
**Gennadiy Shcherbak, Hanna Ovdienko,
Yevgeniy Zakharov**

**EVIDENCES
OF THE PRESENCE OF THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
IN THE ARMED CONFLICT
IN EASTERN UKRAINE**

Kharkiv
«HUMAN RIGHTS PUBLISHER»
2021

УДК 355.422:341.311]((470):(477.61/.62))

III61

This report was prepared with financial support of



INTERNATIONAL
RENAISSANCE
FOUNDATION

III61 **Gennadiy Shcherbak, Hanna Ovdienko,
Yevgeniy Zakharov**

Evidences of the presence of the RF in the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine / compiler Yevgeniy Zakharov; CO “Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group”, CO “Shore of Peace”. — Kharkiv: LLB “Human Rights Publisher”, 2021. — 36 p.

ISBN 978-617-7391-82-0

Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group and «Shore of Peace», non-governmental nonprofit human rights organizations, present to the reader a report containing evidences of the presence of the Russian Federation in the armed conflict in the eastern Ukraine

УДК 355.422:341.311]((470):(477.61/.62))

ISBN 978-617-7391-82-0

© Gennadiy Shcherbak,
Hanna Ovdienko,
Yevgeniy Zakharov, 2021

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

RF — Russian Federation

AF — Armed Forces

IAF — illegal armed formations

“LPR” — self-proclaimed Luhansk People’s Republic

“DPR” — self-proclaimed Donetsk People’s Republic

IC — Investigative Committee

FSS — Federal Security Service

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The information provided in this notice is an addition to the previous submission on violent crimes committed in the Eastern Ukraine, which was sent to the International Criminal Court by civil organizations «Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group» and «Shore of Peace» in 2018.

2. In 2020 civil organization: «Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group» and civil organization «Shore of Peace» carried out a complex gathering and analysis of the interviews of the witnesses of events in the eastern Ukraine in 2014–2015. The main aim of the analysis was the collection of proofs of the presence of military personnel of the Russian Federation (hereafter – RF) and mercenaries of the Russian origin in the armed formations that acted on the side of the so-called «LPR» and «DPR», as well as their use of vehicles and weapons that are in use in RF.

3. The initial criteria for working with data sets was their analysis for the purpose of:

- identification of the military personnel of RF,
- identification of the mercenaries of RF,
- identification of the vehicles and weapons.

4. We believe that the provision of vehicles, weapons, mercenaries and military personnel to “LPR” and “DPR”

by RF became a turning point for the course and development of the conflict in the eastern Ukraine. Without such provision the conflict would not have had such a wide scale, and the crimes committed would not have been systemic. All other kinds of assistance to the quasi-state formations by the RF were incidental and were not decisive. Proving the fact of the military assistance of RF is central to determining the nature of the conflict in the eastern Ukraine.

5. Identification of the weapons, vehicles and persons was carried out according to the following criteria:

- Identification of the mercenaries of RF and military personnel of RF took place according to the uniform, insignia on the uniform, ethnic features and national origin;
- identification of the vehicles took place by license plates, vehicle marks;
- identification of the weapons took place by their types and comparison with the list of weapons used by RF and Ukraine.

6. The use of the above criteria allowed to state with reasonable certainty about the origin of a person, weapon or vehicle in the RF. Of particular interest were the mass cases where the interviewed witnesses told about significant groups of Russian military personnel and (or) big groups of vehicles that were seen. The cases were also of great value when there were reports of identification according to several criteria at the same time, in particular, the origin of the military personnel and their weapons was

reported in the same episode. Thus, the aim of our work was the collection of indirect evidence of the presence of RF on the temporarily occupied territory, which indirectly indicated its contribution to the increase of military capabilities of “LPR” and “DPR”.

METHODOLOGY

7 The subjects of the analysis were 2381 cases documented earlier during the interviews with the military and civilians and introduced in the database of the civil organization “Shore of Peace”. The cases were formed by interviewing the victims of crimes, witnesses of crimes and other participants of the events in the eastern Ukraine. The cases were documented on the entire territory of hostilities in the eastern Ukraine. The work also used the information gathered from the open sources — the data of the media resources, encyclopedias, official sites of the public authorities, etc, however, they were not the decisive information sources, they only served as the additional instruments.

