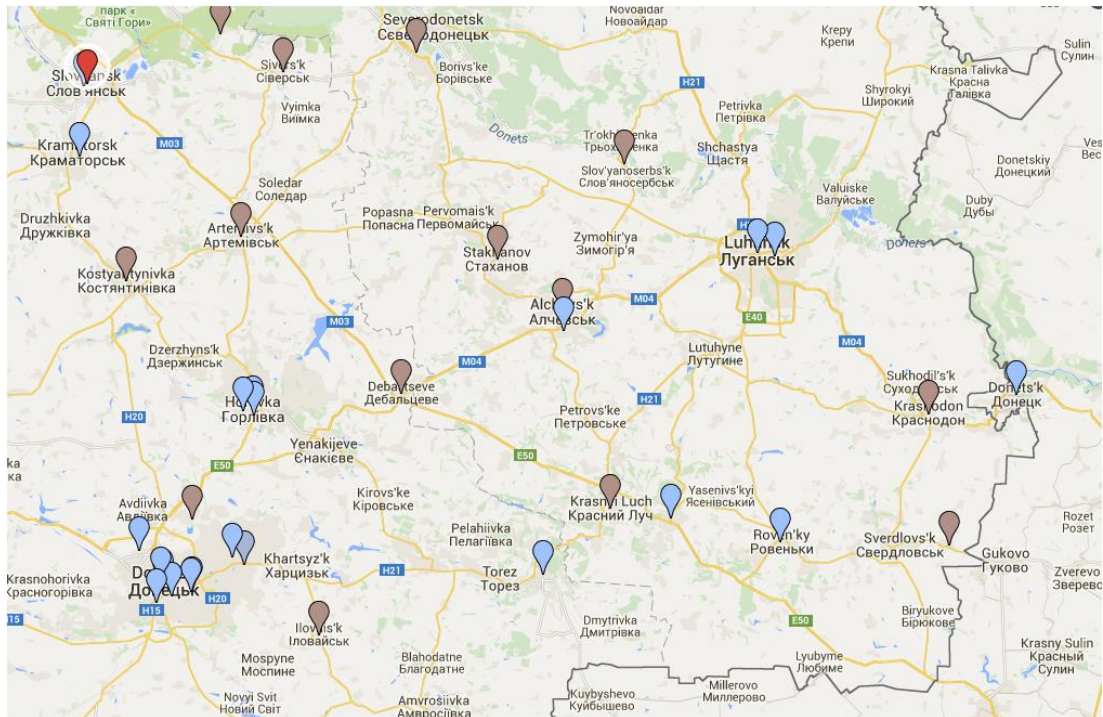


[304]

4.21. SLAVYANSK, DISTRICT POLICE JAIL

■ Venue

District police jail [168].



📍 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.

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



District police jail w Slavyansk [169]

■ Detainees

Criminals and political prisoners.

■ Conditions of detention

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

■ Crimes

The detainees were executed.

Victim C1 testified as follows:

Executed detainees were sentenced to death by the so-called "troika" tribunals, which sat in sessions 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

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

During the interrogations the detainees 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 [27], pseudonym Igor (Ivanovich) Strielkov, 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 [221] [222, 223]

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



[223]

- Anosov Viktor Yurievich [182], pseudonym "Nos", born on 31st October 1965, head of military police [183, 184, 185, 186, 187]

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

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



[186]

- pseudonym "Yolka" [232], pseudonym "Berkutoviets", Russian from Simferopol [177] 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 [35]
- pseudonym "Roma" [282], 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 [35]. Former policeman from the Perez region

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

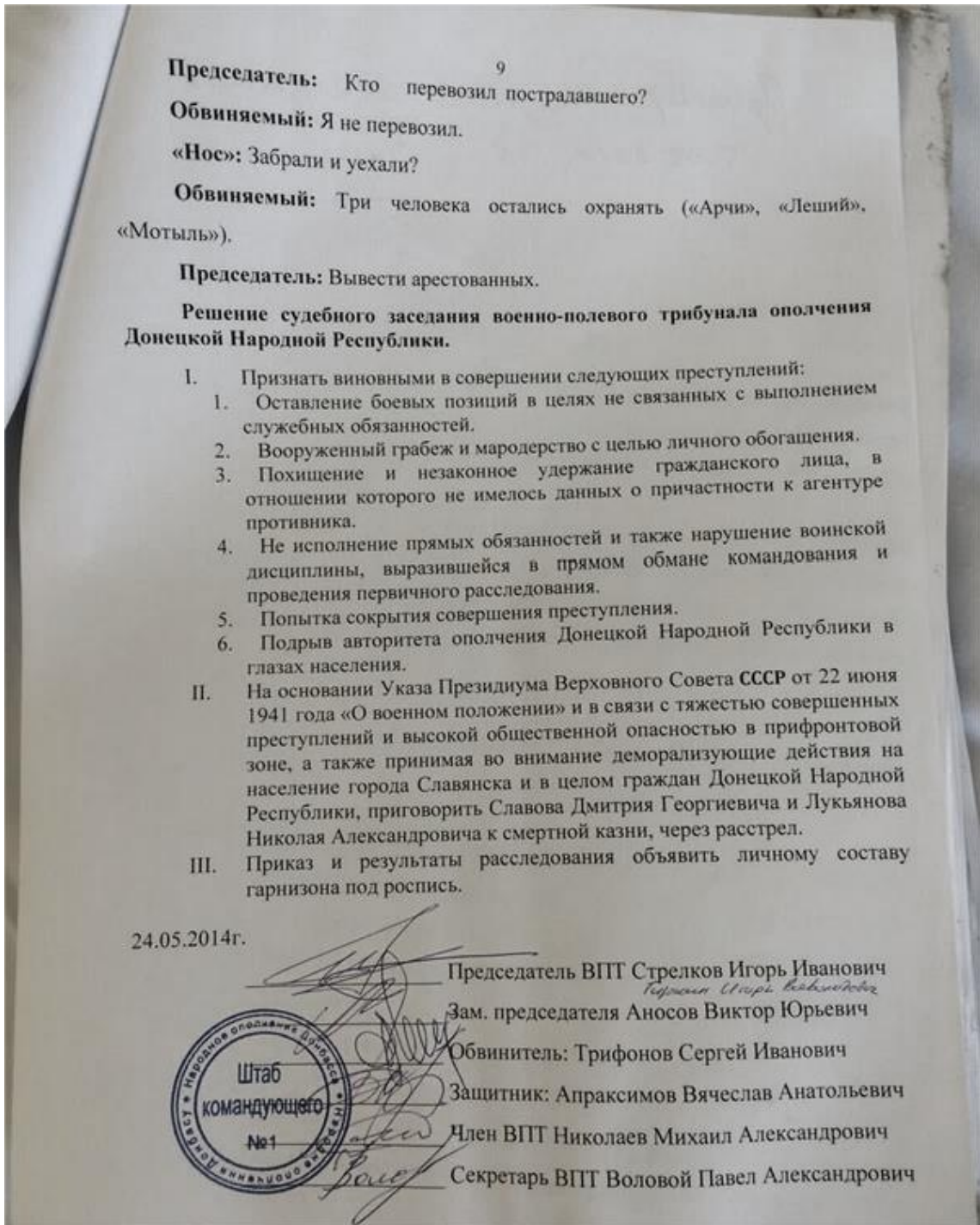
- Zdrilyuk Sergey Anatolievich [45], pseudonym "Abver", born on 23rd July 1972 [300, 301, 302]

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

- Trifonov Sergey Ivanovich [294], pseudonym "Trifon"



[302]



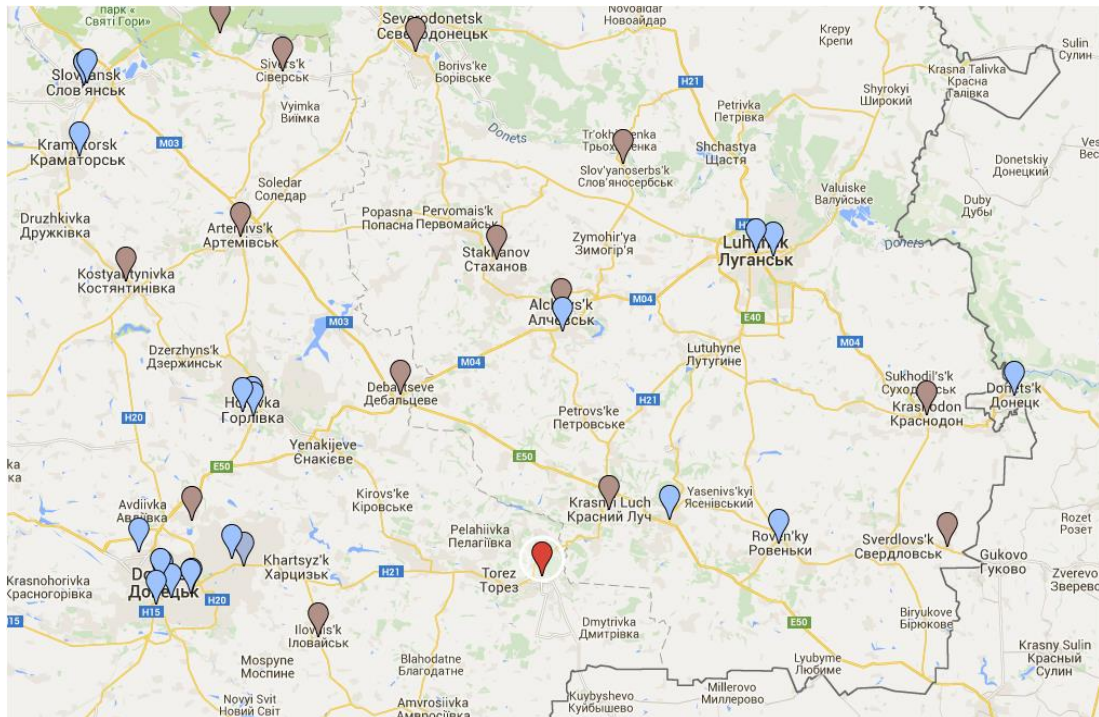
Judgement of a "tribunal" regarding being convicted to death by execution [170], signed by, inter alia [Strielkov](#) [27] and [Trifonov](#) [294]. In section II, the undersigned indicated the resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR of 22nd June 1941 on Martial Law as the "legal grounds" for the death sentence (!)