8. The primary sources of information were the texts of the interviews of the prisoners of war, witnesses and other persons who could identify the members of IAF, weapons and vehicles used in the eastern Ukraine. Since the interviews are specific sources of information due to their subjectivity, the mass testimony of persons present during the same events was preferred. Some of the interviews contained the testimony from other people’s words, which related the words of military personnel and mercenaries of RF. Furthermore, in 2014–2015 the video recording of the actual events in “LPR” and “DPR” was performed by the Russian propaganda TV channels, their correspondents were the first on the scene of

events since the members of IAF warned them ahead of their own planned activities. The videos recorded by the Russian TV channels became the exclusive source for the identification of the military personnel and mercenaries, since they contained the video and photographic evidence of their presence in the particular places during particular events.

9. The primary analysis of the data was carried out by reviewing each interview, identification of the necessary information and its introduction in a separate table-type document in the relevant category. At the second stage the information similar in its content was highlighted in the categorized data, as well as corroborating evidence. Those evidence were considered the most reliable, since two or more persons unrelated to each other provided the identical information. At the last stage the most typical confirmations of the participation of RF in the eastern Ukraine were highlighted according to the following criteria: Russian insignia; identified Russian military personnel; identified Russian mercenaries; identified vehicles; identified weapons.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND MERCENARIES

10. We identified 159 reports about typical insignia on the basis of which the identification was carried out. The insignia included the information about the uniform of the persons that participated in the hostilities on the side of the so-called “DPR” and “LPR”, the information on the nationality, origin, place of residence, etc. The data was received by the interviewed persons during the personal observation (concerning the appearance of the armed persons), as well as during personal conversations with the members of IAF. Thus, one of the interviewed persons stated: *“...We were guarded by the people armed with “Kalashnikov” assault rifles, they did not hide their affiliation with the Russian army. They said they were troops from the Pskov division”*. The presence of the uniforms on the military personnel or members of other bodies indicated the open nature of the presence of RF in the course of the conflict in the eastern Ukraine. One of the causes of the open nature of participation of RF was that the video recordings with the uniformed military personnel were used for the propaganda.

11. We have documented both the group placement of military wearing the uniforms of RF and the individual cases.

In total we have documented the appearance of more than five hundred persons. The typical uniform of the members of IAF was the so-called “gorka”, “dubok” and “pixel”, meaning the camouflage uniform with particular patterns that in 2014–2015 was not used by the military personnel of the AF of Ukraine. Besides, the persons who participated in the hostilities as members of IAF had helmets of the sample established in the Russian Federation. The presence of such uniforms evidenced their provision for the armed formations of the “DPR” and “LPR”.

12. Although in most cases the uniforms did not have stripes or chevrons, they were actively used by the Russian military personnel. In individual cases the uniforms had the insignia of the AF of RF in the form of chevrons or stripes. Sometimes the uniforms had the flags of RF. However, more often such insignia were absent, and to identify their allies, the members of IAF used the white bands on their sleeves. There is the indicative case where a person reported that a military formation was led by several armed persons wearing uniforms with the flags of RF, while the soldiers of the division wore the same uniforms, but had the stripes of “LPR” or “DPR”.

13. Identification was carried out on the basis of the testimony of the victims. For example, one of the interviewed persons described the appearance of the military in the following way: *“We were taken prisoner by the groups of militants that consisted of the militia and the Russians. The equipment of the Russians differed greatly. Their uniforms stood out among all others. They wore “gorka”-type uniform of the new mark. There*

were also Don Cossacks with their chevrons. Due to their accent I understood that they were from the Russian Federation”.