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

4.22. SNIZHNE, POLICE STATION

Venue

Police station [171] in Snizhne [172].



📍 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, C 22, C23, C24, C26.

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

171) Сніжне, Милицейская 2 → <https://goo.gl/1ICHJ7>

172) in Ukrainian: Сніжне; in Russian: Снежное

■ Detainees

Prisoners of war.

■ Conditions of detention

Between 6 and 8 persons were kept in rooms designated for two. Every day the detainees 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 the jail cells. 10 people were put to the cell, where I was placed. Judging by the number of beds, the cell was designated for 2 detainees only. Since there were only two beds, we took turns, while others used the floor.

■ Crimes

Every day, the detainees were forced to clear debris and to bury the dead. The detainees were used in a propaganda event to bury killed separatists, during celebrations at Savur-Mohyla [173].

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

Victim C21 testified as follows:

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

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

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

Victim C21 testified as follows:

During the compulsory labours, the guard exerted moral pressure on the POW's by threatening that their life was almost finished in case if they did not join the Donetsk People's Republic.

Some detainees were beaten by the guards with rifle butts.

Victim C21 testified as follows:

Some of the guards beat the detainees with rifle butts

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

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 sign the national anthem of the Russian Federation [174]

The detainees 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.

174) <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" [24] 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.

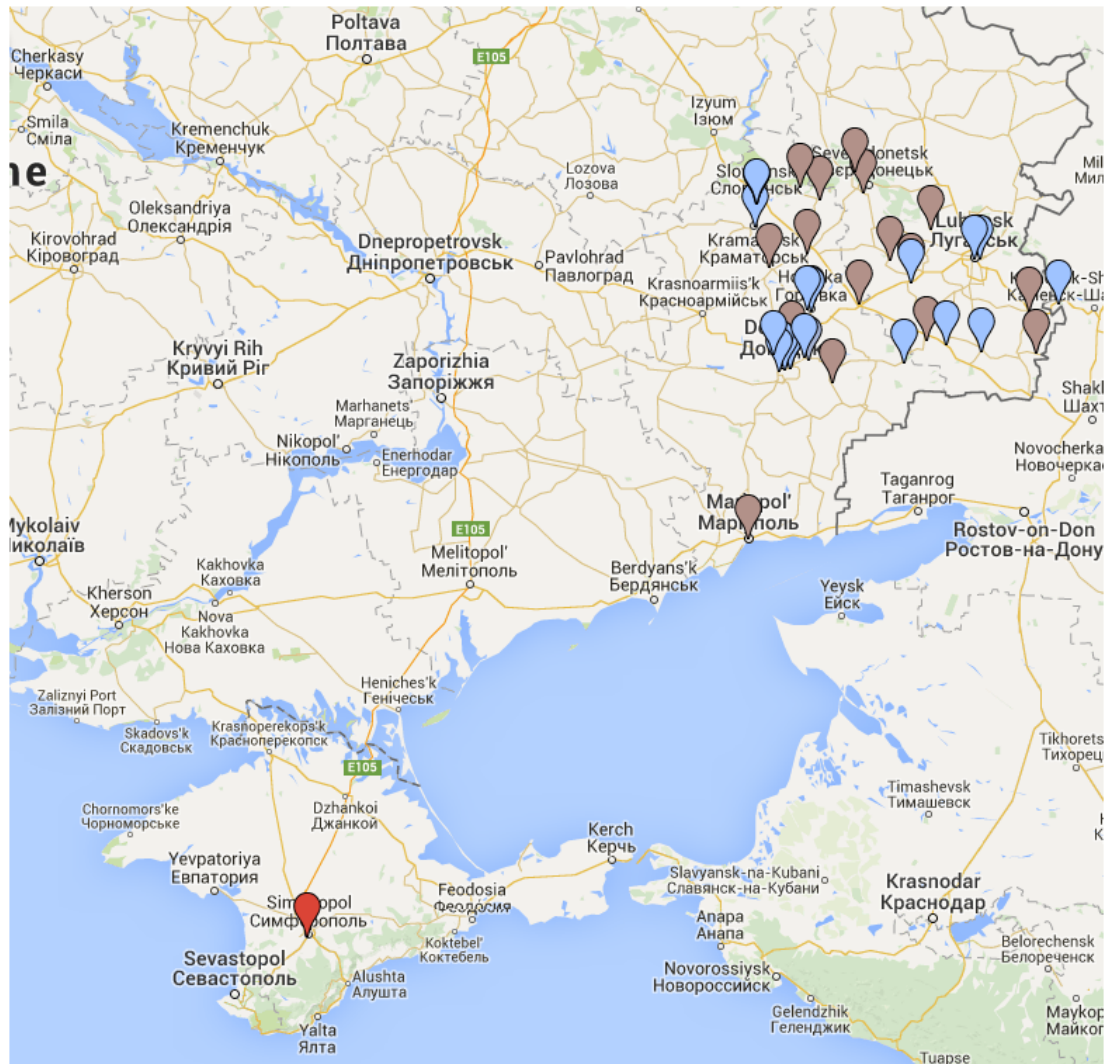
■ **Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies**

No specific data are available.

4.23. SIMFEROPOL, HEADQUARTERS OF THE CRIMEAN ARMY

■ Venue

The building of the Military Recruiting Office [175, 176] at Simferopol [177], headquarters of the Crimean Army [178].



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

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

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

177) in Ukrainian: Симферополь; in Russian: Симферополь

178) 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.

■ Detainees

Political prisoners detained because of their pro-Ukrainian activities.

■ Conditions of detention

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

■ Crimes

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

Victim C12 testified as follows:

We were beaten and interrogated throughout the night.

The detainees 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 detainees 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 hand were hurt by lead shots.

■ **Perpetrators indicated in the victim's testimony**

- Kuzniecov Valeriy [252], minister of defence of Crimea, commander-in-chief [253] of the Crimean Army
- pseudonym "Den" [214], guard, a sadist
- pseudonym "Maloy" [256], the Crimean Army [257], security officer from the Military Recruiting Office from Simferopol [177]

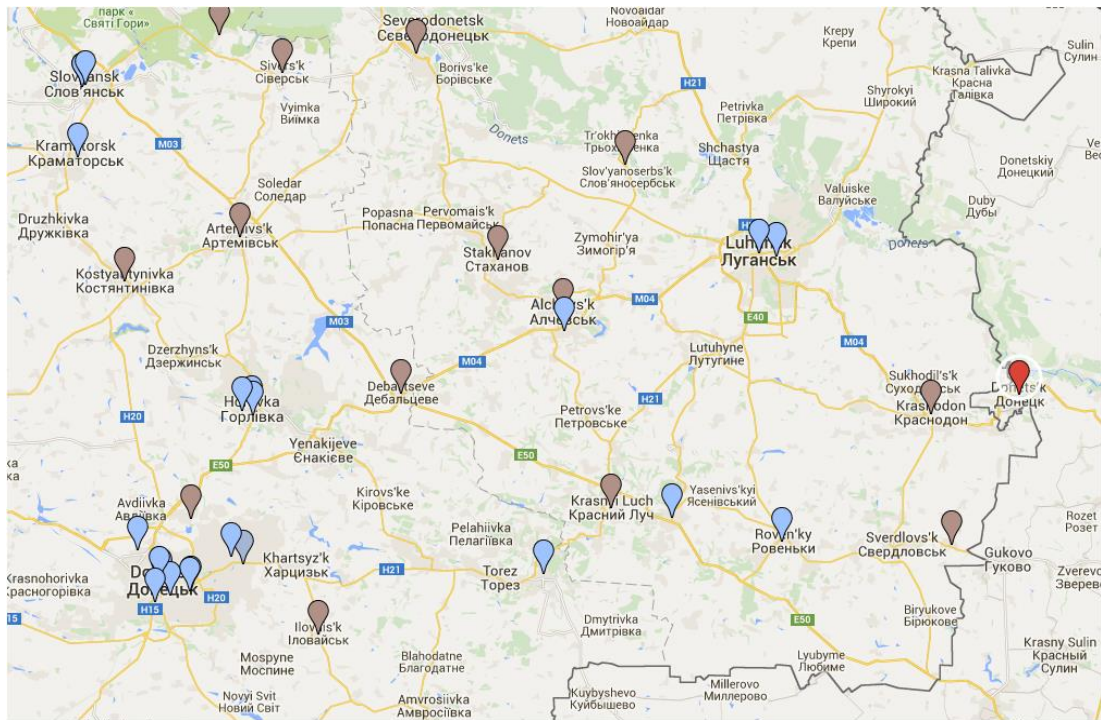
4.24. DONETSK (RUSSIA), INTERROGATION VENUE OF THE FSB OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



■ Venue

The building of a truck depot in Donetsk in Russia [179] – no exact address was established.

Symbol of the FSB of the Russian Federation [137]



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

179) 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.

■ Detainees

Soldiers of the Ukrainian Armed Forces.

■ Conditions of detention

The detainees were kept in rooms unfit for that purpose.

■ Crimes

The detainees were taken to the territory of the Russian Federation and submitted to interrogation by employees of the Federal Security Service [137] 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 [137], 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 used various threats. For example: “if you don’t talk, we will announce that you were from the “Right Sector” and we will transfer you to the separatists, who kill you” (...) During the interrogation they constantly threatened me with physical violence, severe torture, slow and painful death, but also persecution of my family (...) The interrogations were carried out by soldiers, including individuals of Caucasian nationalities. During the interrogations they showed weapons, humiliated us and persuaded us to join their side.



Interrogations of the Ukrainian soldiers who were taken captive by Russian investigators [180]

The interrogations were filmed and the detainees 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.

180) 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 unknown direction. I was interrogated throughout the night. They threatened me, humiliated and did not allow me to eat, drink or sleep.