14. According to the above-mentioned identification signs we determined both the affiliation of individual groups of military with AF of RF and the mercenaries, and individually the affiliation of particular persons. We have to state that the military personnel informed others of their status — for example, it was reported that the military was on staff (serving by the contract) in Pskov division, another person stated that he came from Samara (RF), and in some cases the entire groups of the military indicated their affiliation with AF of RF. One of the interviewed stated: *“Before I was taken prisoner, the Ukrainian military detained 8 Russian servicemen who said that their leadership ordered to leave to Rostov-Na-Donu for the training. They did not know that they were on the territory of Ukraine. I was taken prisoner during the attack of AF of the RF not far from Ilovaysk town. According to the Russian military, they served in Pskov troops and Ulyanov tank brigade”.*

15. There were documented facts of open participation of the officials of the Russian special services during the operation in the eastern Ukraine. Thus, one of the interviewed said: *“After that we were visited by more than 10 officers of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation who wore partially military and partially civilian clothes. I understood that they were representatives of the Investigative Committee because the military had vests with the inscription “Investigative Committee of the RF” and they arrived in the vehicles marked as “Investigative Committee of the RF”. Furthermore, they had the blanks of questioning of the IC...”.* Another interviewed person stated

that: *“Before 2013 I used to live in RF. During my stay in RF I met the employees of the special services of RF, Oleksandr and Oleksiy, they warned me not to return to Ukraine. In May 2014 I arrived to Donetsk in search of work, there I was taken prisoner by the militants of “DPR”. The militants seized my backpack, 4 cell phones, ASUS laptop. They inflicted bodily injuries (shot my left palm with their gun, several wounds on my left leg due to their traumatic weapons)”.*

16. Another interviewed person reported that among the persons who detained him he saw a colonel of the customs service of RF who introduced himself as such. There were also other persons who openly introduced themselves as servicemen of RF or officials of other state authorities. In particular, often the interviews were carried out by the staff of the Federal Security Service of RF (hereafter — FSS of RF).

17. “LPR” and “DPR” were assisted in the hostilities by the members of voluntary formations of RF — Don Cossacks. They wore regular Cossacks’ outfits in the relevant style with chevrons and had special hats on their heads — papakhas with the concords of unknown sample. The representatives of the Cossacks usually did not hide their origin. One of the interviewed persons stated that: *“On 07.08.2014 I was taken prisoner by Russian “Don Cossacks” near Krasniy Luch town. The militants seized my passport, military ID, cell phone, wallet with money and clothes. There were demands for my release. It was possible to exchange other prisoners and me for the person who is a relative of their supreme commander. They did not injure me, they applied moral pressure, threatened to cut off my ears or kill me”.*

18. A separate issue is identification of the residents of RF among the members of IAF by the nationality and origin. In particular, some of them reported voluntarily that they came from the regions of RF (for example, from Samara), others were recognized due to the specific facial features, eyes etc. The documented cases reported the mass presence of Buryats, Kazakhs, Yakuts among the members of IAF, which did not live locally on the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

19. Thus, on the results of the analysis we state that we documented mass evidence of the presence of the groups of persons connected to RF: military staff of RF; members of voluntary armed formations acting on the territory of RF (Cossacks); officials of state authorities of RF (IC, FSS).

20. In 47 cases we were able to identify 8 particular servicemen who participated in the conflict in the eastern Ukraine, namely:

- 1) “Kerch” (Pogodin Vadym Victorovych),
- 2) “Slavyan” (Doon Maksym Sergiyovych),
- 3) “Chapay” (Kolyagin Sergiy Valeriyovych),
- 4) “Bison” (Pronin Sergiy Gennadiyovych),
- 5) “Zhora” (Moskalyov Yuriy Arkadiyovych),
- 6) “Zhuk” (Ustyanov Volodymyr Victorovych),
- 7) “Kolosov” (Bushuyev Oleksandr Mykolayovych, killed),
- 8) “Ural” (Safronov Oleksandr Volodymyrovych).

21. During the hostilities several Russian staff servicemen were taken prisoner, they belonged to Pskov and Ulyanov divisions, served in 331st Kostroma Assault Brigade of AF of the RF, in the subdivision “SOBR” in RF.