Victim C34 testified as follows:

During the interrogation at a checkpoint in Donetsk, several groups of Russian TV journalists arrived. We were forced to give interviews, but all of us refused. After our refusal I was approached by two men in black uniforms and balaclavas. I think they were from the special forces of the FSB [137], because they had non-standard uniforms and footwear. They took me and my colleague. Later, they took us back to the Izvaryne [181] checkpoint.

There these two soldiers began to interrogate me. They said that I must tell the Russian reporters everything they order me to say. I refused. They began beat me, in such manner as to not leave any trace. It was yet another proof that they were from special forces. They told me that if I refused to give an interview to the Russian channels they will kill me and bury my body and nobody will ever know what happened to me. Their threats were very realistic.

■ Perpetrators indicated in the victims' testimonies

- pseudonym "Korets" [241]
- pseudonym "Rem" [281], a Russian, commander of a group comprising separatists and Russian soldiers
- pseudonym "Stalker" [291]

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



5. Perpetrators' profiles

- pseudonym “Abver” → [Zdrilyuk Sergey](#) [45]
- pseudonym “Adrenalin” → [Kolesnik Ivan Ivanovich](#) [236]

- Anosov Viktor Yurievich [182], pseudonym “Nos”, born on 31st October 1965, head of military police [183, 184, 185, 186, 187]

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

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

→ [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 119



- pseudonym or name “Artiom” [188], separatist of the “Vostok” [11] battalion, probably from Slavyansk [35]

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

- pseudonym “Ary” [189], head of the base in Makiivka [47]

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

- pseudonym “Babay” → [Mozhaev Alexandr Ivanovich](#) [272]

- pseudonym “Bacha” [190], an Ossetian whose cruelty stood out

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

- pseudonym “Bagira” [191], name Marina, approximately 25, from Moscow, the wife of [Yura](#) [233] (battalion commander), head of staff of the St. George [163] battalion [192]

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

182) in Russian: Аносов Виктор Юрьевич, Нос

183) <http://goo.gl/j4HCWI>

184) <http://goo.gl/j4HCWI>

185) <http://goo.gl/W3Tvbi>

186) <http://goo.gl/iLPkcl>

187) <https://goo.gl/dNOahk>

188) in Russian: Артём

189) in Russian: Арий

190) in Russian: Бача

191) in Russian: Марина, Багира

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

- pseudonym “Balu” [193], well-built, the boss of “Fara” [219], “Rizha” [283] and “Katsper”
→ [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80
- pseudonym “Batman” → [Bednov Alexandr Alexandrovich](#) [81]
- pseudonym “Baton” [194], approximately 21, 165-170 cm tall, with chickenpox scars on his face, known for his sadism
→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34
- Bazilevich Alexandr [195], approximately 55, from Makiivka [47]
→ [Makiivka, Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 102
- pseudonym “Beria” → pseudonym “Roma” [282]
- pseudonym “Berkut” [196], the St. George [163] battalion
→ [Rovenky, St. George battalion](#), page 111
- pseudonym “Berkutoviets” → pseudonym “Yolka” [232]
- pseudonym “Beshenny” [198], approximately 25, tall and fit, speaks with a Russian accent; boasted that he was from the GRU [101]
→ [Rovenky, St. George battalion](#), page 111

193) in Russian: Балю
194) in Russian: Батон
195) in Russian: Базилевич Александр
196) in Russian: Беркут
197) in Russian: Ёлка, Беркутовец
198) in Russian: Бешенный

- Bezler Igor Nikolaevich [50], pseudonym “Bies”, born on 30th December 1965 [199, 200]

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



- Bednov Aleksandr Alexandrovich [81], pseudonym “San-Sanych”, pseudonym “Batman” [201], architect of the “Batman” Fast Response Group [82], 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 [202, 203]

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



- pseudonym “Bies” → [Bezler Igor Nikolaevich](#) [50]
 - pseudonym “Blokha” [204], former functionary of the Berkut from Donetsk
- [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51

199) <http://goo.gl/mpwqej>
200) <https://goo.gl/vbR9op>
201) <http://goo.gl/gLfSDR>
202) <http://goo.gl/rok7oQ>
203) <http://goo.gl/OU8mbP>
204) in Russian: Блоха

- Boroday Aleksandr Yurievich [56, 205], 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 has been occupied, he became the prime minister of the Donetsk People's Republic [206]. In August, he was replaced in that position by [Alexandr Zakharchenko](#) [20] and he returned to Russia [207]



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

- pseudonym "Bosman" [208], deputy of [Igor Bezler](#) [50], chief of security for the Administration building in Horlivka [46]

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

- pseudonym "Khirurg" [209], 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

- pseudonym "Tsigan" [210], head of the NKVD [134] of the Donetsk People's Republic in the administration building in Horlivka [46]

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

- pseudonym "Cherkashin" [211], probably the prison chief, former trolleybus driver; no specific data are available

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

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

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

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

208) in Russian: Бoцман


209) in Russian: Хирург

210) in Russian: Циган

211) in Russian: Черкашин

- pseudonym "Chorny" [94], probably, pseudonyms or names, Aleksandr, Oleg, originally from Poltava, right hand of [Igor Bezler](#) [50]
 - [Antratsit, Municipal Military Command Office](#), page 31
 - [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80
- pseudonym "Chorny" [212], separatist, dark-skinned, of about 30, tall Cossack
 - [Perevalsk, Cossack National Guard](#), page 107
- pseudonym "David" [213], name Andrey, investigator, former chief of one of the divisions of the Donetsk police; no specific data are available
 - [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34
- pseudonym "Den" [214], guard, a sadist
 - [Simferopol, headquarters of the Crimean Army](#), page 129
- pseudonym "Dyed" [215], head of the base at the building of the Security Service of Ukraine in Kramatorsk [42]
 - [Kramatorsk](#), page 86
- pseudonym "Dikiy" → pseudonym "Vanya" [296]
- "Dima" [216], pseudonym "Kozak", from Slavyansk [35]
 - [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114
- pseudonym "Dzhin" [217], name Ivan; no specific data are available
 - [Donetsk, "Vostok" battalion](#), page 51

212) in Russian: Чорный
213) in Russian: Давид, Андрей
214) in Russian: Дэн
215) in Russian: Дед
216) in Russian: Дима, Казак
217) in Russian: Джин, Иван

- pseudonym "Esau" [218], with beard, in the uniform of Russian Cossacks, of approximately 35-40, black hair and beard
→ [Kramatorsk](#), page 86
- pseudonym "Fara" [219], former taxi driver from Donetsk
→ [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80
- pseudonym "Fizruk" [220], Russian, former teacher of physical education in Russia, tall, bald
→ [Donetsk, "Vostok" battalion](#), page 51
- Girkin Igor Vsevolodovich [27], pseudonym Igor (Ivanovich) Strielkov, 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 [221] [222, 223]
 [223]
→ [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114
→ [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 119
- pseudonym "Givi" → [Tolstykh Mikhail Sergeevich](#) [30]
- pseudonym "Givi" [224], Georgian; no specific data are available
→ [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114
- pseudonym "Grek" [225], probably from Makiivka [47], approximately 50, dark, short hair, shaven, no beard, about 178 cm tall
→ [Makiivka, Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 102

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

- Khodakovskiy Alexandr Sergeevich [55], born on 18th December 1972, commander of the “Vostok” [11] battalion, former chief of the counterintelligence of the Security Service of Ukraine in Donetsk [226, 227, 228]

→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the Donetsk People’s Republic and of the “Vostok” battalion](#), page 66
 → [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51



[228]

- Yakovyenko Vyacheslav Anatolievich [229], pseudonym “Kerch”, born on 21st November 1982, Russian citizen, “Vostok-13” [230] battalion under the command of [Khodakovskiy](#) [55], probably executed by other Russians for robbery [231]

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



[231]

- pseudonym “Yolka” [232], pseudonym “Berkutoviets”, Russian from Simferopol [177] 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 [35]

→ [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 119

- Yura [233], no specific data are available, commander of the St. George [163] battalion, approximately 30, from Moscow [234]

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

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

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

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

229) in Russian: Яковенко Вячеслав Анатольевич, Керчь

230) in Russian: Восток-13

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

232) in Russian: Ёлка, Беркутовец

233) in Russian: Юра

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

- pseudonym or name “Katsper” [235]
→ [Horlivka, NKVD of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 80
 - pseudonym “Kerch” → [Yakovyenko Vyacheslav Anatolievich](#) [229]
 - Kolesnik Ivan Ivanovich [236], pseudonym “Adrenalin”, born on 8th September 1990, lieutenant, subordinate of “[Motorola](#)” [28], the head of the guards, senior guard official, commander of one of the units of “[Motorola](#)” [237]
→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34
- 
- pseudonym “Komar” [239], separatist, Ukrainian of the “[Vostok](#)” [11] battalion, his wife lives in Astrakhan in Russia
→ [Donetsk, “Vostok” battalion](#), page 51
 - pseudonym “Konsul” [240], from the unit of “[Givi](#)” [30]
→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34
 - pseudonym “Korets” [241]
→ [Donetsk \(Russia\), interrogation venue of the FSB of the Russian Federation](#), page 132

235) in Russian: Кацпер

236) in Russian: Колесник Иван Иванович, Адреналин

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

238) in Russian: Яковенко Вячеслав Анатольевич, Керчь

239) in Russian: Комар

240) in Russian: Консуль

241) in Russian: Корец

- Kornievskiy Arkadiy Yurievich [242, 243], former officer of the Security Service of Ukraine in Luhansk

→ [Luhansk, military commanding office of the Luhansk People's Republic](#), page 94



- pseudonym "Kot" [244], approximately 30, short, beard, moustache and black short-cut hair

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

- pseudonym "Kozak" [245], name Vladimir; no specific data are available

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

- pseudonym "Kozak" [246], prison chief, approximately 40 - 42, judging from his accent, he could have been Russian

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

- pseudonym "Kozak" → "Dima" [216]