22. We subsequently identified individual mercenaries (15 persons) who carried out wide-scale and systemic attacks on the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk regions under the command of RF, namely:

- 1) Bezler Igor Mykolayovych (call sign – “Byes”),
- 2) Mozhayev Oleksandr Vyacheslavovych (call sign – “Babay”),
- 3) Kozitsyn Mykola Ivanovych,
- 4) Milchakov Oleksiy Yuriyovych (call sign – “Serb”, “Fritz”),
- 5) Kondranin Georgiy Oleksiyovych (call sign – “Simnadtskyat”),
- 6) Pavlov Arseniy Sergiyovych (call sign – “Motorola”, killed),
- 7) Plotnitskiy Igor Venedyktovych brigade commander of the so-called “DPR” (call sign – “Zarya”),
- 8) “Medvid” (Grishyn Oleg Grygorovych),
- 9) “Rym” (personal data unknown),
- 10) “Babay” (personal data unknown),
- 11) “Romashka” (personal data unknown),
- 12) Oleg Sukhy (a journalist),
- 13) Vyacheslav Ponomaryov (call sign “Chorny”),
- 14) Anton Morozov,
- 15) Dima Kharkivsky,
- 16) Mamiev Oleg Anatoliyovych (call sign – “Mamay”, killed),
- 17) Stefanovsky Alexander Anatolyevich (call sign – “Mangust”, killed),

18) Shabayev Yevhen Serhiyovych (call sign — “Lun”, killed).

23. Identification was carried out on the basis of 43 cases. In many cases the testimony of the interviewed persons confirmed each other, in particular, being in the same conditions, they identified the person in the same way.

24. The identification was carried out on the basis of the testimony of the prisoners of war. For example, one of them reported: *“Among the militants there was a man with the call sign “Bison”. He directly participated in this operation, as far as I understand, he is a Russian officer. He was constantly talking to someone on radio and he could be heard being called by that call sign. I have also heard the rumors about that person, since he talked to our battalion commanders”*. Another prisoner stated: *“Before I was taken prisoner, the servicemen of the AF of Ukraine who fought near Chervonosil'ske village detained 7 servicemen of RF who reported that their leadership told them that they are heading for a training. They also reported that only the officers of the AF of RF fired on the positions of the AF of Ukraine. The servicemen of AF of Ukraine were surrounded by the servicemen from Ulyanov Tank Division on one flank and Pskov Airborne Division on the other”*.

IDENTIFIED VEHICLES AND WEAPONS

25. After identifying the categories of people who participated in the armed conflict in the eastern Ukraine, as well as individual participants of the conflict (staff servicemen of RF or mercenaries), we moved on to the identification of tools and means that helped them commit the crimes or were used for their facilitation. We had the task to identify the kinds of vehicles and weapons that are not used by the Armed Forces of Ukraine but are in use in AF of RF or are manufactured in RF, rather than identification of particular vehicles and individual weapons. In case of discovery of such vehicles it is possible to at least state about the technical support of IAF by RF, and at most it is to predict that the Russian staff military would have to perform special staff training for the effective use of such vehicles and weapons.

26. The vehicles and weapons reviewed in this report are illegal supplies of weapons, vehicles and other military equipment by RF through the spans of the border uncontrolled by the AF of Ukraine, which were used in the armed conflict in the eastern Ukraine by the members of the “LPR” and “DPR”, as well as staff servicemen of RF who acted on the temporarily occupied territory. In November 2014 “ARES” company that researches the weapons market published the

report¹ that analyzed over 100 specific kinds of weaponry, over 60 kinds of ammo and over 70 marks of weapons used in the war in the eastern Ukraine. The report states that the pro-Russian party uses both the nomenclature of weapons typical for the Armed Forces of Ukraine and unique types of small arms and armored weapons produced only in Russia. According to Michael Kofman, an expert from Wilson Center, Russia tries to create an impression that the weapons used by pro-Russian armed formations come from the occupied Ukrainian warehouses. However, that version is not confirmed by the facts, in particular, because most of the weapon warehouses since the Soviet times were placed in the western Ukraine rather than in the eastern².