- Kozitsyn Nikolay Ivanovich [52], born on 20th June 1956, commander of the Cossack National Guard [247, 248]

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



242) in Russian: Корниевский Аркадий Юрьевич

243) <https://goo.gl/3ZSNiM>

244) in Russian: Кот

245) in Russian: Владимир, Казак

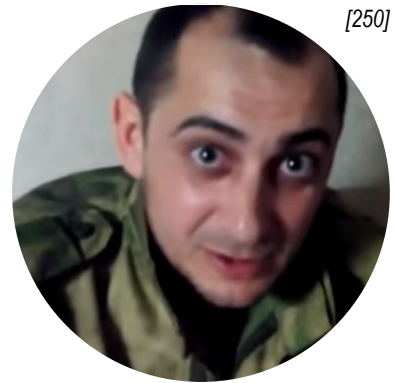
246) in Russian: Казак

247) <https://goo.gl/51IWeQ>

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

- Kudrin Ruslan [249], pseudonym "Lis" [250]

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



- pseudonym "Kuzmych" [251]; no specific data are available

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

- Kuzniecov Valeriy [252], minister of defence of Crimea, commander-in-chief [253] of the Crimean Army

→ [Simferopol, headquarters of the Crimean Army](#), page 129

- pseudonym "Lis" → [Kudrin Ruslan](#) [249]

- pseudonym "Maloy" [254], from Yasynuvata [48], approximately 18

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

- pseudonym "Maloy" [255], name Yura, the St. George [163] battalion, building of the truck base in Rovenky [162], 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" [256], the Crimean Army [257], security officer from the Military Recruiting Office from Simferopol [177]

→ [Simferopol, headquarters of the Crimean Army](#), page 129

249) in Russian: Кудрин Руслан, Лис
250) <http://goo.gl/YqQ6b5>
251) in Russian: Кузьмич
252) in Russian: Кузнецов Валерий
253) <http://goo.gl/Dcvt7p>
254) in Russian: Малой
255) in Russian: Малой, Юра
256) in Russian: Малой
257) in Russian: Крымская Армия

- pseudonym “Malchun” [258], from Kramatorsk [42], approximately 45 years, 170-175 cm tall, short hair, supposedly he had a thief’s tattoo on the fingers of a hand, 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” [259] (probably from Kramatorsk [42]). Chief of counterintelligence
→ [Donetsk, separatists headquarters](#), page 34
- pseudonym “Manyak” [260]; from Voronezh, no specific data are available
→ [Perevalsk, Cossack National Guard](#), page 107
- pseudonym “Manyak” [261], probably arrested at the instructions of the public prosecutor’s office of the Luhansk People’s Republic w Luhansk on 30th December 2014 [262]
→ [Luhansk, headquarters of the “Batman” Fast Response Group](#), page 90
- Mishenko Denis Igorevich [263], from Novogrodivka [264], born on 28th April 1996, separatist in the “Oplot” [24] battalion in Donetsk, brother of [Sergey Mishenko](#) [265]
→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Oplot” battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 46
- Mishenko Sergey Igorevich [265], from Novogrodivka [264], born on 27th September 1990, separatist in the “Oplot” [24] battalion in Donetsk, brother of [Denis Mishenko](#) [263]
→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Oplot” battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 46

258) in Russian: Малчун

259) in Russian: Эдик

260) in Russian: Маняк

261) in Russian: Маняк

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

263) in Russian: Мищенко Денис Игоревич

264) in Ukrainian: Новогродівка; in Russian: Новгородовка

265) in Russian: Мищенко Сергей Игоревич

- pseudonym "Mongol" [103], from Krasnoarmiisk [266], a man of [Alexandr Zakharchenko](#) [20] from the "Oplot" [24] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [58, 267, 268, 269, 270]

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

- pseudonym "Moskva" [271], a Russian

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

- pseudonym "Motorola" → [Pavlov Arseniy Sergeevich](#) [28]

- [Mozhaev Alexandr Ivanovich](#) [272], pseudonym "Babay", member of a group of exceptionally cruel Ossetian mercenaries, born on 21st September 1977, Russian citizen [273, 274, 275]

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



- pseudonym or name "Murza" [276], a Chechen, of the "Vostok" [11] battalion under the command of [Khodakovskiy](#) [55], died under 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](#) [182]

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

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

268) <http://goo.gl/IHZV4N>

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

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

271) in Russian: Москва

272) in Russian: Можаяв Александр Иванович, Бабай

273) <http://goo.gl/WLnZE9>

274) <http://goo.gl/SGtjpG>

275) <https://goo.gl/qYkc92>

276) in Russian: Мурза

- Novikov Vladimir Nikolaevich [8], pseudonym “Alabay”, former criminal from Zaporizhia [9], with a reputation for cruelty, born on 4th September 1974, member of the Don Cossacks unit commanded by Yuriy Safonenko [284]

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



[8]

- pseudonym “Odessa” [277], chief of the counterintelligence of the “Vostok” [11] battalion

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

- pseudonym “Palych” [278], separatist from Horlivka [46]

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

- Pavlov Arseniy Sergeevich [28], pseudonym “Motorola”, born on 1983, commander of the “Sparta” [29] battalion. Arseniy Pavlov is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures of the European Union [106]