27. We have documented the total of 10 cases of identification of vehicles by insignia. In particular, we discovered the use of:

- 1) tracked infantry vehicle (BMP-2),
- 2) military truck “Ural”,
- 3) “KAMAZ” armored trucks,
- 4) tanks (most often the models T-72, T-72b, T-64, T-90).

28. The documented military vehicles moved in lines rather than individually. Therefore, the total number of identified vehicles is currently hard to determine due to subjective nature of the calculations carried out by the interviewed persons. There were also civilian vehicles with Russian license plates, however, in most cases the Russian plates were

¹ The evidence is published: weapons in the eastern Ukraine come from Russia // VOA: Access mode – <https://ukrainian.voanews.com/a/2559931.html>

² Ibid.

barely legible or were absent. One of the interviewed persons noted: “I’ve seen the Russian “Grad” machines shelling the territory of Ukraine. At first, we were in Sverdlovsk town of Luhansk region, then we were moved to Russia, where I was questioned by the representatives of the Investigative Committee. After that I was brought to Krasnopartizansk. I was beaten with the butts of assault rifles and punched around the kidneys and in the head, constantly humiliated, the militants threatened to kill me”. Another interviewed person stated: “During the questioning I saw a line of tanks moving from the territory of the Russian Federation to the territory of Ukraine, around 20 units. We were also fed with the military rations produced on the territory of the Russian Federation”.

29. One of the criteria that allow us to state about the military assistance of RF to “LPR” and “DPR” is the presence of the military vehicles manufactured in RF and not used by the AF of Ukraine (therefore it was not seized during the hostilities), in use in those quasi-state formations.

30. In general we documented 35 cases of the use of military vehicles and weapons that correspond to the above-mentioned criteria. In particular, we have documented at least one case of use of:

- 1) self-propelled artillery (SAU),
- 2) NONA artillery,
- 3) “Grad” self-propelled vehicle,
- 4) cannons D-30, machine gun “Utyos”,
- 5) “Vasilyok” mortar,
- 6) “Kalashnikov” assault rifle – 100 and 105,
- 7) Vintorez.

31. The identification was carried out on the basis of the interviews with the witnesses. For example, one of the interviewed persons stated: *“On 29.07.2014 the militants of DPR placed three howitzers on the territory of the enterprise and arranged the firing positions. On 23.09.2014 the so-called mayor of Torez, Ustyantsev V. V., arrived to the territory of the enterprise accompanied by the armed militants, and stated that the enterprise is nationalized. The enterprise can only sell the production on the territory of RF and CIS countries (except Ukraine)”*.

CONCLUSIONS

32. Analyzing the information above, we have reached the following conclusions.

33. RF provided the staff, technical and military assistance to the quasi-state formations “LPR” and “DPR”. Most of the data that we collected was dated 2014–2015, however, we do not rule out, and can probably state, that such assistance subsequently continued. Such assistance was crucial for the development and the course of the conflict in the eastern Ukraine. The presence of the military staff of RF among the armed groups of the quasi-state formations allowed servicemen to act in a more coordinated and professional fashion.

34. It should be taken into account that the so-called “militia” mostly lacked the professional servicemen who could take command for successful completion of operations. In order to act in a coordinated manner and conduct hostilities with the professional army of the AF of Ukraine there was the need for leaders and they were provided by RF. Some of them were on staff, since they confessed of their affiliation with the military staff and the presence of contracts with RF, or had the uniform of some of the divisions. Others, although not being military staff, obviously came from the territory of RF, they admitted that during the conversations with the prisoners or provided such information indirectly. In particu-

lar, the ties to RF were evidenced by ethnical or other national features of the servicemen.

35. A significant role was played by Russian TV channels that sent the journalist to conduct the informational propaganda among the local population of RF. Although the mere fact of the presence of the journalists cannot indicate the coordination of the conflict with RF, it obviously indicates the wish to carry out the informational campaign in support of hostilities in “LPR” and “DPR” among the population. That informational campaign had a stimulating effect, since we documented the participation of the Russian mercenaries in the hostilities. We were able to identify some of them.