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

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



[228]

- pseudonym “Planshet” [279], 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

277) in Russian: Одесса
278) in Russian: Палич
279) in Russian: Планшет

- pseudonym “Rakibor” [280], former investigator of the police in Donetsk, Russian Orthodox Army [58], “Oplot” [24] battalion
→ [Donetsk, headquarters of the “Oplot” battalion of the Russian Orthodox Army](#), page 46
- pseudonym “Rem” [281], a Russian, commander of a group comprising separatists and Russian soldiers
→ [Donetsk \(Russia\), interrogation venue of the FSB of the Russian Federation](#), page 132
- pseudonym “Roma” [282], 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 [35]. Former policeman from the Perez region
→ [Slavyansk, people's militia of the Donetsk People's Republic](#), page 114
→ [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 119
- pseudonym “Rizha” [283], 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
- Safonenko Yuriy Viktorovich [284], pseudonym “Batya”, pseudonym “Batya Donetskii”, born on 4th February 1967, commander of one of the units of the Don Cossacks [285]
→ [Makiivka, unit of the Don Cossacks](#), page 98
- pseudonym “San-Sanych” → [Bednov Aleksandr Alexandrovich](#) [81]



280) in Russian: Ракибор
281) in Russian: Рем
282) in Russian: Рома, Бэря
283) in Russian: Рыжа
284) in Russian: Сафоновко Юрий Викторович, Батя, Батя Донецкий
285) <https://goo.gl/Brz6Qu>

- pseudonym "Siewier" [286], name Oleg, from Makiivka [47], a man of [Alexandr Zakharchenko](#) [20] from the "Oplot" [24] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [58], commander of the headquarters of the "Vostok" [11] 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

- Smirnov Yevgeniy [287], from Kramatorsk [42], commander of the torturer from the building of the Security Service in Kramatorsk [42], previously he was the head of the security of Blizniuk, member of parliament from the Party of Regions [288]



→ [Kramatorsk](#), page 86

- pseudonym "Sokol" [289], guard, 30 years old, approximately 175 cm tall, earring in the left ear

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

- pseudonym "Soloviey" [130], commander of the police jail in Horlivka [46]

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

- pseudonym "Spartak" [290], former policeman from Donetsk, a man of [Alexandr Zakharchenko](#) [20] from the "Oplot" [24] battalion, subsequently the Russian Orthodox Army [58]

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

- pseudonym "Stalker" [291]

→ [Donetsk \(Russia\), interrogation venue of the FSB of the Russian Federation](#), page 132

286) in Russian: Северь, Олег

287) in Russian: Смирнов Евгений

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

289) in Russian: Сокол

290) in Russian: Спартак

291) in Russian: Сталькер

- pseudonym "Strielkov Igor Ivanovich" → [Girkin Igor Vsevolodovich](#) [27]

- Tolstykh Mikhail Sergeevich [30], pseudonym "Givi", born in 1980, commander of the "Somalia" [31] battalion [292, 293]. Mikhail Tolstykh is included in the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures of the European Union [106]

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

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



- pseudonym "Trifon" → [Trifonov Sergey Ivanovich](#) [294]

- Trifonov Sergey Ivanovich [294], pseudonym "Trifon"

→ [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 119

- pseudonym "Vanya" [295], no specific data are available

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

- pseudonym "Vanya" [296], pseudonym "Dikiy", local separatist in Rovenky [90], tall, thin, sadistic, no specific data are available

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

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

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

294) in Russian: Трифонов Сергей Иванович, Трифон

295) in Russian: Ваня

296) in Russian: Ваня, Дикий

- Zakharchenko Alexandr Vladimirovich [20], pseudonym “Zakhar”, born on 26th June 1976 in Donetsk, as of 7th August 2014 he replaced [Alexandr Boroday](#) [56] as the prime minister of the Donetsk People’s Republic [297]. He was directly responsible for the violation of international law in terms of treatment of the prisoners of war by participating in the “disgrace parades” during which the Ukrainian detainees who earlier defended the Donetsk airport (the “Cyborgs”), following prior tortures, were 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 “Zayats” [298], from Khmelnytska oblast [299]

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

- pseudonym “Zaur” [10], member of a group of exceptionally cruel Ossetian mercenaries, probably senior official at the headquarters of the “Vostok” [11] battalion in Donetsk



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

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

298) in Russian: Заяц

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

- Zdrilyuk Sergey Anatolievich [45], pseudonym “Abver”, born on 23rd July 1972 [300, 301, 302]

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

→ [Slavyansk, district police jail](#), page 119



[302]

- Zyobanov Alexandr Viktorovich [303], pseudonym “Zubr” [304]

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



[304]

- pseudonym “Zub” [305], Russian, one of the interrogators

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

- pseudonym “Zubr” [303] → [Zyobanov Alexandr Viktorovich](#)

300) <http://goo.gl/uJHh3>

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

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

303) in Russian: Зёбанов Александр Викторович, Зубр

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

305) in Russian: Зуб



Photograph taken by the authors