36. We also state that the scale of the military and technical assistance by RF was such that allowed the AF of the quasi-state formations to conduct active and partially successful confrontations with the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Without such assistance in the form of weaponry, carrying out active hostilities would have been impossible. We reach the conclusion about the crucial importance of such military and technical assistance for the course of the conflict in the eastern Ukraine. On the basis of the analyzed data we can also state that the military presence of RF was documented on the entire territory of the armed conflict in the eastern Ukraine.

37. We believe that the collected evidence may be enough to confirm the military and technical support of RF and the participation of military personnel of the AF of RF in the eastern Ukraine.

THE UPDATED DATA ON THE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

38. The review of the primary materials on the examined cases had another result in the form of clarification of data concerning the documented number of victims of violent crimes committed by illegal armed formations. The database of the “Shore of Peace” contains data about 10 820 deceased servicemen (5672 — AF of Ukraine and other legal armed formations, 5058 — illegal armed formations), 2913 deceased civilians and 3478 injured servicemen, as well as 1297 persons missing in action.

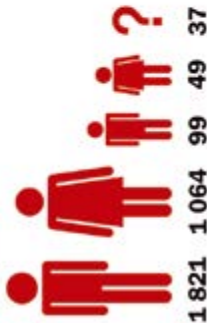
39. The database of the “Shore of Peace” contains 204 documented illegal places of detention on the uncontrolled territory, including 116 in Donetsk region and 88 in Luhansk region. 3736 prisoners were detained there, including 2082 civilians and 1654 servicemen. 692 prisoners underwent the cruelest tortures, all other prisoners became the victims of ill-treatment.

Infographics

**Victims of the armed conflict
in eastern Ukraine
between 2014-2020**

The data of the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine

Died about **13 200**
including **3 069** civilians*



*not counting 298 victims of the "MH-17" aircraft's crash

CO "Shore of Peace" database

Military



Wounded more than **29 000**
including **7 –9** thousand civilians



CO "KHPG" database

Civilians



CO "Shore of Peace" and CO "KHFG" documented 108 murders



50 civilians



58 prisoners of war

83% – in the uncontrolled territory

17% – in the controlled territory

78 – extrajudicial executions



50% civilian and military

24 – tortured to death



11 civilians 13 military

19 – in the uncontrolled territory

5 – in the controlled territory

6 – killed by single shots

Official data

MIA (February 15, 2015): **1,331**

Directorate of NPU in Donetsk region (April 2014 – the beginning of 2017) in the controlled territory of Donetsk region – **2,727** the fate of **1,053** of them is unknown.

Luhansk regional CMA (Since the beginning of the ATO) in the controlled territory of Lugansk region – **1,205** have been found – **633** the fate remains unknown – **572**

Vasyl Gritsak, the head of SSU (the end of 2017) – **403** including **123** military, members of voluntary battalions and security forces.

CO “Shore of Peace” database

2,878 - during the entire period of the conflict



1,453 civilians

56 children

1,148 – late May 2018



998 civilians

152 children unidentified

33 children unidentified

As of 20 July 2018:

3.5 thousand illegally detained in uncontrolled territories. About **1.7 thousand** of them are civilians



204 illegal places of detention

116 – in Donetsk region
88 – in Luhansk region

3,736 prisoners

ALMOST ALL THE PERSONS ILLEGALLY DEPRIVED OF THEIR LIBERTY HAD BEEN TORTURED

During 2014-2018 IAG created **120 places** of illegal detention of prisoners – Ukrainian military and civilians, including journalists and volunteers



2,082
civilians

1,654
military

CO “Shore of Peace” database

ILLEGAL PLACES OF DETENTION WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF PRISONERS

- Building of the Directorate of the Security Service of Ukraine (62 Shchorsa street, Donetsk) – more than **225** persons;
- Former military unit No. 3037 (1 Kuprina street, Donetsk) – more than **190** persons;
- Izolyatsia plant (3 Svetlogo Puti street, Donetsk) – more than **190** persons;
- Temporary detention facility near Yuzhnaya bus station (Donetsk) – more than **400** persons;
- Temporary detention facility of Snezhnyansky Municipal District Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Donetsk region – more than **190** persons;
- Building of the Directorate of the Security Service of Ukraine (79 Sovetskaya street, Luhansk) – more than **200** persons



CO “Shore of Peace” database

692 prisoners underwent the cruelest tortures, **3 044** prisoners became the victims of ill-treatment



more than **6 000** people passed through the places of detention of **IAG**, the conditions of detention in which can amount to torture and ill-treatment

UHHRU, Truth Hounds and KHPG data

23 persons was detained by the **Ukrainian security forces**
19 from them became victims of torture and ill-treatment

Only **3** persons were involved in violent actions aimed at overthrowing the Ukrainian authority

In **20** cases, the arrested were former participants of non-violent rallies or civilians who had nothing to do with political events



-
- Marches of prisoners, accompanied by crowd abuse;
 - Confinement in premises with inadequate conditions (lack of proper conditions and place for sleeping and eating, lack of toilet, etc.);
 - Forced nudity or forcing men to wear women's clothing, all sorts of hard (unpaid) work, including the arrangement of military installations;
 - Coercion to observe torture or rape of others;
 - Coercion to illegal actions connected with state symbols and military insignia, such as burning, eating or other actions against state symbols;
 - Forcing to collect and dismember the bodies of dead people (civilian, military)



ALL THE CASES OF COERCION WERE PERFORMED UNDER THE THREAT OF USING WEAPONS OR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

CO "KHPG" database

- over 20 thousand destroyed and damaged residential buildings;
- over 2500 objects of infrastructure



As of the end of 2017:

40 thousand dwellings were damaged (excluding the houses left by IDPs and the houses damaged during their military use)

about **10 thousand** objects of infrastructure were seriously damaged

One of the causes of death and injury to civilians and destruction is the deployment of **IAG** artillery in residential quarters near hospitals, schools, kindergartens, etc. and the firing the positions of the **UMF**, some of which acted symmetrically

IT ACTUALLY MEANS USING CIVILIANS AS A "HUMAN SHIELD"

About **3 million** people were forced to flee their places of residence because of the risk of death



- about **0.5 million** - to Russia and other countries;
- about **2 million** registered as IDPs;
- about **0.5 million** were not registered



Today in Ukraine about
1.5 million IDPs

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of abbreviations	3
General information	4
Methodology	7
Identification of the military personnel and mercenaries	9
Identified vehicles and weapons	16
Conclusions	20
The updated data on the victims of violent crimes.....	22
<i>Infographics. Victims of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine between 2014–2020.....</i>	23

«Харківська правозахисна група» та «Мирний берег», недержавні неприбуткові правозахисні організації, представляють увазі читача доповідь, яка містить докази присутності РФ у збройному конфлікті на сході України у 2014–2020 рр.

Публіцистичне видання

**Геннадій Щербак, Ганна Овдієнко,
Євген Захаров**

**ДОКАЗИ ПРИСУТНОСТІ РФ
У ЗБРОЙНОМУ КОНФЛІКТІ
НА СХОДІ УКРАЇНИ**

(англійською мовою)

ISBN 617-7391-82-0



Відповідальний за випуск

Є. Ю. Захаров

Комп'ютерна верстка

О. А. Мірошніченко

Підписано до друку 25.01.2021
Формат 70×100 ¹/₃₂. Папір офсетний.
Умов. друк. арк. 1,45. Гарнітура PT Serif
Наклад 150 прим. Зам. № КС-03/21

ТОВ «ВИДАВНИЦТВО ПРАВА ЛЮДИНИ»
61002, Харків, вул. Дарвіна, 7, кв. 35
Свідоцтво Державного комітету телебачення і радіомовлення України
серія ДК № 4783 від 23.10.2014 р.
ел. пошта: distribution.hr.publisher@gmail.com

Друк: ФОП Капуста С. І.
62430, Харківська обл., Харківський р-н,
с. Сороківка, вул. Кринична, буд. 32

FOR NOTES